

The Times

XVIIITH YEAR.

FOUR PARTS, WITH MAGAZINE SECTION.

THEATERS—

For Theatrical Announcements See Outside Cover Magazine.

OPHEUM—NEW SPICK AND SPAN VAUDEVILLE.

See large ad. last page of Magazine.

LOS ANGELES THEATER—MR. CLAY CLEMENT PRESENTING

"The New Dominion." See large ad. on

last page of Magazine.

HAZARD'S PAVILION—CHINESE THEATER.

See large ad. on last page of Magazine.

SUPERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL—

EXCURSIONS—TO

SAN DIEGO AND CORONADO BEACH

\$3 ROUND TRIP

Tickets Good 10 Days Returning.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS FIESTA WEEK.

July 17-18-19—Excursion to Tia Juana, Old Mexico, where a Mexican Festival will be held. Weird Indian dances, etc.

July 20—Excursion to Coronado Island. A real ocean trip on the Pacific.

July 21—Regatta Day. Races by Ladies' Rowing Clubs, and aquatic sports. Excursions on the bay to view the races.

July 22—Excursion Day to Point Loma, La Jolla, San Diego Missions, Chula Vista.

Band Concerts in the Plaza every evening. Particulars and information at Santa Fe ticket office, 200 South Spring street.

GO TO REDONDO BEACH

SUNDAY.

SEE THE SPANISH TOURNAMENT,
HEAR THE CELEBRATED SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND (24 pieces),
ENJOY SURF BATHING, hot and cold salt plunge.

FINEST FISHING ON THE COAST, two large wharfs.

SANTA FE Leave Downey Avenue 8:23, 9:43 a.m., 1:19, 5:24 p.m.
TRAINS Leave LaGrande Station 8:30, 9:55 a.m., 1:30, 5:35, 7:00 p.m.
Leave Central Avenue, 8:44, 10:08 a.m., 1:44, 5:47, 7:14 p.m.
Evening train returning leaves Redondo at 8 p.m. Round trip, 50c.

Excursion JULY 11 TO 25
Round \$2.75 Trip

Beginning Tuesday, July 11, and each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday during July, in addition to the regular train service, the Santa Fe will run a special express, taking in Redlands, Riverside and the Beauties of Santa Ana Canyon.

Leave Los Angeles.....9:00 a.m.
Arrive Redlands.....10:30 a.m.
Leave Redlands.....11:15 a.m.
Arrive Riverside.....2:30 p.m.
Leave Riverside.....4:15 p.m.
Arrive Los Angeles.....6:30 p.m.

Giving two hours stop at Redlands and Riverside for drives and sight-seeing.

The Observation Car
On this train affords pleasant opportunity for seeing the sights.

EXCURSION TO—
Grand Canyon of Arizona.

80 round trip. Particulars at Santa Fe Office.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND—3½ hours from Los Angeles.

Three Boats on Saturdays, One on Sundays, and Two on other days,

From San Pedro, connecting with the Southern Pacific and Terminal Railway trains leaving Los Angeles as per their time schedule. Round trip in one day can be made, allowing five hours on the Island on Sundays and two hours on other days. Concert daily by the Catalina Island MARINE BAND OF 21 ARTISTS. Fishing, Boating, Bathing, Goat Hunting and other numerous natural attractions. Among the attractions not possible at other resorts may be mentioned the

SUBMARINE GARDENS AND FORESTS IN AVALON BAY

As viewed from Glass-bottom Boats, and where the deep sea dredge operates and secures beautiful and hideous living wonders of the deep for the

Zoological Station and Aquarium

Of Catalina Island, and where animals from the Angel Fish to the Octopus (Devil Fish) now alive can be seen in glass tanks. Two large Hotels—METROPOLIS AND ISLAND VILLA. For full information apply to BANNING COMPANY, 222 South Spring Street, Los Angeles Cal. Telephone Main 36.

HEAR THE RENOWNED INDIAN BAND—
TERMINAL ISLAND, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

A unique and attractive musical entertainment by the Indian band from the government school.

The Famous Mexican Band

Will also be on hand and render a special programme of Mexican music on Sunday in the Pavilion. Seats for everybody. Plenty of shade and the only place on the Coast for surf and still water bathing.

Take Terminal Railway Trains 9:10 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 1:40 p.m., leaving First Street Station. All tickets allow stop-over at Long Beach. Information and tickets at N.E.A. headquarters and 214 S. Spring St. Tel. Main 960 and 1138.

EXCURSIONS MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY—

\$2.00 Entire Trip Los Angeles to Alpine and Return. N.E.A. delegates are strongly advised to take the afternoon car to Echo Mountain and remain there over night. Hotel strictly first class and special low rates. Morning and evening afford the clearest views. Observatory, and lectures by Dr. Lewis Swift each evening free. World's Fair Searchlight and lighted cities in the valley below make a display worth the entire cost of the trip. Two thousand feet above the morning logs. A wonderful and memorable sight. Pasadena Electric Cars connecting leave at 7, 8, 9, 10 a.m., 1, 4, 5 p.m. Watch for the World's Fair Search Light at 8 o'clock each evening from Echo Mountain.

Tickets and full information, Office 214 South Spring St. Tel. Main 960.

SANTA MONICA—

The Nearest and Most Popular Sea Resort.
Grand Free Concert,

Los Angeles Military Band.

Surf Bathing. The Plunge.

Fine Porcelain Tubs, Hot or Cold Water.

FISH DINNERS AND FRESH BREEZES.

LOS ANGELES-PACIFIC RAILROAD

Cars leave Fourth St and Broadway every fifteen minutes. Extra trains besides. All cars go through to Santa Monica. Take them anywhere.

ALL ABOARD FOR THE BEACH—

SANTA MONICA

8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Also at 8:35 a.m., 4:35 p.m., 5:15 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 7:15 p.m., 7:45 p.m. via

ROUND TRIP 50c

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Fifteen minutes earlier than above from River Station, stopping at Naud Junction. Commercial Street and First Street.

Last Train Returning leaves Santa Monica 9:35 p.m. Ticket Office 261 S. Spring



SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1899.

II
1-8
FIVE CENTS

[THE PHILIPPINES.] TEDDY'S TIPS.

The President Considers Them Valuable.

Gov. Roosevelt Summoned to the White House.

He is Consulted About the New Volunteer Regiments.

Ridicules the Idea That He Has Been Offered Alger's Place in the Cabinet—President Schurman's Report—Returning Volunteers.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of New York is tonight the guest of the President at the White House. He arrived here at 4:10 p.m. today, in response to a telegraphic request from President McKinley, delivered to him at Oyster Bay, asking him to come to Washington for a consultation. To this summons he responded promptly, and was met at the station upon his arrival by the President's private secretary, Mr. Corleyon.

Gov. Roosevelt was driven direct to the White House, where he was received by the President. There was a short conference between them before dinner; afterward, together with Secretary Long, they sat upon the west veranda of the executive mansion for a longer consultation. The Secretary remained until 9 o'clock, leaving the President and his guest to private conversation.

There were various rumors about as to the purpose of the Governor's visit, but he declared that the President asked him to come to Washington to consult about the new volunteer force of the Philippines. Among the reports were those to the effect that the President had called him to Washington to tender him the office of Secretary of War; to ask him to take command of a brigade in the Philippines, and to ask him to designate an entire regiment to be sent to the archipelago.

He was asked whether the President had tendered him the Secretaryship. He laughed and declined positively to discuss it. The Governor's best friends in Washington say that he would much prefer his present position as Chief Executive of the Empire State to a fractional term in the War Department, and his treatment of the question tonight renders this theory as to his attitude most plausible.

Gov. Roosevelt dictated the following interview to the Associated Press:

"I have come to Washington at the request of the President to go over with him and the officers of the War Department certain questions affecting the new volunteer army, particularly as regards the personnel of the officers. The President has told me that he wishes only recommendations based upon the efficiency of the men recommended, and that he will pay heed to no others. Most certainly, I should give no others, and I feel that the President's attitude, in the face of the terrific political pressure to which he is, and will be, subjected, is such as to entitle him to the support of all men who feel that politics have no place in the army, who feel that it is in a peculiar sense the property of the whole country, and that in the giving of commissions and promotions alike, absolutely no consideration should enter outside of the merit of soldiers.

"My own recommendations will be limited to the men I had under me, or saw in action; and to the members of the New York volunteer regiments, of whose merits I have, as Governor, not merely official knowledge, but also the knowledge gained from personal inquiry among their superiors."

Referring to the general situation in the Philippines and the policy of the administration with reference to those islands, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Of course, any American worthy of the name, must stand behind the President in his resolute purpose to bring the insurrection in the Philippines to an end. I have no question that by the beginning of the dry season, Gen. Otis will be in shape to stamp out all resistance. Then, the President can and will see that the reign of absolute law and justice follows."

During the evening, Secretary of State Atty. Gen. Griggs and Adj't Gen. Corbin joined the party at the White House. They remained with the President and Gov. Roosevelt until 11 o'clock. After they went away the President and his guest continued the talk until a few minutes before midnight.

[WHEELER'S FAREWELL]

Fighting Joe Getting Under Way for the Philippines.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, July 8.—General Wheeler sails for Manila from San Francisco on the 26th inst. He was at the War Department today, and will get away at the earliest possible mo-

IN THE ORANGE GROVES.



The school teachers picking their first orange.

ment. Gen. Wheeler called upon the President today and bade him good-by.

[TWO SKELETON REGIMENTS]

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Gen. Otis cables the following:

"MANILA, July 8.—Adjutant-General Washington, Director of all volunteer regiments in the Philippines, has been appointed. Two skeleton regiments fairly well assured. In two or three days will cable names of officers nominated for regiments, so that appointments of lieutenants to recruit in United States can be made. [Signed] OTIS."

BOUND FOR GUAM.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SINGAPORE (Straits Settlement) July 8.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite from New York, May 11, for Guam, one of the Ladrones Islands, with Capt. Richard P. Leary, U.S.N., the new Governor of that place, and a detachment of marines to garrison the island, on board, has arrived here from Colombo, Ceylon, which port she left July 1.

RETURNING VOLUNTEERS.

[OREGON REGIMENT WILL NOT DISMESTER]

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Secretary Alger issued an order today, directing Gen. Shaffer to send the Second Oregon Regiment from San Francisco to Astoria, Or., on the transports Ohio and Newport. At Astoria they will be transferred to river steamers chartered by the Quartermaster's Department, and be taken to Vancouver to be mustered out.

WON'T "DISEMBARK."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Gen. J. B. Babcock, Adjutant-General of the Department of California, has reported word that the Oregon volunteers will be mustered out in Oregon, according to the original plan. The regiment will be disbanded.

Ever, and may be delayed for some time, according to the necessities for coaling and fresh supplies. The troops will not be unloaded from the transports. This is a disappointment to many of the citizens who had hoped to honor and glory the returning volunteers. They will proceed north by sea, probably on some of the same transports, although this latter point has not been definitely decided upon as yet.

ALL ORDERED HOME.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SALEM (Or.) July 8.—Nelson Learned of this city today received a letter from the War Department, informing him that all soldiers in the Philippines who enlisted between April 21 and October 26, 1898, whether volunteers or in the regular army, have been ordered home as soon as transportation can be secured.

DAKOTANS COMING HOME.

[FARGO (N. D.) July 8.—A private cablegram received here this afternoon from a member of the North Dakota Regiment says the regiment leaves Manila today for home, on the transport Grant. The Idaho and Wyoming regiments accompany them.

SCHURMAN'S DISPATCHES.

[ENCOURAGING REPORTS AS TO CONDITIONS IN SOUTHERN ISLANDS.]

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Dispatches have just been received at the State Department from President Schurman of the Philippine Commission, giving some account of his journey to the southern islands of the archipelago. He finds the conditions in those islands extremely gratifying. There is a disposition almost everywhere south of Luzon to accept American sovereignty. President Schurman expects to arrive at San Francisco about the 15th of August. It is felt at the State Department that the commission has done much to convey to the native Filipinos a proper conception of the purposes of the United

YELLOW FEVER PATIENTS.

Health Officer Doty Reports on Those at Swinburne Island.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the port, says today of the yellow-fever patients from the United States transport McLeian who are at Swinburne Island under treatment:

"Miss Clendenin is greatly improved. Her condition is all I could ask. Mr. Lackey's condition has not changed. The temperature is about the same last night, the pulse is nothing stronger. He is very weak, but his brain is clear. Twenty-four or forty-eight hours will decide his case."

Dewey Pere El Fils Returns.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Sen. Chauncey M. Depew and his son, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr. were among the passengers on board the steamer Campania, which reached her pier here today. The Earl of Donoghmore was also a passenger.

STREET CAR DIVIDENDS PAID.

PITTSBURGH, July 8.—Checks to the amount of \$218,750 were mailed to preferred stockholders of the Pressed Steel Car Company today in payment of the

(CHRISTIANS AT WORK)
ANGLO-SAXON SPIRIT

**CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS ASK
FOR A CLOSER ALLIANCE.**

Memorial to Be Presented to Congress, in Interest of International Peace and Unity of English-speaking Races.

Patriotic Songs and "God Save the Queen" Sung at the Jubilee of the Young People at Belle Isle.

Cheers for President McKinley, Queen Victoria, Admiral Dewey, the Society and Mayor Maybury of Detroit.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
DETROIT (Mich.) July 8.—A decidedly Anglo-Saxon spirit was imparted to the speeches at the Christian Endeavor "Peace Jubilee," held on Belle Isle this afternoon. All the speakers were representatives of English-speaking countries, American and British, and all sentiments favoring greater friendship and closer relations between the United States and British subjects, were heartily cheered. After singing patriotic songs and "God Save the Queen," the following memorial was read, with the announcement that its sentiments had already been indorsed by Hon. Andrew D. White, president of the United States Commission to the Peace Conference: "To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America: We, whose names are fixed hereto, are members and friends of the societies of Christian Endeavor, numbering in this country over 40,000 organizations and more than 2,500,000 members, and in foreign lands over 14,000 organizations with nearly 1,000,000 members. It is the sense of our world-wide fellowship that impels this memorial. Canada, Great Britain, and Australia contain hundreds of thousands whom we have come to honor and love as brethren. Among the Hindoo and Persians, the Chinese and Japanese, the nations of Africa and Asia, the republics of South America, are large numbers who are thus closely knit to us. Our comrades in Christian Endeavor are found in France, Italy, Germany, Russia, Switzerland, Turkey, Greece, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Austria, and Belgium. In Spain, our foe in the last war, is a rapidly-increasing number of them, and Christian Endeavor were found in each of the opposing armies.

"In view of these facts we wish to express our abhorrence of war and our solemn conviction that it is the duty of every civilized nation to do all in its power toward making war impossible. We wish to record our desire for the speedy establishment of an international conference to discuss this matter, proposed by the Czar of Russia, and to urge our country to act promptly upon the proposals of that conference, and especially to desire, by our signatures to appear for the immediate consideration of the question of arbitration between this nation and Great Britain, that the Anglo-Saxon race may become united in the interests of peace and good will.

"In presenting this memorial we are enabled, by the assurance of a cordial reception, by the patriotic legislatures and we are confident that the Congress of the United States will in the future, as in the past, prove true to the largest sentiments of humanity. May the divine blessings attend your deliberations."

Rev. Dr. James H. Hill of Salem, Mass., first spoke for the United States. For Great Britain, Rev. James Merrill of London spoke briefly. Rev. Joseph Walker of Queensland, voiced the peaceful sentiments, in behalf of the land under the Southern Cross. The address was by Rev. Dr. R. F. Wilson of Hamilton, Ont.

At the close three cheers were given for President McKinley, Queen Victoria, Admiral Dewey, the Society and Mayor Maybury of Detroit. This evening was devoted to receptions at all the State headquarters.

ROBERTS' RESOLUTIONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

DETROIT, July 8.—This afternoon weather conditions are much more like those of October than July. Overcoats and jackets are in demand. The skies are overcast and a northwest breeze with an occasional dash of rain blows freshly from Lake St. Clair across Belle Isle.

There will be no general meetings in the Christian Endeavor tents tonight or tomorrow, but there are many Sunday gatherings in the churches, the chief feature being a Sunday-afternoon Sabbath observance "Father Endeavor." Clarke has prepared a programme for the use of local, city and district unions for the year, which is a new departure, designed to give uniformity of thought and purpose to all.

"FIGHTING JOE'S" CAVALRY.

Gem Wheeler's Book on Its Operations During the Civil War.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

ATLANTA (Ga.) July 8.—Gen. Joe Wheeler has written a book on the operations of his cavalry during the civil war, and it will be published for the benefit of the Wheeler Cavalry campers throughout the country. At a meeting of Wheeler's cavalry campers a letter was read from the Alabamian in which he stated that he had compiled a lot of notes after the war which had never been printed. He signified his intention of sending \$100 to start the work, and said he would accept no royalty. The book will be published at once by an Atlanta firm.

A resolution was unanimously adopted thinking "American" Krauss of Columbus, O., for the care taken of Confederate graves in that city.

AT NEW YORK HOTEL.

NEW YORK, July 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] R. S. Sebert of Pasadena is at the Gerard; J. E. Smythe is at the Murray Hill.

Other Southern Californians in New York are Mrs. Holabird, E. M. Crandall, George W. King, Miss Marie F. Robrick, Arthur L. Robrick, R. S. McDougal, R. Zellner, Jr., L. Zobel, A. B. Dobson, B. T. Bratton, H. A. Rogers, R. S. Sebert of Los Angeles; Mrs. and Miss McCreighton of San Diego.

ANOTHER Railroad for Detroit.

The Board of trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, speaking in behalf of over three million Americans, solemnly declare their conviction that the seating of Brigham H. Roberts of Utah as Representative at Large from that State in the Fifty-third Congress, and would be understood to be a violation of the principles of the society, a blow at the sanctity of the marriage relation and a peril to the purity and in-

tegrity of the family upon which our social and religious institutions so largely depend. We consequently call upon our representatives in the National Congress to rise above all partisan and sectional and personal considerations and in defense of our principles and character as law-abiding people, to give Mr. Roberts a seat among our national lawmakers."

Accompanying the resolutions was submitted a memorial to Congress to be signed by Endeavorers urging utmost endeavor to accomplish Mr. Roberts' election in accordance with the provisions of the National Constitution, article I section 5, as follows:

"Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly conduct and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member."

The memorial also urges submission of a constitutional amendment to the legislatures of the States defining legal marriage to be monogamous and making polygamy and polygamous cohabitation a crime punishable by severe penalties, including disfranchisement and disqualification from holding and Federal or State office.

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"In view of these facts we wish to express our abhorrence of war and our solemn conviction that it is the duty of every civilized nation to do all in its power toward making war impossible. We wish to record our desire for the speedy establishment of an international conference to discuss this matter, proposed by the Czar of Russia, and to urge our country to act promptly upon the proposals of that conference, and especially to desire,

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Gov. Rogers takes issue with the contention that if the general government cannot regulate trusts, the different States can. He refers to amendments 9 and 10 of the Federal Constitution, which it appears he is clearly intended to make effective the spirit and letter of the Declaration of Independence regarding inalienable rights, among which is the fundamental natural right to buy and sell and make combinations not inimical to the public good. He says:

"The trust evil is to be made a political question; of this there can be no doubt. I do not believe it wise for those who are opposed to the Republican party, to assist that party in its evident attempt to temporally evade the issue by proposing State legislation as a remedy, knowing that this must prove in the end ineffectual."

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[COAST RECORD.]

WHIRLWIND OF FIRE.

HOT TIME AT COULTERVILLE
THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Shifting Air Currents Left the Town
Completely at the Mercy of the
Flames—Inhabitants
Homeless.

Heat Was So Terrible That People
Were Prostrated by It—The
Fire Sufferers Sleeping
Out Doors.

San Francisco's Poison-candy Mys-
tery Still Unsolved—San Rafael
Powder Works to Be
Rebuilt.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

STOCKTON, July 8.—[Exclusive Dis-
patch.] W. E. Adams arrived in
Stockton today from Coulterville, a
town in Mariposa county, which was
almost completely wiped out of exist-
ence by fire Thursday afternoon. He
reports most peculiar circumstances
connected with the destruction of the
village, and says that it was one of the
hottest blazes he ever witnessed. While
first account sent out referred to air
currents, which circulated in several
directions and spread the flames so
rapidly that it was impossible to check
them, he explains this peculiarity more
fully.

When the fire first broke out in the
afternoon in Mrs. Bogoloss' premises a
gale was blowing from the southeast.
The fire swept over the business por-
tion of the town to the north and east
like a flash, as the dry grass carried the
flames so rapidly that it was useless to
attempt to save the buildings, but con-
siderable property was taken out be-
fore the flames reached some of the
houses.

While at work in the northern part of
the village the citizens were horrified to
see the wind suddenly switch like a
whirlwind and carry sparks back into
the southeastern part, which soon was
one sheet of flames. The people rushed
to that part of town, and assisted their
neighbors in saving what property they
could move from the path of the fire.
The flames finally reached a broad
street in the southern part of town, and
as the wind had somewhat abated, they
were not carried across to the grass on
the southern side, and the buildings left
standing are on the south side of this
street.

Percy Davis' general merchandise
store and the postoffice, which was a
brick building, was the last one to
burn. It stood in the central portion
of the town and escaped the first
sweep of the fire, and the flames
seemed to pass it for the second time,
when suddenly the roof caught fire
and it was destroyed.

Mr. Adams says that three people
were prostrated by the heat, which was
something terrible. The thermometer
was 106 deg. before the fire started,
and as the heat was kept alive in the
valley by surrounding hills, it was
impossible to live near the fire.

The people who were burned out are
camping, or rather living, in the open
air on the hillsides. Some of them
have bedding and others sleep on the
ground with nothing over them but
the clothing they wore.

POISON MYSTERY UNSOLVED.

San Francisco Police are Baffled
Over Candied Cherries.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The
mystery surrounding the poisoned
candy, eaten by Miss Florence Campbell
and Mrs. Elsie Scheib, is still un-
solved. Dr. Stinson, who attended
Mrs. Scheib, declares that her illness
was due to arsenical poisoning, and was
not caused by swallowing hot water
and mustard. It is said that the police
are inclined to abandon their theory
that the poison was placed in the candy
after it had been delivered, and are
now working to discover where the
arsenic and confectionery were ob-
tained.

In an interview today Mrs. Rathom
stated that the address pasted on the
box of candied cherries was written
by her, on an envelope containing a
note she had sent to Miss Campbell
by a messenger boy. She said that she
knew nothing more about the candy
than that it was arsenic, and had never
had any arsenic in her possession,
and had no charges to make. She is not suspected, and her state-
ments throws no new light on the af-
fair.

BIG TOBACCO SHIPMENT.

Tons of American Weed Will Go
to the Orient.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

VANCOUVER (B. C.) July 8.—When
the steamer Empress of China sails
for the Orient Monday, she will have
on board many tons of American com-
mercial tobacco and cigarettes, all of
which will be consumed in the king-
dom of the Mikado.

The shipment of tobacco is the largest
that has left here, owing to the
fact that after August 1 the port duties
on tobacco will go up more than 100
per cent., according to the provisions
of the new treaty. The last outgoing
steamer from Seattle also took out a
large shipment of tobacco and cigar-
ettes.

ELOPEMENT THAT FAILED.

Marriage of Louis Bulkley and Mol-
lie Gordian Postponed.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—An in-
dignant sister, aided by an obliging
police officer, averted an elopement
this morning, and the would-be bride
and groom, and the sister of the girl
in the case, languished in the police
station for several hours pending the
result of a conference between the
guardians of the contracting parties.

Early this morning, Louis E. Bulk-
ley, said to be a student at the Uni-
versity of California, met Miss Mollie
Gordian on Montgomery street near
Sutter. They had met by appoint-
ment, and had commenced the first
part of their journey to San Jose, where
they were to have been married
at noon, when Lena Gordian and a
police officer were in sight. A wordy
war followed, and a blow was struck
by Lena, which landed her right on
the student's face, scratching it in
several places. Quiet could not be
restored, and so the trio was taken to
the station.

Judge Cotton, Bulkley's guardian,
was summoned, and Miss Gordian's
father also put in his appearance.
The young couple could not be dis-
solved, although they are both under
age. After a long conference, the
party adjourned to the home of the
Gordians, where the matter will be
settled.

What the result will be cannot be

stated, but both the young people are
obdurate, and it is barely possible that
consent of the guardians may be given.
The young man is a man of money, and is well known about town.
The girl is a Jewess and not so well
known.

JACK BROOKS HELD.

Rice and Ardell Exonerated of
Charge of Killing Dan Donnelly.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

FRESNO, July 8.—At the preliminary
examination, in Recorder Cosgrave's
court this morning, of Officer Tony
Rice, Charles Ardell and Jack Brooks,
charged with the killing of Dan Don-
nelly in the tenderloin district about
two weeks ago, Rice and Ardell were
exonerated and discharged.

Brooks was held under \$3000 bonds
for assault to murder. Rice was dis-
charged on the ground that he had
participated in the shooting while doing
his duty as an officer. The evi-
dence against Ardell was insufficient
to warrant his being held.

LARGER THAN EVER.

Smokeless Powder Works to Be
Rebuilt at Point San Pedro.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN RAFAEL, July 8.—It is stated
today that the United States Smokeless
Powder Company, whose works were
destroyed by an explosion three weeks
ago, proposes to rebuild on a much
larger scale. The site of the plant will
be changed to Point San Pedro, and
in addition to the manufacture of
powder that of nitro-glycerine will be
undertaken.

The new works will cost half a mil-
lion dollars, and will employ 200 men.

MCLEAN HOSPITAL.

The Infected Portion to be Burned
by Order of Board of Health.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The in-
fected portion of the McLean Hospital
is to be burned by order of the Board of
Health. Special Officer Butter-
worth and Dr. Lawlor will supervise
the destruction of the building tomor-
row morning. The building stands
apart from the main hospital.

BIG LUMBER DEAL.

Large Tract of Washington Land
Purchased by a Syndicate.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SEATTLE, July 8.—A syndicate of
Minnesota and Michigan lumbermen
have purchased over 50,000 acres of
timber land in Skagit and Snohomish
counties, along the line of the Seattle
and Northern Railroad. The price paid
is said to be \$500,000.

The principal members of the syndi-
cate are David Tesser of Stillwater,
Minn., James Dempsey of Manistee,
Mich., and D. P. Simons.

Black Diamond Mine Sold.

REDDING, July 8.—The Black Diamond
mine of miners, copper proprie-
tors situated on Stillwater Creek,
twelve miles from Redding, was sold
today by J. H. Kahny, Emil Holden and
Tillman Klaukins for \$30,000 in cash.
The purchase is the North California
Investment Company. The new company,
which has just incorporated, has a paid-up capital of \$300,000.

CLOTHING AND PROVISIONS.

Gov. Sayers Says Those as Well as
Money are Needed in Texas.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—A special to
the Post-Dispatch from Dallas, Tex.,
says Gov. Sayers, in a talk over the
long-distance telephone from Austin,
requests the press to state that in addi-
tion to money, all character of cloth-
ing and provisions are needed in the
food district.

He suggests that parties contributing
such articles communicate with him
before shipments are made, in order
that intelligent distribution may be had.

There are from 75,000 to 100,000 persons
needing relief. About \$100,000 in money
and supplies have been contributed,
but many times that amount is
needed.

Reports received in Dallas at noon
from Denison, Paris, Texarkana, and
other places on the Red River, state
that rain has been pouring in torrents
for the last five hours, with no pros-
pects of stopping. It is feared that
a flood in Red River may result.

A telegraph message received today from
Julius in Fort Bend county, says that
500 persons are in danger of drowning
at that point.

ESTIMATED LOSSES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—A special to
the Republic from Caldwell, Tex.,
says estimates made by competent
cotton-buyers as to the damage resulting
to the cotton crop in the Brazos
valley tax the credibility of those not
familiar with the flood conditions. Not
less than 200 square miles of cotton-
bearing land has been flooded. Every
bit of it would have produced a big
bale.

Basing the loss on 5-cent figures, the
crop destroyed on these plantations
was worth almost \$1,000,000. Well-in-
formed persons are of the opinion that this
unprecedented rise in the Brazos
has cost the people of Texas little less
than \$100,000.

Thousands of miles have been
done, all of the domestic animals have
perished, rented houses and negro
quarters have been swept away, the
gins are nearly all ruined, and hundreds
of plantation stores carrying big
stocks of general merchandise are
under water. No bridge has escaped,
and many a train has passed over the
Santa Fe road between Brenham and
Milano for a week.

DANGER LINE REACHED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

INDEPENDENCE (Kan.) July 8.—The
Verdigris River reached the dan-
ger line again this morning, and is
still rising a half a foot an hour, which
will put it out of its banks today and
flow the bottoms.

Elk River is over the lowlands for
miles along its course. If the Verdigris
rises much higher, it will put out the
fires in the pumping station of the
strike.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—The National
Enameling and Stamping Company,
through its president, ex-Congressman
F. G. Niedringhaus, today mailed to
Gov. Sayers of Texas, a check for
\$1000 for the relief of the flood suffer-
ers.

MUST BE REBUILT.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—A special to the
Republic from Denison, Tex., says the
state that the road between Compton
and Hearne will have to be virtually
rebuilt, owing to the flood, and that the
cost will be not less than \$500,000.

AN ITALIAN PROTEST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—[Exclusive
dispatch.] The Sun's Rome cablegram
says: "At the beginning of this year
some stir was caused in Vatican circles
by the discovery, made accidentally
through the perusal of a Mexican news-
paper of widespread animosity to the
church in the republic, due chiefly to
the alleged corruption of the clergy.
Cardinal Rampolla started a searching
investigation, ordered all Mexican
bishops to report fully on the charges
and last month summoned the arch-
bishop of Mexico to Rome. The arch-
bishop insisted that newspaper re-
ports were malevolent inventions of
the anti-clerical press, but he had to
admit that grave scandals had oc-
curred in several provinces by the
indiscriminate sale of indulgences and
other illicit methods resorted to by
the clergy. The cardinal is inclined to
believe that the scandals have been
overstated. The archbishop is now in
disgrace, for it is evident that he has
shown gross incapacity, and it is not
probable that he will be removed."

VENEZUELAN ARBITRATION.

PARIS, July 8.—At today's session of
the Venezuelan arbitration commission,
Sir Richard Webster, Attorney-
General of Great Britain, presented in
support of the case a chronological re-
view up to the year 1886. He will
continue this feature of his argument
Monday.

WHIRLWIND OF FIRE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

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police officer, averted an elopement
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solved, although they are both under
age. After a long conference, the
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Gordians, where the matter will be
settled.

What the result will be cannot be

[FLOODS.]
SAYERS GIVES SUCCOR

MANY THOUSAND TEXANS DE-
PENDENT ON CHARITY.

Suffering of Waterbound Refugees is
Great, Although the Loss of Life
Has Been Comparatively
Small.

Thirty Thousand Dollars and Several
Carloads of Supplies Have
Been Donated to the Flood-
Stricken People.

Farmers Suffer in Distribution of
Charity, Which is Being Ex-
pended Only Among the
Poor—Water Lower.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

AUSTIN (Tex.) July 8.—Gov. Sayers
stated tonight that, judging from all
the reports he had received officially
from flooded districts, there had been
great loss of property, both personal
and corporate; that hundreds of peo-
ple had been bereft of their homes
and belongings, and that at present
there were in the neighborhood of 45,-
000 people, the majority of them
negroes, who were dependent upon pub-
lic charity for sustenance. The suf-
fering of water-bound refugees has
been very great.

The Governor figures that the loss
of life has been comparatively small,
not exceeding fifty persons. The heaviest
farming losses will fall upon the
owners of the big plantations in the
bottoms, who have lost all their crops
and much of their personal property
which was projected in the distribution
of charity, which is being expended
only among the poor.

The waters are fast subsiding and
the Governor is confident that he will
be able to care for the poor of the
State for at least a week, after which
time they can secure employment in
the wrecked valley.

CLOTHING AND PROVISIONS.

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the Post-Dispatch from Dallas, Tex.,
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long-distance telephone from Austin,
requests the press to state that in add

[ENGLAND.]
AMERICAN TOURISTS.

LONDON LITERALLY SWARMING WITH AMERICANS.

So great is the rush that steamship companies admit their inability to cope with it.

Transatlantic Companies Rushing Work on New Steamers for the Paris Exposition Trade Next Year.

Confessional Boxes in Churches of England Churches—Tory Ministry Humiliated—Tempest in the Tea Trade.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

London, July 8.—[Special Cable Letter. Copyright, 1899.] When Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, declared at the banquet here July 4, that the presence of a thousand American ladies at the reception held at the embassy during the afternoon, was the most impressive evidence he had yet received in regard to the importance of the Ambassadorship in the court of St. James, he gave only a faint idea of the crowds of Americans now in London. So great is the rush that the steamship companies admit their inability to cope with it. All the trans-Atlantic companies have ordered from one to four new ships, but it is impossible for many of these to be ready in 1900. The American and North German lines are pushing work on their new vessels, but they hardly hope to have them ready for the Paris Exposition.

CONFESSORIAL BOXES.

A parliamentary return issued in regard to the number of Church of England churchgoers in which there are confessional boxes seems to show that the accusations of anti-trinitarians in regard to this lawlessness are practically groundless, as all the dioceses, except five, say not one exists. The five exceptions are London, Exeter, Oxford, Chichester and Southwark. At the same time, there are scores of churches, especially in London, where confessions are heard at the altar rails, or in chairs placed in the defined positions in the nave, in order to avoid possible scandals upon hearing confessions in the vestries or pews.

TEA TRADE TEMPEST.

There is great excitement in the tea trade owing to the decision of the Indian and Ceylon sellers to abolish the practice of allowing a pound extra on every hundred as compensation for waste. The dealers in London are in arms, and have resolved to boycott Indian and Ceylon tea. As a counter blast to this is the decision of the sellers at Calcutta yesterday, who withdrew all their tea, refusing to sell for London. Twenty thousand chests were withdrawn at Calcutta alone, and the auction was stopped. Out of 240,000,000 pounds required for Great Britain, planters and exporters representing 210,000,000 pounds returned to stick to the abolition resolution. Thirty-four planters are starting for England immediately to open agencies in this country for the sale of their teas. In the meantime the doors have been opened for China teas of a lower grade.

TORIES HUMILIATED.

The double Liberal victory at the Oldham election July 6 is taken, in conjunction with other recent by-elections and votes in the House of Commons, to be almost humiliating to the ministry. The Liberals are exulting and even go to the extent of predicting an early dissolution. It is rumored that the Cabinet meeting of Tuesday was stormy and that many differences developed, but so long as the ministry can adjust its differences, it is probable that a dissolution will not occur before the autumn of 1900.

KIPLING'S GRIEVANCE.

The Author has published a letter from Rudyard Kipling which ends by setting forth explicitly the grounds on which his case against certain American publishers rests. He says:

They have made me responsible, before a public, whom I am scarcely over the best and most honest work I can turn out, for an egregious padded fake, and all these things they did, taking advantage of that public interest in my illness when I lay at the point of death. I do not see how I can meet their action to pass without challenge. It established too many precedents which will be used to the honor and integrity of the profession that so far has given me countenance and profit."

BRILLIANT SEASON CLOSES.

London Society Ready to Flit—National Council Results.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

London, July 8.—[Special Cable Letter. Copyright, 1899.] Although a few great balls are still in sight, the London season is already waning. People are flitting into the country much earlier than usual. Next week will be given over to Newmarket, where there are numerous house parties for the second July meeting. During the following week the season winds up with the Duchess of Marlborough's ball.

There are several fashionable weddings in prospect, the most notable being that of the Earl of Shaftesbury and Lady Constance Grosvenor, who will have fifteen bridesmaids, while many persons are looking forward with great interest to the reception to be given by the Duke and Duchess of Bedford at Stamford Hill, probably to the members of the Anglo-American League and their friends, at which Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, Mrs. Choate and many prominent Americans and English will be present.

After a long period of mourning, Mrs. John W. Mackay has reopened her beautiful home on Carlton House Terrace. She gave two big dinners during the week, which were followed by wonderful music.

London has been much enlivened during the last week by the visit of the officers and a large number of cadets belonging to the United States training ship Monongahela, who were given five days' leave for sight-seeing, riding in electric cars and generally enjoying themselves.

The Fourth of July was never so universally celebrated by the Americans in London as was the Fourth of June day last. In addition to the celebrations at Hotel Cecil and the United States embassy, there were a large number of private luncheons, dinners and suppers given by Mr. and Mrs. John Melrose. Even of Chinese took a large party of Americans in a steam launch from their place at Dutchet to Maidenhead, while the employees of Commercial Cable Company, with Gen. Ward of New York, general manager of the company, celebrated in a similar manner on a big launch gaily decked with American flags.

Thursday was speech day at Harrow, the first under the new headmaster, Dr.

Wood, and attracted a great crowd of distinguished schoolmen.

Thursday afternoon the largest of the Four-in-hand Club occurred at the horse guards parade. It was undoubtedly the smartest of the season. There were twenty-two coaches in line. The Duke of Marborough's team was greatly admired. He was accompanied by the Duke of Norfolk, Churchill and Lord Cairns. In the evening occurred the Duchess of Devonshire's ball in the beautiful grounds of Devonshire House, with illuminations. It proved to be the most brilliant of the season. The musical given by the Alard Band, in the same evening, attracted a crowd of fashionable people to the Grafton Galleries, whose spacious rooms are decorated with such a wealth of roses as never before was seen in London. The programme, which was also on the most lavish scale, included Paderevski, Cossini, Leonora Jackson, David Bispham, Susanna Adams and Maurice Farquaad.

A reporter of the Associated Press has interviewed the Countess of Aberdeen and others regarding the practical results likely to occur from the National Council of Women. Lady Aberdeen, who is an enthusiastic admirer of the American and Canadian delegations, said:

"Every one of them was a skilled expert, and most of them were skilled speakers, whom the congress was delighted to hear, which cannot be said in regard to some of the other delegations. The Americans as a rule were better informed, more decided in opinion, and further advanced on the leading topics than any of the other delegations. They fairly outstripped the English women, who, however, were better informed than the continental delegates in general knowledge of the subjects pertaining to women. Mrs. Sewell won the congress from the start. Her extraordinary tact in dealing with such a large gathering was remarkable. Miss Susan B. Anthony's powerful advocacy of women's claims distinctly added to her already great reputation."

"Regarding the results, the grand consummation has been reached of welding together a cosmopolitan body of thoughtful women, prepared to educate their fellow women. Twenty-five years hence the leaven of today will have leavened the whole world and the irresistible force of public opinion will have caused women to their proper place."

Miss Susan B. Anthony dwelt enthusiastically on the work of the council, and said: "We have already taken the outer trenches of the world's thought."

Senator Mark Hanna, in his report for the session, said: John De Witt Warner's denunciation of him and other prominent men before the Brooklyn Democratic Club Tuesday night, escaped here, as being due to disappointment. He adds that it "could only have gained the public ear through its extravagance, the way he speaks of 'the traitors' he means."

Kingsley's "Talks nonsense" while he uses the name of Gen. Eagan, Capt. Carter and Secretary Alger to discredit President McKinley." American good sense "simply switches it aside as claptrap." Mr. Warner, however, the Senator continued, "stuck to other ground. In particular, he spoke of our countrymen if, when the time arrives, they don't clear Congress of the kind of patriotism engrossed by Mr. Warner, and sweep the rebels out of every nook in the Philippines."

ENGLISH TROOPS INSPECTED.

Many Americans View the Big Parade in London.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

London, July 8.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The centenary review and inspection of the Metropolitan volunteers, who were organized in Hyde Park by George III., to oppose the apprehended invasion of England by the troops of Napoleon, occurred on the Horse Guards Parade this afternoon.

About 30,000 London volunteers took part in the review. A large number of Americans paid high prices for favorable seats, from which to view the parade.

A SEEKER AFTER TRUTH.

BLANCHE BATES RISES FOR A BIT OF INFORMATION.

She Wants to Know Whether She Can Be an Actress and a Christian at the Same Time—Pauses for a Reply.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Blanche Bates, the actress, wants to determine whether or not an actress can be a Christian, and, to that end has sought the opinions of a number of prominent divines.

Some quakers her effort has not been taken seriously, and an unjust suggestion that she seeks advertising has been made. Her friends assert, however, that her letter of inquiry is the work of serious investigation. Part of her general letter is as follows:

I am a member of the theatrical profession. My efforts as such have been rewarded with a certain degree of success. My work on the stage is congenial, both mentally and physically. Nevertheless, there are times when I ask myself whether an actress can honor her obligations of Christian life. Are stage and church so inherently antagonistic that one has to choose between them? Is it impossible to reconcile the differences of both, or in other words, can an actress be a consistent Christian? I have so far failed to solve the problem to the satisfaction of my conscience."

NOT TRUST NOR MONOPOLY.

English Amalgamation to Conduct Oil Business.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

London, July 8.—[Special Cable Letter. Copyright, 1899.] Although a few great balls are still in sight, the London season is already waning. People are flitting into the country much earlier than usual. Next week will be given over to Newmarket, where there are numerous house parties for the second July meeting. During the following week the season winds up with the Duchess of Marlborough's ball.

There are several fashionable weddings in prospect, the most notable being that of the Earl of Shaftesbury and Lady Constance Grosvenor, who will have fifteen bridesmaids, while many persons are looking forward with great interest to the reception to be given by the Duke and Duchess of Bedford at Stamford Hill, probably to the members of the Anglo-American League and their friends, at which Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, Mrs. Choate and many prominent Americans and English will be present.

After a long period of mourning, Mrs. John W. Mackay has reopened her beautiful home on Carlton House Terrace. She gave two big dinners during the week, which were followed by wonderful music.

The Fourth of July was never so universally celebrated by the Americans in London as was the Fourth of June day last. In addition to the celebrations at Hotel Cecil and the United States embassy, there were a large number of private luncheons, dinners and suppers given by Mr. and Mrs. John Melrose. Even of Chinese took a large party of Americans in a steam launch from their place at Dutchet to Maidenhead, while the employees of Commercial Cable Company, with Gen. Ward of New York, general manager of the company, celebrated in a similar manner on a big launch gaily decked with American flags.

Thursday was speech day at Harrow, the first under the new headmaster, Dr.

See Our... Show Window Display.
Ville de Paris
221 and 223 S. BROADWAY.

Fancy Silks.

An offering at thirty-five cents per yard, reduced from \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00. These are wonderful values. All this season's purchases. Superb qualities. Bright, tasty effective designs and nice color blends. Very valuable for ladies' waist and jacket linings. We are having phenomena success with this line, some customers buying three to five waist lengths of these beautiful \$1.50 and \$2.00 silks, which are now only.....

95c Yard.

Black Silk Grenadines

A pure silk tissue; some are plain weaves with a firm loom stitch, depending for wear; others are fancy designs, irregular satin stripes, knotted checks, taffeta silk effects, and other new styles; prices range

95c, \$1.50, \$2.50 UPWARDS.

Black Crepons.

New and effective weaves—just received. Genuine English Moiré Crepons made with double creases and overhemmed light in texture and highly finished; the yard price are.....

\$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 UPWARDS.

Fancy Parasols.

See our South Window for a beautiful display of all the latest popular fads in Parasols—tucked, tiered, shaded and reflected edges, with various patterns—plain India silk, in black and white, fancy colored silks in dots, stripes and checkers; prices range from.....

65c to \$6.50 EACH.

Kid Gloves.

Chamois gloss, made in America of imported skins—are acknowledged to be superior to those made in Europe. We guarantee and fit every pair. Price.....

\$1.00

Genuine French Kid Gloves, direct from the manufacturer in France—made expressly for the "Ville de Paris"—2 clasps; all the latest color tints, at per pair.....

\$1.25.

nor a monopoly, but simply one of many industrial amalgamations which are formed here as rapidly as in America. English law sanctions such consolidations, and they receive the support of the greatest financiers and there is no popular agitation against them.

WOULD NOT SUFFER SO AGAIN FOR FIFTY TIMES ITS PRICE.

I awoke last night with severe pains in my stomach. I never felt so badly in all my life. When I came down to work this morning I felt so bad I could hardly work. I went to Miller & McCullough's drug store and they recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It worked like magic, and one dose fixed me all right. It certainly is the finest thing I ever used for stomach trouble. I shall not be without it in my medicine cabinet for I should not care to endure the suffering of last night again for fifty times its price.—G. H. Wilson, Liverymen, Burgettstown, Washington Co., Pa.—[Adv.]

ASOCIACIONES CHARITATIVAS.

Cooperating with other charity workers. It is non-sectarian; it investigates all cases carefully. It need funds; the membership fee is \$1. Office, room 11, Courthouse. And above all things have charity, for charity shall cover a multitude of sins."

MURESCO, the latest-improved wall finish. Call for samples at No. 307 South Main street, Phoenix Paint Company.

Vienna Ladies' Tailor,

220 South Broadway

Bet. Second and Third Sts., Op. Ville de Paris.

To the Ladies of Los Angeles and vicinity: We are still giving our Tailoring Suits at \$27.50 for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday only. We have received the latest styles this week. Come and select your choice in any style at the above price—slit-lined throughout.

New style of Riding Habits, of finest Black French Pequée—\$30.00. Do not miss these bargains—never before offered.

HAY STORED CHEAP!

Will save you money, insurance, hauling and material cost. Hay stored with us. Get out now before the weather comes.

PRICE'S WAREHOUSE, Main and Washington Sts. Office—307 South Olive St. Telephone Main 572.

Rupture

We Guarantee to Cure.

We mean this emphatically, and are willing to wait for payment until the cure is effected.

For pain, no pain, no operation, or extraction from bullock's eye, and Bedrifflin Home Treatment. Over 47 patients treated since April 1st. A large number of them are cured, and all are well now, and require no further treatment. Those not cured are sent to the office.

New patients treated from 10 to 12 a.m.

Truss making a specialty. Consultation and advice free. Correspondence cheerfully answered. Office open Sundays from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

RUPERTURE CARE SPECIALISTS,

225 S. MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES.

226 S. SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES.

402 W. SECOND ST., POMONA.

251 S. MAIN ST., RIVERSIDE.

34 N. FAIR OAKS AVE., PASADENA.

227 THIRD ST., SANTA MONICA.

228 STATE ST., SANTA BARBARA.

221 E. FOURTH ST., SANTA ANA.

EXCURSIONS—

With Dates and Departures.

BURLINGTON ROUTE — PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS.

Conducted excursions to all points East.

Leave Los Angeles every Wednesday, via

City, Denver and Chicago.

Leave Los Angeles every Saturday, via

San Francisco and Sacramento.

Leave Los Angeles every Sunday, via

San Francisco and Sacramento.

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Leave Los Angeles every Tuesday, via

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San

[SPORTING RECORD.]

HAIL COLUMBIA!

NEW YACHT WINS FROM THE OLD DEFENDER.

Twenty-six-mile Course is Run Over by the Two Boats in a Little Less Than Three Hours.

Difference in Finishing Time of the Vessels in Three Minutes and Thirteen Seconds—Both Take the Wrong Course.

Harriman Wins Amateur Golf Championship—Tennis, Cycling, Turf and Base Ball Results in the East.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—At last the big sleep yachts Columbia and Defender have met in a battle royal that has been satisfactory to all. In a strong and fairly steady breeze and somewhat choppy water they sailed over a course of about twenty-six miles today, and in covering that distance the Columbia fairly and squarely outsailed the Defender by 3m. 13s., actual time.

If the Columbia, after measurement, is found to allow the Defender two minutes, she will still have beaten her 1m. 13s. That means that she beat her now over a full thirty-mile course in the least who turned up, say by the September races, she will easily beat her five minutes, which is all that is required of her. Today's race was as fine a smooth-water test as the yachts may ever expect to get.

On the first leg a reach of about four miles with a beam wind, the Defender gained two seconds. On the second leg of the course, in which there was some windward work, the Columbia gained 1m. 52s. On the third leg, a three-mile run before the wind, with spinnakers set, the Defender gained six seconds. On the first leg, the second time around, the Columbia gained 1m. 1s.; in the choppy work on the second leg, she gained only 28s. and in the run to the finish the Defender gained 4s.

The only unfortunate part of today's event was the fact that both of the yachts sailed the wrong course. It was in fact the feature of the day, and the strange action of those in charge of the yachts kept every one guessing as to the ultimate result. The first leg of the course was to be eight miles long, the starting point being off Stamford, Ct. The yachting committee, however, had Columbia having a race on the sound. They set their turning point on the course the Columbia and Defender were to sail over, but only four miles from their starting point. The Regatta Committee say that the event will be considered a race, and Commodore Postle will probably award the cup to the Columbia.

ACCIDENT AT THE FINISH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LARCHMONT (N. Y.) July 8.—The Columbia, in running in for her moorings after today's race, fouled the Defender's bow with her port bowsprit, shoving, breaking the Defender's bows, and sending the Columbia ashore. The Columbia was injured and immediately after caught her own moorings. The Defender will go to Bristol Monday, where the injured bows will be straightened and, if necessary, spliced.

LEAGUE BASEBALL.

Perfectos Capture Two Games from the Exiles.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—The Perfectos had their batting clothes on today, and captured two games from the Exiles. St. Louis came near losing the first through loose fielding, but a bat swinging rally in the tenth won out for them. Attendance 5100.

Score, first game:
St. Louis, 5; hits, 17; errors, 6.
Cleveland, 4; hits, 7; errors, 1.
Batteries—Young and O'Connor;
Criger, Knepper and Schrechongst;

Umpires—O'Day and McGarr.

Second game:
St. Louis, 11; hits, 14; errors, 3.
Cleveland, 2; hits, 7; errors, 4.
Batteries—Sudhoff and Criger;
Hughes and Sudgen.

Umpires—O'Day and McGarr.

MADE IT FOUR STRAIGHT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—The Colonels made it four straight today. Both teams played good ball and it was anybody's game until the last man was retired. Attendance 3000. Score:

**Louisville, 11; hits, 11; errors, 3.
Cincinnati, 4; hits, 6; errors, 2.
Batteries—Cunningham and Powers;
Hahn and Wood.**

Umpires—Gaffney and Latham.

ESCAPED A SHUT-OUT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Phillips got two hits in each of the sixth and eighth innings, with Brooklyn, today, thereby escaping a shut-out. In the other seven Hughes dished up an assortment of curves that the visiting slugs could not touch. Attendance 8000.

**Philadelphia, 2; hits, 4; errors, 1.
Brooklyn, 6; hits, 9; errors, 1.
Batteries—Fraser and McFarland;
Hughes and Smith.**

ORPHANS SHUT-OUT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PITTSBURGH, July 8.—Pittsburgh split even in the series with Chicago by shutting them out without a run. Attendance 3500. Score:

**Pittsburgh, 6; hits, 10; errors, 3.
Chicago, 0; hits, 4; errors, 2.
Batteries—McNamee and Schriver;
Phyle and Donahue.**

GAME FOR THE ORIOLES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

BALTIMORE, July 8.—But one game was played here today with Washington, and Baltimore won that after a somewhat featureless contest. Attendance 2470. Score:

**Baltimore, 4; hits, 12; errors, 1.
Washington, 1; hits, 7; errors, 1.
Batteries—Bill and Robinson; Wey
ing and Slagle.**

Umpires—McDonald and Manassau.

NO GAME AT BOSTON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

BOSTON, July 8.—Rain prevented today's game between New York and Boston.

JEFFRIES IMPRIRED.

Big Crowd to Watch the Home Team Win the Game at San Jose.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN JOSE, July 8.—The largest crowd that ever attended a baseball game here was that which assembled at Recreation Park this afternoon to witness the contest between San Jose and Santa Cruz, with James J. Jeffries as one of the umpires. Jeff also gave a three-round sparing exhibition with his brother, Jack. The game resulted in a victory for San José by a score of six to three. Score:

**San José, 6; base hits, 9; errors, 3.
Santa Cruz, 3; base hits, 8; errors, 5.
Batteries—Borchers and Kent; Face and**

SACRAMENTO-OAKLAND.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SACRAMENTO, July 8.—Sacramento defeated Oakland this afternoon. In

**real only one earned run was made, and errors, etc., aside, the score should have been one to nothing in favor of the hosts. The boys did well, but were both batted hard, but owing to the exceptionally fine fielding, safe drives were few. Some of Umpire Levy's decisions were of the rank order. Score: Gil Edge, 8; base hits, 8; errors, 2.
Oakland, 2; base hits, 4; errors, 3.
Batteries—Doyle and Stanley; Hammon and Moskman.**

GOOD FAITH GUARANTEE.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The Glen Park Company has deposited a certified check for \$10,000 with a morning paper as guarantee of good faith in its bid of \$40,000 for the Jeffries and Sharkey fight.

OH, THE SHAMROCK!

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SOUTHAMPTON, July 8.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Shamrock quite unexpectedly left her moorings at 11:30 o'clock this morning and sailed down Southampton water on a canvas-stretching trip.

The Ivernia also started, apparently with the intention of testing her speed against the Shamrock. Sir Thomas Lipton was on board the Ivernia.

The Metropole arrived here and is being docked and cleaned. It is expected she will be ready to sail early next week, though her captain still declares he has not yet received orders to sail the yacht against the Shamrock.

William William is expected to inspect the Shamrock before she sails to the United States, 4m. 3s., actual time.

A SPLENDID RUN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SOUTHAMPTON, July 8.—The Shamrock had a splendid run off Hurst Castle. Yachtmen here declare she fulfilled every promise today and gave evidence of being a fast sailing vessel seen in the Solent. She returned to Southampton tonight.

William William is expected to inspect the Shamrock before she sails to the United States, 4m. 3s., actual time.

Herbert M. Harriman First American to Win the Distinction.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

ONWENTWIST, Lake Forest (Ill.) July 8.—Herbert M. Harriman, of the Meadow Brook Club of Hempstead, Long Island, today won the amateur golf championship of America from Franklin D. Roosevelt, who won the championship last year. The score was 3 up, 2 to play. The game was by long odds the most exciting that has been played in the week's tournament, and when the old Princeton football player finally holed down on the thirty-fourth, bringing the coveted championship to himself, the crowd broke into enthusiastic cheering. Harriman was nearly lifted off his feet by the crush to congratulate him.

For the fifth time since amateur golf championships have been held in America an American-born golfer holds the honors, and this fact was most commented on by golfers tonight, who believe he will go far toward popularizing the game in the United States.

FORT ERIE RESULTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

Track Blind the Horses.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

BUFFALO (N.Y.) July 8.—At Fort Erie today the track was threatening and the track heavy. Results:

Six furlongs, selling: Bold Knight won, Myrnin second, Vendig third; time 1:02 1-5.

Mile and a sixteenth: Bannockburn won, Merry Prince second, Azucena third; time 1:43 3-5.

The Willow Stakes, one mile: Beula won, Clonsilla second, Lackland third; time 1:51-5.

The half-mile hurdle handicap, mile and a half: Forget won, Premier second, Ben Eder third; time 2:47.

Finishes at St. Louis.

[ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Track slow; results:

One mile, selling: Mitchell won, Moralist second, Wilson (Barred) third; Forbush fourth; time 1:45-5.

Selling, seven and a half furlongs: Dr. Givens won, Sir John Lincoln second, Easter Card third; time 1:39.

Selling, mile and a quarter: Shimura won, School Girl second, Bushfield third; time 2:25.

Handicap, two-year-olds, five and a half furlongs: Thrive won, Alice Turner second, El Caney third; time 1:06-5.

Five furlongs: Tribune won, Carlotta C. second, Tyrann third; time 1:04.

Handicap, mile and a sixteenth: Downton won, Teaford second, The Gardener third; time 1:56-5.

The Cascade purse, \$1000, seven furlongs: Judge Wardell won, Tobe Payne second, DeGraw third; time 1:43-5.

Half-mile handicap: Final won by P. A. Raymond, Greenwich, Ct. (70) R. A. Miller, Galveston (45), second; I. W. Lester, Chicago (40), third; W. E. Becker, Minneapolis (40), fourth; time 0:58-5.

GRAND CYCLING CIRCUIT.

[Tom Cooper Wins Mile Professional Race—Other Results.]

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LAUREL, July 8.—The Columbia, in running in for her moorings after today's race, fouled the Defender's bow with her port bowsprit, shoving, breaking the Defender's bows, and sending the Columbia ashore. The Columbia was injured and immediately after caught her own moorings. The Defender will go to Bristol Monday, where the injured bows will be straightened and, if necessary, spliced.

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Our N. E. A. Visitors

Welcomed at THE HUB

The HUB is one of the city's sights—the pride of the Coast. Her clothing attainments are known throughout the length and breadth of the land. You're invited to stroll through the store—buying is incidental.



THE HUB
FOR FINE CLOTHING-HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS.
154-156-158-160 N. SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

FREE—A Base Ball and Bat With Every Boys' Suit

You Know This Is Cheap Boys' Splendid 2-piece Suits
6 to 16 years, made of extra fine, strictly all-wool, serviceable cassimere and fancy cheviots, not a thread of shoddy in them, pants, with double seat and knees, all tailored in perfect fashion, strongly sewed seams, buttons securely fastened, made to retail at \$4.00 and \$2.95
\$5.00; we reduce them to.....

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\$5.00; we reduce them to.....

The Hub's Great Purchase

The Biggest Clothing Excitement in the History of the City

Brown Bros. & Co. were forced to retire after being in business but sixty days. The Hub's buying of their stock has been trade gossip for the past two weeks. Hundreds of men have been availing themselves of the magnificent offers, hundreds more will this week, for

There's \$50,000 worth of Men's Suits to Choose From—Every Garment Goes at Less Than Makers' Cost—No Restrictions, Nothing Reserved

Offer No. 1

OUR \$7.50 MEN'S ALL-WOOL SUITS FOR \$4.95

In the following very desirable fabrics: Plain and fancy cassimere, nobby cheviots, Scotch mixtures, fancy tweeds, and other business suits in medium, light and dark colors, splendid patterns, good all-around suits, well cut and bearing the mark of careful making—positively worth up to \$7.50—our special price

4.95
WORTH UP TO \$7.50

Offer No. 2

OUR \$10 MEN'S ALL-WOOL SUITS FOR \$6.45

In the following desirable fabrics: Pin-striped worsteds, Scotch tweeds, Scotch cheviots, stylish homespun and meltons, in handsome patterns, nobby mixtures and plain colors, absolutely perfect in style and fit, excellent wearing quality, positively worth up to \$10.00—our special price

6.45
WORTH UP TO \$10

Offer No. 3

OUR \$13.50 MEN'S ALL-WOOL SUITS FOR \$9.75

Suits that are well cut and bear the mark of careful making—bargain far superior to the cheaply constructed, poorly made suits advertised by other houses, for more money—choice of men's fancy cassimere suits, men's plain cassimere suits, men's nobby cheviot suits, men's Scotch tweed suits, men's fancy tweed suits, men's good business suits—light, medium and dark colors—cut in the prevailing styles—lined with strong Italian cloth—every button sewed on securely—made to retail up to \$13.50—our special price

8.75
WORTH UP TO \$13.50

Offer No. 4

OUR \$16.00 MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS FOR \$12.75

Suits that have distinct style, quality and skilled workmanship—in sack and cutaway frock styles—absolutely perfect in fit and of lasting quality—this grand assortment consists of men's fancy worsted suits, men's mixed Clay suits, men's neat Scotch suits, men's natty tweed suits, men's fancy cassimere suits, men's rough serge suits—various patterns—color combinations—few Stein Bloch Co.'s suits in this assortment also—made to retail up to \$16.00—and more—our very special price only

9.65
WORTH UP TO \$16

Offer No. 5

OUR \$18.00 MEN'S FINE SUITS FOR \$12.75

Suits of certain excellence—the absolute perfection of style, and the hand of the expert tailor is at once seen in these suits—they are the most correct garment choice from the following tomorrow: About 200 Stein Bloch Co.'s Suits in this lot that were \$18.00 and \$18.00—Men's sack, worsted, mixed, cutaway, sack, men's fine herringbone suits, men's silk-mixed worsted suits, men's fancy worsted suits, men's Scotch cheviot suits, men's stylish homespun suits, men's Auburn melton, men's homespun tweeds, nobby mixtures, and plain colors—lined with finest serges, fashionable to a degree—made to retail up to \$18.00

11.75
WORTH UP TO \$18

Offer No. 6

OUR \$23.50 MEN'S SEMI-DRESS SUITS FOR \$14.75

Suits that are the equals of the high-class manufacturing tailors—designed to grace the backs of the most correct dressers—an assortment of many styles and patterns in carefully selected garments—men's Scotch cheviot suits, men's fine herringbone suits, men's silk-mixed worsted suits, men's fancy worsted suits, men's Scotch cheviot suits, men's stylish homespun suits, men's Auburn melton, men's homespun tweeds, nobby mixtures, and plain colors—lined with finest serges, fashionable to a degree—made to retail up to \$23.50

14.85
WORTH UP TO \$23.50

J. Magnin & Co.

Manufacturing Retailers,
251 South Broadway.

Mail Orders Filled



Beautiful Wash Waists.

Exquisite Dress Skirts.

We are specialists in Ladies' Apparel, especially at this season of the year in Skirts and Waists. The Magnin goods have more style, are better made and sold cheaper than any other line in this market.

Dress Skirts

of White Pique, fancy Washable Cheviots, Crashes and Duck. Nice White Duck Skirts, \$2.00. Separate Skirts for Misses, \$1.00 up.

NOTE—We have no retail store on Spring Street. Our only store is 251 South Broadway.

Shirt Waists.

All the latest swell things in White Lawn, White and Fancy Piques, Madras Zephyrs. Every style is choice. All prices from 50 cents up to \$5.00.

Grand Convention Sale This Week

To the thousands of strangers within our gates the Up-to-Date extends a royal welcome. To signalize the event in a grand and fitting manner we shall offer some of the greatest bargains ever put before the public by any retail establishment on this coast. Excursionists, teachers and others are cordially invited to visit our store either for pleasure or for the purpose of availing themselves of the grand and liberal offers we make to the public this week. Orders by mail carefully and promptly filled.

A Wonderful Sale of Crash Skirts

We offer you three things: first, the largest variety; second, the greatest values; third, the very newest styles. It is a triple alliance that is invincible. We quote six or seven prices. If you want a skirt we are prepared to save you at least one-half from what you would pay elsewhere.

Plain Crash Skirts, wide hem, well made. Special at 25c.

Crash Skirts, three styles, plain, full skirt, cored or trimmed with white braid. Special at 75c.

Skirt of homespun linen crash, splendid quality, well made, wide, deep hem. Special at \$1.00.

Skirts of washable Covert Cloth, brown, blue and green shades. Special at \$1.00.

Skirt of Navy Blue Pin Stripe, washable cheviot, trimmed with five rows of wide, white braid. Special at \$1.25.

Skirt of black or white pepper and salt mixtures, wash cheviot, braid trimmed down front and around bottom. Special at \$1.50.

Great Sale of Hose

Men's, women's and children's absolutely fast black, plain or ribbed. Not a pair in the lot worth less than 15c. Special at 10c.

A Sateen Bargain

Sateens, fast, black grounds, with neat little dainty figures. Regular 20c quality, 12½c.

Some Big Bargains in Baskets

Baskets for campers and travelers; lunch baskets, market baskets, baskets for all kinds of uses in all kinds of places. Baskets at prices which will surprise and delight even the most economical folks. This is beyond the shadow of a doubt the greatest sale of baskets ever made in this city. Mail orders filled at advertised prices.

Straw Telescope Baskets

All new, green stock, strong and durable.

12 inch Japanese Straw Telescope Baskets, only.... 20c

15 inch Japanese Straw Telescope Baskets, only.... 25c

16 inch Japanese Straw Telescope Baskets, only.... 30c

17 inch Japanese Straw Telescope Baskets, only.... 40c

18 inch Japanese Straw Telescope Baskets, only.... 50c

14 inch Double Cover Splint Lunch Basket only.... 20c

16 inch Double Cover Splint Lunch Basket only.... 25c

19 inch Double Cover Splint Lunch Basket only.... 30c

40x12 inch Round Splint Office Basket only.... 15c

11x15 inch Round Splint Office Basket only.... 20c

13x16 inch Round Splint Office Basket only.... 25c

14x22 in. Round Splint Clothes Hampers and Covers only 65c

15x27 in. Round Splint Clothes Hampers and Covers only 75c

16x32 in. Round Splint Clothes Hampers and Covers only 90c

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Southern California by Towns and Counties.

PASADENA.

DETECTIVES' OPERATIONS IN SEARCH FOR H. S. STARR.

The Story of a Bluff That Failed. Charles Starr to be Married—Mr. Burdette Will Probably Preach in Pasadena Till Next June—Man Burned.

PASADENA, July 8.—(Regular Correspondence.) A report that Hilary S. Starr had been heard from at Manila was circulated in the city today, but it proved to be like half a dozen other finds which have been made since the manager of Oak Knoll ranch disappeared. His brother, Charles Starr, was interviewed at the ranch this evening and said no member of the family had heard a word from him and he did not believe anybody else had. Charles still clings to the belief, which he has entertained from the start, that his brother was murdered.

It was on the 24th day of April that Starr was disinterred, and a systematic search for him or his body has been kept up from that day to this. Hardly a day has passed but detectives have been at the ranch in consultation with members of the family. It is believed that not a clever worthy of the name has been discovered.

When the news about Starr, "dead or alive," was increased to \$500, it was thought it would bring something to light. This increased temptation was made by the owners of the ranch, who were a party of relatives who believed that a certain person really had the information and would part with it for so large a sum. The ruse failed, however, and the detectives are convinced that they have mislaid him.

The last move made was a daring bluff by an officer who thought perhaps Charles Starr might know something that he was holding back; that perhaps he might tell the secret if he was given a chance to keep the secret at the missing man's request.

This officer tried to scare something out of Charles. He deliberately told him that unless he gave up the secret of his life the Sheriff was going to arrest him for murder.

The officer explained to Charles that he was the last man known to have been in the company of his brother, that the circumstances of his disappearance and unless he confessed where his brother had gone the arrest would surely follow. The officer claimed to be a great friend of Charles and advised him to tell all he knew.

The plot slipped. Charles maintained his remarkable imperturbability. He assured the officer that he knew nothing whatever which had not told, and was not afraid of investigation. The blushing detective might well have attempted to tease a confession.

The only real news in connection with the case is that it is now known that Charles Starr is to be married to a young lady to whom he has been engaged for some time. This disposes of some of the gossip that the disappearance of his brother engendered.

MR. BURDETTE'S PASTORATE.

It is practically decided that Rev. Robert J. Burdette will continue to preach in Pasadena till the first of June next, when he and Mrs. Burdette will go abroad. It is given out that even though the majority of the Pastorate Committee of the First Presbyterian Church, it was unanimously voted to request Mr. Burdette to accept the position of "stationary" till such time as he had used up his right to do the usual work of a pastor, without severing his connection with the Baptist denomination. The committee voted to call a meeting of the Pastorate on a week's notice on Wednesday evening, when it is quite certain that this arrangement will be ratified without opposition. Mr. Burdette will have to be absent six weeks in October and November to fit his lecture engagements.

PASADENA BREWERY.

There was a meeting of the citizens of Lamanda Park last evening at the residence of A. A. Weymouth, at which M. C. Hayes, W. Sibley, Charles Longfellow, Rev. E. W. Pease, Dr. E. R. Dyer, Dr. M. L. and Newton H. Culver were appointed a committee to take charge of the procedure for the organization of a sanitary district under the laws of the state for the purpose of outlawing the liquor traffic. It was a unanimous vote to push the plan through without delay and it looks as though the "saloon" must go.

Thomas Zachar was badly burned while fighting fire in the cañon below Alpine Tavern last night and was brought to the Pasadena hospital this morning. His legs and back were fearfully singed, and he will be several weeks before he can return to work. The fire was completely extinguished.

The Anti-Saloon League of Pasadena has taken up a campaign to organize a sanitary district in the adjacent towns and drive out the suburban saloons.

A sister and a brother-in-law were the only attendants at the burial of Eduardo Lopez, the victim of the Santa Anita ranch murder.

Pasadena physicians are to give a series of free lectures on nursing at the hospital Monday and Tuesday evenings.

J. F. Lewellyn of Mexico, Mo., is visiting his friends in this city. Mrs. Mattie, and City Trustee Reynolds.

Miss Mary E. Barber will address the Y. M. C. A. Sunday afternoon in G. A. Hall.

H. H. Wadsworth is improving after a week's stay in Illinois.

It appears that J. W. Hugus was the gentleman who gave \$500 toward the debt of the Y. M. C. A.

Miss Augusta Morton will leave Sunday morning for Chicago, in care of Dr. Radbaugh.

The public schools and Throop Institute have prepared interesting exhibits for the N.E.A.

Eighty-four loads and many other parties of N. E. A. excursionists visited Pasadena to-day.

On account of our increasing trade in the sale of our products, we will no longer take contracts for painting. We will continue to sell paints and do interior decorating in the best manner known to the trade. Drawbaugh & Plant, 42 North Fair Oaks.

Have you tired out cooking and melted butter, as a dainty dish this hot weather? Very appetizing and the liquor makes a fine clam broth next day. Halsted's Union Market.

Beautiful souvenir books of Southern California, in honor of the N.E.A., containing half-jones of Pasadena scenes, for sale at all the book stores and The Times branch office.

Young ladies, come this summer and cool rooms, walk along low rates, at Carlton Hotel, European plan.

Get my prices before making any new contracts for plumbing. F. P. Bonham.

Get a comfortable undershirt at Hotaling's.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Two Fishermen's Thrilling Encounter With Man-eating Sharks.

SANTA ANA, July 8.—(Regular Correspondence.) Guy Ames and W. A. Graham, two fishermen at Newport Beach, had a thrilling experience today with two monster sharks, while fishing with heavy lines fastened ashore. The men were cruising about the lines in a small skiff, when they discovered that two of them had hooked two sharks, one fully twelve feet long and the other more than twenty feet long. Having no firearms, the men concluded to try to stun the monsters by rowing close to where they had risen to the surface and strike them on the head with a heavy club. This was done to the lines on which came near being a fatal mistake for both fishermen. The infuriated deep-sea monster lashed and churned the water about the boat, striking it several times with such force that the fishermen expected to see it rendered in splinters.

At every opportunity the club descended upon the head of the shark,

for the fishermen then realized that it was a life or death fight. The blows from the club came so hard and fast that the efforts of the skiff were doubled, with the shore end of the line gave way. Finding themselves free, the man-eating sharks both started seaward with the small boat in tow. A small craft shot through the water at a speed estimated by Ames and Graham to be 25 miles an hour, and steamed the skiff, momentarily exposing the larger of the two sharks with an extra spurt tore loose from the hook and disappeared. The smaller one stopped, apparently exhausted, when the fishermen had the courage of the opportunity offered them, rowed alongside, dealing him a terrible blow on the head with a club and stabbing him several times in vital spots with a lance fixed on the end of a pole. He was too big to tow back to shore, so the liver was cut and yielded six gallons of oil. The men were then towed back over the distance which the team of sharks had towed them in less than eight minutes. Both men aver that with a team of trained sharks they believe they could run over to Manila with a "hurry order" in less than three days.

ORANGE BREVITIES.

A tract of seventeen acres south of Buena Park was purchased yesterday by James Treasurer J. C. Joplin.

Mrs. Lillian B. Jackson, wife of B. H. Jackson of Orange, died yesterday of consumption. The deceased was 20 years of age. The funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the Orange Presbyterian Church.

Taylor of Los Angeles has begun attachment proceedings in the Superior Court of this county to recover 200 acres of oil land in the northern portion of the county, to recover \$2000 alleged to have been due him from R. F. Del Valle and M. E. C. Munday of Los Angeles.

There have been no new cases of cholera among horses reported in the valley for the past several days, and it is believed now that the disease has been stamped out.

Charles Harris, late Co. A, First Colorado Cavalry, admitted from Big Timber, Mont., May 29, 1869, died July 7; aged 57 years.

Lemuel Johnson, late Cos. A and D, Santa Fé Battalion, Missouri Mounted Volunteers (Mexican war), admitted from Walsh Station, Cal., Oct. 20, 1867, died June 30, 1899, at Florin, Cal., while on furlough; aged 73; died July 9.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Remarkable Increase in Postoffice Business Last Year.

SOLDIERS' HOME, July 8.—[Regular Correspondence.] The report of the postmaster of the Soldiers' Home for the fiscal year ended June 30, shows a remarkable increase in business. The number of letters mailed during the year was 93,228, as against 70,362 the previous year; letters received, 96,571 against 76,168 the year previous.

There is a corresponding increase in second-class matter, and in registered mail. The greatest increase is in the money-order department, which is a comparatively new feature here. Money orders amounting to \$11,417.27 were issued during the past year, which is more than double that of the previous year.

Some time during Tuesday night Daniel Buckley, a member of home Co. 1, Orange, fell into a hole twelve feet deep, where he lay unconscious until Wednesday morning. He sustained internal injuries, which, owing to his advanced age, are considered serious.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

July 8.—[Regular Correspondence.] Fishing received new impetus yesterday, and Miss Carrie G. Sachs and Miss Wertheimer of San Francisco returned with a string of sixty-one yellowfin, croaker and rockfish, all caught in the hours still fishing off the hotel. Fishing was excellent, about three hundred being caught during the afternoon.

PROF. ANDERTON.

July 8.—[Regular Correspondence.] Prof. Anderton has returned from a month's outing at Alpine.

George R. Knox, Jr., and D. F. Crook of the Hotel del Coronado, San Diego, left yesterday for the national debt conference at the Hotel del Coronado, Aug. 22, at which time there will be more than two generations.

The examination of Joe Kelly, the longshoreman charged with assault, was concluded in Judge Murdoch's court this morning. He was held under \$500 bonds for appearance before the Superior Court.

ived Therefrom by the Pupils," was read by Prof. H. G. Crocker of Coronado, and was followed by a question box.

Active work is being done at Pacific Beach to submit maps for the Y.M.C.A. summer school, which opens there August 6. The mornings will be devoted to study and the afternoons

to recreation. The San Diego County Horsemen's Association met last night and completed arrangements for another race meet at the Coronado track on Aug. 22, at which time there will be more than two generations.

The National City and Otay Rail-

way is making plans for an extensive addition to their repair shops at Na-

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City Briefs.

The Times chronicles an important addition to the business of Los Angeles. The Adams-Phillips Co., who have done business since 1894 in Pasadena; and have built so many houses in that city, have established headquarters in the Laughlin Building, Broadway. Besides dealing in realty, they've ventured securities, building houses for homes for people who wish to pay on installments. Their policy has many liberal features. For instance, they credit the agreed payments monthly, instead of waiting for the time of the note to expire, making a great saving to the customer. They announced that the interest on notes, including 8 per cent agreements in Pasadena, with annual settlements, will be reduced to 7 per cent with monthly settlements, entailing a total loss to the house of \$10,000 in five years and a corresponding gain to customers. The names of stockholders advertised in our banking columns. It is a very strong concern with a long and honorable record.

I have a ten-days' treatment for deep wrinkles and smallpox pittings. No matter how old the face or how deep the wrinkles or pittings, this treatment will make it as smooth and fresh as a child's face. cure eczema, acne pimples, blackheads, rednesses and oily skin. Remove superfluous hair, warts, birth marks, scars and powder marks; treat and restore the hair, brows and lashes. I guarantee all my work. City references given. Miss S. N. Herold, No. 539½ South Broadway. The Milton, room 19.

Mrs. Weaver-Jackson's treatment for removing smallpox pittings and deep set wrinkles is the finest and surest treatment in the country. Great accommodations for patients, either in Los Angeles or Coronado. For removing set wrinkles one hundred to three hundred dollars. For removing pittings \$200 to \$500. Mrs. Weaver-Jackson, 318 South Spring street.

The absolutely perfect Davis-Advance sewing machine with its patent labor-saving attachments, bearings, etc., complete satisfaction. The "Superb" \$25.00, drophead cabinets, \$30. lasts a lifetime. Hear the wonderful \$5 talking machine; also \$100 "Home Grand;" 2000 latest records for graphophones, phonographs, 427 S. Broadway.

Teachers and visitors procure a copy of the beautiful 100-page Official N.E.A. Souvenir of Southern California and its schools, available at book stores and convention halls. Price 25 cents. The Times Job Office, publishers, No. 110 North Broadway, Los Angeles.

Miss Fannie E. Duval's paintings of missions and other California views will be on exhibition at her studio, 4537 Marmon Way, July 10 to 15 from 10 to 5 o'clock. Take Pasadena car to Avenue 45.

Positively I can loan 20, 30 or 50 thousand dollars at 4½ net on business property or real estate (Bank stock for sale). Established 1886. Lee A. McConnell, 145 S. Broadway.

For the coming week, W. B. Raymond will give buyers of alfalfa hay a "snap." You will miss it if you don't see him before buying; 1620 South Main, Tel. West 46.

Satin Cerate, Mrs. Weaver-Jackson's great skin food, has no equal for sunburn. For sale at Mrs. Jackson's Toilet Store, 318 South Spring or at the Boston Store.

A guarantee to cure rheumatism. No cure, no pay. Medicated baths given in patient's room here. Address M. Mendelson, Capistrano, Orange county, Cal.

Music closing out. A rare chance for eastern people to buy California fruits, minerals, shells, relics and curios at half price. 625 S. Spring.

Apparel picture gratis free with an order for 100 engraved cards for other society engraving in proportion. Foster's, 221 Franklin street.

Columbia Circle, No. 24, Ladies of the G.R. will serve a chicken dinner at No. 142 S. Spring street Tuesday, Dinner 25 cents. Bell Ingram.

Monday and Tuesday will be a parade of trucks from depot to Walter's 627 Spring, delivering only non-trust wall-paper, shipped to the coast.

N.E.A.: Notice our selling out sale of curios and California Souvenirs. We will save you money. B. Fish, 403 S. Spring st.

You will sure be in the swim today if you take the train to Long Beach and patronize the bath-house on the Beach.

No excess baggage when you use a featherweight trunk. D. D. Whitney, sole maker, No. 425 S. Spring street.

Sewing machines to repair all kinds \$1.50 month; good bargain in second-hand machines, 507 S. Spring.

Borrow to buy or to build, and stop rent. Call on the Protective Savings Association, opposite Times Office.

All kinds plain machine composition at 30 cents per thousand ems, standard measure, at Times job office.

Dr. Ann W. Nixon has removed her office and residence, northwest corner Ninth and Hill, Tel. M. 1476.

Complete on the wall, good paper for 12-ft. rooms \$3.00; \$6.50, 6x72 Spring, T. M. 1055.

Art School, 614 Hill street, invites N.E.A. and friends. Summer classes. Also at Long Beach.

Half-price special. A copper plate and 100 engraved cards for \$1. Foster's 221 Franklin street.

The Charming vals: "Ulisses" by Bernard Berg is just out and for sale at all music stores.

Ten waitresses wanted. Hotel Redondo; steady work. Aply No. 246 South Spring street.

Zimmerman's Station and Button Hole Factory, 25 S. South Broadway, room 11, corner Third.

You ought to be a member of the Associated Charities. Mail \$1, room 11, Courthouse.

Ladies, I am almost giving five million away. Dosch, No. 303 South Broadway.

Money to loan. See the Protective Savings Association, opposite Times Office.

The only place in the City where beads can be found is at 355 N. Main street.

Finest cabinet photos reduced to \$1 and \$1.75 a dozen. Sunbeam, 236 S. Main.

Bonoff, practical furrier, 247 S. Broadway. Remodels and repairs for garments.

Dr. L. E. Ford, dentist removed to southwest corner Third and Broadway.

Agents wanted; orange-wood visiting cards. Los Angeles Printing Co.

For beads, jewels of black spaniels go to 359 North Main street.

Eastern papers received daily. Standard.

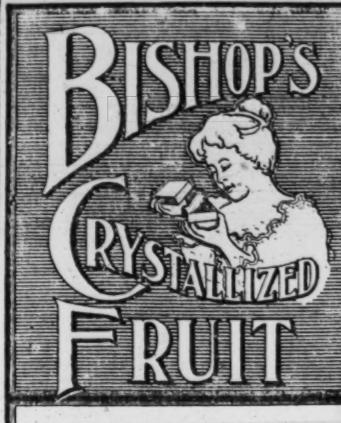
N.E.A.: Mexican drawstring leather novelties. Field & Cole, 349 Spring.

Insure with Louis F. Vetter, 144 South Broadway. Telephone, main 763.

Try Chain Lightning on your bike, 10 cents all cycle stores.

The Times' business office is open all night, and liners, death notices, etc.

"BISHOP'S BEER."
Absolutely non-intoxicating. It looks like beer, tastes like beer, foams like beer. The great health beverage, introduced on this coast by the temperance workers of Chicago. Correspondence solicited. Try it. Address, HOME SALON CO., Const Agency, Davies Warehouse, Cor. Central Avenue and Second Street.



All kinds of Crystallized Fruit and Prunes stuffed with walnuts. Please the folks at home by taking them a box when you go.

On sale in retail stores.



There is nothing finer than the "PREMIER" Brand. It is a delightful and healthful summer beverage.

Order by postal or telephone of CHARLES STERN & SONS

Winery and Distillery...
901-901 MACY ST. Phone Boyle 1.



A Graceful Figure

An easy carriage, a graceful swing, a well fitting dress cannot be had with a ready-made corset. If you want perfect corset satisfaction you must have your

Corsets Made to Order

We have a score of skilled corset makers and fitters. We import and use only the finest materials. We give you corset quality that money cannot buy in ready made goods.

The Unique, CORSET HOUSE. 245 South Broadway.

will be received up to 1:30 a.m. Small display announcements may be sent in up to that hour, but large display ads. cannot be attractively set if brought in later than 8:30 p.m. Telephone Main 29.

Dr. Le Doux removed to 409-411 Laughlin building.

5c. 10c. shells. Winkler's, 34 S. Bdwy.

Prof. Fritz, Blanchard Hall, 3 p.m.

The American Boy on Westlake.

Orange-wood cards, 110 S. Bdwy.

Souvenirs at Winkler's, 346 S. Bdwy.

Nittlinger's, help free, 226 S. Spring.

Dr. Minnie Wells, 127 E. 3d. See card.

C. G. Fuller of No. 538 Mission Road reported to the police yesterday the disappearance of Ed Fuller, miner, 45 years old, and requested the assistance of the office in locating him.

The only store at Eagle Rock was destroyed by fire on the night of the Fourth. James Watson, who was proprietor, thinks burglars raided the place and then applied a match.

"Kingzetta," a convention march by Marvin Mackenzie of the Los Angeles High School, which is dedicated to the High School, is the greatest success N.E.A. has ever seen.

McNamee House being the publishers.

Mrs. Mary E. Walp thanks Carpenters' Union, No. 223, of Los Angeles, for assistance, and acknowledges receipt of \$200 due as benefit on account of the death of her husband, J. W. Walp.

The art gallery of the Art Association, No. 614 Hill street, has just been rearranged and enlarged by Dr. N. E. A. and the public on Monday morning and daily from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Roy Jakeway, 13 years old, escaped from Oscar Saunders, 10 years old, from the Orphans' Home on Wednesday last, and are supposed to be wandering about in the outskirts of the city. The matter was reported to the police yesterday.

Belle Williams, a colored Amazon of the street, was arrested last night on a warrant charging her with having battered a colored sister on last Friday. She deposited \$30 cash ball for her appearance in the Police Court tomorrow.

Dennis Puryear, one of the gallery gods at the Orpheum last night, became noisy and insulting. Special Officer Wilson attempted to quiet the officer but he wanted to throw the officer out. As a result the latter took the obstreperous man to the City Jail on a charge of disturbing the peace.

Lieut. Hunt, who is in charge of the United States army recruiting station in this city, is daily expediting the departure of Washington relative to the enlistment of soldiers to go to the Philippines. It was expected that the instructions would arrive yesterday.

The Times' business office is open all night, and liners, death notices, etc.

"BISHOP'S BEER."

Absolutely non-intoxicating. It looks like beer, tastes like beer, foams like beer. The great health beverage, introduced on this coast by the temperance workers of Chicago. Correspondence solicited. Try it. Address, HOME SALON CO., Const Agency, Davies Warehouse, Cor. Central Avenue and Second Street.

Marvelous

Stock Reducing Sale

Preparatory to our Semi-Annual Inventory, great inroads must be made into this mammoth stock of goods this week.

Every Piece of Goods Must Be Measured---Every Item Must Be Counted.

Just stop and think for a moment--what a mammoth undertaking this will be, with such a large stock of goods as this firm always carries.

Now Listen! Here is Our Story.

Plain and simple, in a very few words. And so very simple that a child cannot help but realize the position we are in. We have made up our minds that it will be much better economy for us to sell a big lot of goods at **Absolute Cost**, rather than hire help to measure and count our goods for inventory. Then, too, we can open up with brand new goods.

Corsets

W. B. Cyclist Corset; draw 93c

R. & G. Corset, style No. 201 or 201; 5 or 6 hooks; Monday at \$1.00

Thompson's Glove Fitting Corset, extra large, fine cotton, white, drab or black, \$1.75

\$2.00 W. B. Corset for.....

Worth's Beaufort Corset, size \$4.00

Worth's Beaufort Corset, size \$4.49

White lace corset for.....

Charles Stern & Sons

Winery and Distillery...
901-901 MACY ST. Phone Boyle 1.

Hosiery

Boys' Heavy Biggle hose, fine knit, heel and toe, very elastic, fast and seamless; 15c

Ladies' good fine cotton hose, 2-inch heel; Thompson's Glove Fitting Corset, extra large, fine cotton, white, drab or black, \$1.75

\$2.00 W. B. Corset for.....

Worth's Beaufort Corset, size \$4.00

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White lace corset for.....

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901-901 MACY ST. Phone Boyle 1.

Notions

A beautiful line of Fancy Belt Buckles at special prices, 15, 20, 35c

Men's fancy mottled Sox, regular made, high spile d heel and double toe, colors to match, drawstring and dark; will be put on sale 12c

Ladies' fancy mottled Leather Belts in black and brown, with leather covered buckles; on sale 25c

Men's fancy mottled leather belt, with leather covered buckle; on sale 25c

Ladies' fancy mottled leather belt, with leather covered buckle; on sale 25c

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Men

"LINER" SHEET.

City News.

Los Angeles Sunday Times

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1899.

XVIIITH YEAR.

IN FOUR PARTS,
WITH MAGAZINE SECTION.

Part III—8 Pages.

PRICE 5 CENTS

CAREFUL SERVICE

Characterizes every department of our store. Care in filling your prescriptions, care in giving you just what you want, whether you come for it yourself or send the children. And back of this we observe care in the selection of the goods we sell you. We have only

One Quality and that is the Best. We offer you this service. If you are dissatisfied in any way—we go further, and refund your money.

Let Us Fill Your Prescriptions.

What's More Appetizing

These hot days than a delicious, refreshing drink at our Fountain?

Clean,
Thin,
Delicate
Glasses,

Finest and freshest Fruits and Fruit Juices, and prompt service.

Hood's Dyspepsia Tablets.....	40c	Sweet Clover Cream.....	25c
Allen's Cascara Compound.....	25c	Stanley's Skin Food.....	50c
King's Kidney Cure.....	75c	Cascara Lozenges.....	20c

Ladies, When you feel prostrated, weak and nervous, when the pain becomes unbearable, when you feel so miserable that life itself has lost its charm, take

Mrs. Gray's Compound.

It will relieve those pains and give tone and strength to the whole system. Price... 65c

Fond's Extract.....	35c	Eagle Condensed Milk.....	15c
Wizard Oil.....	35c	McMen's Food.....	55c
Strong's Sarsaparilla.....	40c	Malted Milk.....	40c

Don't Be Half a Man

Get one of our

ELECTRIC BELTS

and be a man and a half.

\$5.00 to \$15.00.

Wolf & Chilson, PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Second and Broadway.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.
\$5.00 worth of Goods Delivered Free
to any Railroad point within 100 miles
of Los Angeles. Cash with Order.



Your Truss

May hold the rupture—after a fashion—and do great harm to other delicate organs. Nothing is more unsatisfactory, more irritating and injurious than an imperfectly fitted truss. My trusses fit. My patrons send their friends. My records show it. I hold all cases without painful or injurious pressure, or money refunded. I do not promise cures nor hold out other false inducements. If you must have a truss made by some "Eminent Rupture Cure Specialist," I can supply it. I have a large assortment. True, they are second-hand trusses that have been cast off, but they cost the original purchasers from \$50.00 to \$125.00 (including the cure they didn't get). Do you want one?

W. W. SWEENEY, THE ONLY MAKER IN THE CITY.

Trusses and Elastic Hosiery,

213 W. FOURTH STREET.

LADY ASSISTANT.

Free! Free!

Samples of Laux' California Perfumes
Given. Away.

Come one, Come all—You don't have to buy. There are many of you who never had a whiff of Orange Blossoms, likewise many of your friends. Our aim is to show you a few of many California Productions.

Don't Forget to Come for Sample.



C. Laux Co.,

DRUGGISTS

231 S. Broadway. Opp. City Hall.

Should you desire to buy, we carry 1 and 2 oz bottles put up ready for mailing.

PECK & CHASE CO.
MASONIC
TEMPLE,
FOURTH AND HILL STS.
Tel. 61.

SCHOOL EXHIBIT.

EXTENSIVE DISPLAY AT THE SPRING-STREET SCHOOL.

The Rest of the Officers of the N.E.A. Arrive in the City.
President Lyte
Pleased.

Extensive Arrangements Made by the Decorating Committee for Lighting the Streets With Colored Lights.

Many New Arrivals Registered at Headquarters—Superintendent Foshay Mentioned for the Next President.

The general headquarters of the National Educational Association at No. 427-429 South Spring street were thronged all day yesterday with the crowd of incoming teachers. The registration and railway departments were taxed to their utmost to take care of the crowd and to answer the numerous inquiries of the many visitors. Among the throng that hurried in and out of the rooms during the entire day were many distinguished people from all parts of the country. All the remaining officers of the N.E.A. arrived in town yesterday on the Chicago special that had been sidetracked at Flagstaff, Ariz., to enable the tourists to get a view of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

Rooms 10 and 11 are filled with the exhibits of the kindergarten, primary and grammar grades of the Los Angeles city schools. Specimens of free hand drawing are hung about the walls and the entire display reflects credit upon both the teachers and pupils. On the tables in the rooms are exhibited more than 5000 pieces of drawing in the various work of the children in language, geography and music.

Taken as a whole the educational exhibit is one that Los Angeles does not need to feel ashamed of, but, on the contrary, is one that is well worth the name of the city, and the visiting teachers even from incredulous Boston, can not believe. One of the most striking impression that California and the West are peopled with nothing but cowboys and wild Indians. A brief directory of the exhibits follows:

FIRST FLOOR.

Room 1—University of California, Stanford University.

Room 2—University of Southern California, Stockton.

Room 3—San Diego, Ventura, Riverside, Contra Costa county.

Room 4—Throop Polytechnic, Whittier State School.

Room 5—Los Angeles city Sloyd department.

Room 6—Lick School of Mechanical Arts of San Francisco.

Space on the lower floor has also been allotted to the Schools of Art and Design of Los Angeles. Miss Orton's Classical School for Girls of Pasadena, Thacher School for Boys of Ventura county.

SECOND FLOOR.

Room 7—Commercial High School of Redlands and Los Angeles, the Los Angeles and Woodbury Business Colleges, and Home School of Typewriting and Stenography.

Rooms 8 and 9—Monrovia, Santa Monica, South Pasadena, Glendale, San Pedro, Compton and other schools of Los Angeles county.

Room 9—Pasadena, Redlands.

Room 10—The primary and grammar schools of Los Angeles city.

Room 11—The kindergarten, primary and grammar schools of Los Angeles Public Library.

Room 12—Los Angeles City High School, and Los Angeles Public Library.

Room 13—Los Angeles School for Deaf and Dumb.

Rooms 14 and 15—The sessions of the association begin the second intervals among the officers of the association and railway men that the crowd will not fall short of the previous estimate.

The headquarters on South Spring street are in the hands of the decorators yesterday and under the influence of flags and bunting the building is fast assuming a gala appearance. A long row of vari-colored placards bearing the names of the States from Maine to California has been placed upon the front of the building to accommodate the visitors.

"I am one of those who had the selection of a city for this convention in charge," said he, "and passed through your beautiful city last fall. In the selection of Los Angeles as a place for holding the sessions of the Educational Association, I was greatly pleased with the bright colors that decked most of the buildings, but this deficiency will be remedied as soon as the committee in charge have time to see it properly attended to."

The throngs still come pouring in, and while it will not be possible to give any accurate figures of the size of the association, the sessions of the association begin the second intervals among the officers of the association and railway men that the crowd will not fall short of the previous estimate.

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Liners.**FOR SALE—**

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—CHEAP SHOWCASES, COUNTERS, SHELVING, DOORS AND WINDOWS. We buy and sell. 231 E. SECOND. Tel. black 1487.

FOR SALE—GOOD TOP BUGGY, CHEAP, burro, ride or drives, boy's wheel fine. Price \$100. W. JEFFERSON.

FOR SALE—DOMESTIC SPINNING MACHINE with attachments all in order, cost \$35.00, for H. L. monthly. 68½ W. SIXTH. 9.

FOR SALE—\$1 FOR 1000 NICELY-PRINTED business cards; other printing in proportion. FOX, 12½ South Broadway. 9.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND CARPETS, also for carpeting, carpet pieces, etc. R. W. PIERCE & CO., 600 N. Main. 9.

FOR SALE—SURVEY WITH HARNESS complete, ready for use; also small buggy cheap for cash. 1426 SANTES ST. 9.

FOR SALE—JUNIOR MONARCH HAY press. Address WALTER A. NADEAU, FIONO, Los Angeles County, 9.

FOR SALE—SALE OF EASTERN FURNITURE, sewing machines, opeles, etc. Call Monday 1216 BERENDO ST. Pico Heights. 9.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND NEW PROCESS gasoline stoves, good as new, \$8 to \$12. R. W. PIERCE & CO., 600 N. Main. 9.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HARTFORD AND VICTORIAN FURNITURE, all kinds of ornaments. E. COLORADO, Pasadena, Cal. 9.

FOR SALE—CARLOAD OF NEW THISTLE bicycles, \$3 each, cash or installments. BURKE BROS., 432 S. Spring. 9.

FOR SALE—LADY'S WHEEL, CHEAP, fine wood, very light. 602 PASENDA AVE., East Los Angeles. 9.

FOR SALE—TOP BUGGY IN GOOD CONDITION; price \$10; worth \$15; Address C. K. WALRATH, 110 S. Broadway. 9.

FOR SALE—\$18 BABY CAPS, \$15; 15 ONES, \$12; 100; \$5; one week old. 9.

FOR SALE—SALE AT A BARGAIN, 15-H.P. boats can be seen at Outer Iron Works, Apply at 13 S. SPRING ST. 9.

FOR SALE—NICE SURVEY OR PHAETON harness, Oriele cars and mountings. Address 314 VERNON AVE. 9.

FOR SALE—GOOD—PHAETON, NEW, price \$70. CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENT CO., 200 N. Los Angeles St. 9.

FOR SALE—SALE—STYL-BAMBOO, HAND-MADE 11½-12 ft. 8 oz. for red, cheap. Apply NATICK HOUSE OFFICE. 9.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW UPRIGHT piano, less than wholesale price. WIL-LARD, 411 Douglas Block. 9.

FOR SALE—RAMBLER WHEEL IN GOLD color, 100% new. Address 1007 S. SPRING ST. 9.

FOR SALE—CHEAP CHEMICALS, 60 REAGENTS AND APPARATUS. Address MASSEY, 430 Bradbury Block, City. 9.

FOR SALE—TENT, 12x16, CHEAU: ALSO harness, Oriele cars and mountings. Address 314 VERNON AVE. 9.

FOR SALE—PROSPECTOR, HIGH-CLASS STATIONARY STORE; can be bought or invested in. Los Angeles BUSINESS EXCHANGE, Entrance 428 Wilcox building. 9.

FOR SALE—WE SELL, GOOD EXPRESS OUTFIT; \$5000 net, sold on time. Call SANTES ST. 9.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A GENUINE COR-TOL B-fat cornet. Call or address 419½ S. LOS ANGELES ST. 9.

FOR SALE—CHAP, 2-STAMP MILL COMP. 12½ S. Spring. P. GROGAN, 318 S. Broadway, room 22. 9.

FOR SALE—ON EXCHANGE: CAXTON engraving, printing, press and type. 14½ ALVARADO ST. 9.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUCKBOARD AND 2nd double-horse, REAVIS CARRIAGE CO., 100 N. Main. 9.

FOR SALE—1 MEDIUM DOUBLE WORK harness, nearly new, 1 Winchester St. 9.

FOR SALE—GOOD COOKHOUSE ON truck; suitable for threshing, etc. 100 W. ADAMS ST. 9.

FOR SALE—ONE OFFICE DESK AND chair, nearly new, 333 S. Main. 9.

FOR SALE—FINE MELTED MESA HARLEY hay in field, baled. Inquire H. WILCUT, 90 San Pedro St. 9.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DELIVERY wagon with top; a bargain. Inquire 1623 GRAND AVE. 9.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, NO. 12 BRECHETE shotgun, English make. 9.

FOR SALE—GOOD HARNESS, LIGHT OPEN wagon, buggy, surrey, hay cutter, etc. 810 S. MAIN. 9.

FOR SALE—JEWEL AND Q. M. GASC LINE store, very cheap. COLGAN'S, 318 S. Main. 9.

FOR SALE—A LITTLE-USSED B-FLAT cornet, cheap. Address L, box 1, TIMES OFFICE. 9.

FOR SALE—2 OIL TANKS, 450 BBL EACH, some larger. Address L, box 61, TIMES OFFICE. 9.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP RAMBLER BIKE. Call, same, 1311 WRIGHT ST. 9.

FOR SALE—CAR OF GOOD BARLEY HAY, hay in field, baled. Inquire H. WILCUT, 90 San Pedro St. 9.

FOR SALE—GOOD HARNESS, LIGHT OPEN wagon, buggy, surrey, hay cutter, etc. 810 S. MAIN. 9.

FOR SALE—WANT SOMEONE TO BUY A BUGGY for ¼ its value. Rear 443 S. BROADWAY. 9.

FOR SALE—IDEAL BICYCLES FROM \$20 to \$30. W. K. COWAN, 207 W. Fifth St. 9.

FOR SALE—ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS, \$5 to \$15. COLGAN'S, 318 S. Main. 9.

FOR SALE—SINGLE BUGGY, PRICE \$12. D. L. W. CLARK, 225 Westlake ave. 11.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF VIM CACTUS proof tires, \$5 pair. 432 S. SPRING ST. 14.

FOR SALE—MORGAN & WRIGHT VULcanizer. STEHLING AGENCY, 707 Pico. 9.

FOR SALE—700 FEET 1½" WATER PIPE; good as new. 205 21 S. SPRING ST. 9.

WANTED—RETURN TICKET TO MIAMI, see of C. H. W. NEIDIG, 207 S. MAIN. 9.

FOR SALE—FOR ¼ THE VALUE OF TWO buggies. Rest of 443 S. BROADWAY. 9.

FOR SALE—GLICKENDERPER TYPE-WRITER, Agency, 623 S. SPRING ST. 9.

FOR SALE—INVALID CHAIRS, FOR SALE or rent. COLGAN'S, 318 S. Main. 9.

FOR SALE—REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, cheap. Apply 100 S. SPRING ST. 9.

FOR SALE—GOOD CANOPY-TOP CUT-UP, address 100 S. Hill St. 9.

FOR SALE—FINE GUITAR ZITHER, cheap. Address S. MAIN. 9.

FOR EXCHANGE—BUGGY, VIM, VERY LIGHT, cheap. 1928 LOVEACE AVE. 9.

FOR SALE—LIGHT SPRING WAGON, AF-PLY 732 GLADYS AVE., near Spring. 9.

FOR SALE—A SPRING WAGON. APPLY 732 GLADYS AVE., near Spring. 9.

FOR SALE—

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—TENTS AND CAMP GOODS. COLGAN'S, 318 S. Main. 9.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WALL TENT, 10x12, complete. 120 W. SIXTH. 9.

FOR SALE—FOUR-BURNER GASOLINE stove, \$5. 638 S. OLIVE. 9.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 4 ROOMS. 144 S. OLIVE ST. 9.

FOR SALE—SCALP; FINE WHEEL CALL 205 25TH ST. 9.

FOR SALE—LADY'S BICYCLE, CHEAP. 523 CERES AVE. 9.

FOR EXCHANGE—

Real Estate.

LOS ANGELES BUSINESS EXCHANGE, Entrance 428 Wilcox building, CORNER SECOND AND SPRING STS.

LOOKING AROUND.

Some people are continually "looking around" for a good business opening, and claim it is impossible to find a suitable investment. Southern California; they have chosen rainbows instead of suns; they have chosen the promise of 200 per cent profit per month; listened to the fairy tales of the present, fair and the irrepressible west; seen dreams come true; but, in the end, the impracticable (though perhaps honest) air-castle builder; and yet in spite of all this careful? searching failed to discern a proposition which would fit right investigation; could the result be different? Of course not. They didn't employ the right means; owners of good investments do not mind the expense of finding them; agents; we enjoy the confidence of the public; there is reason for this trust; we are reliable. We are acquainted with every good investment; we do not want to buy a profit-paying business begin right by consulting us.

LOS ANGELES BUSINESS EXCHANGE.

BANK REFERENCES FURNISHED.

\$10,000—To a man experienced in the wool manufacturing business and having about \$15,000 cash we can offer a great opportunity.

FOR SALE—TOP BUGGY IN GOOD CONDITION; price \$40; worth \$75; Address C. K. WALRATH, 110 S. Broadway. 9.

FOR SALE—\$18 BABY CAPS, \$15; 15 ONES, \$12; 100; \$5; one week old. 9.

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FOR SALE—CHEAP CHEMICALS, 60 REAGENTS AND APPARATUS. Address MASSEY, 430 Bradbury Block, City. 9.

FOR SALE—TENT, 12x16, CHEAU: ALSO harness, Oriele cars and mountings. Address 314 VERNON AVE. 9.

FOR SALE—PROSPECTOR, HIGH-CLASS STATIONARY STORE; can be bought or invested in. Los Angeles BUSINESS EXCHANGE, Entrance 428 Wilcox building. 9.

FOR SALE—WE SELL, GOOD EXPRESS OUTFIT; \$5000 net, sold on time. Call SANTES ST. 9.

FOR SALE—CHEAP SHOWCASES, COUNTERS, SHELVING, DOORS AND WINDOWS. We buy and sell. 231 E. SECOND. Tel. black 1487.

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FOR SALE—PROSPECTOR

Liners.**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE— Auction and commission, Book stores, Bakeries, Clean stores, Clothing and suit stores, Delicate stores, Fruit stores, Furniture stores, Grocery stores, Hardware stores, Hotels, Hay, grain, wood and coal, Jewelry stores, Laundry (steam), Livery, boating and sale stables, Merchandise (dry goods), Manufacturing, Milling, Meat markets, Organ man's co., Oil business, Printing presses, Photographer's business, Produce and commission, Poultry and fish market, Rooming-houses, Restaurants, Stationery stores, Variety stores, Wagons, carriages and farming implements.

CHARLES W. ALLEN,
115 and 117 Hellman Block,
Corner Second and Broadway.

HERE ARE A FEW OF MY MARGAINS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:

OFFICE BUSINESS, clears \$100 per month; \$125.

RESTAURANT, fine location, \$350.

WOOD-WORKING SHOP, complete, \$700.

CANVAS MAKING BUSINESS, complete running order, \$250.

GROCERY, close in, \$475.

DAIRY, 70 head of stock, \$250.

SODA, FRUIT AND CIGARS, \$375.

DELICACY, FIRST-CLASS, \$350.

MILKERY BUSINESS, old established, \$300.

DRUG BUSINESS at invoice price.

LAUNDRY, \$200.

MEAT MARKET, living-rooms, \$800.

PRINTING OFFICE, \$800.

CORSET MANUFACTORY and repairing and fitting shop, \$500.

STATIONERY AND BOOKS at inventory.

FLANDERS HILL, \$400.

Many others.

CREASINGER, 218 S. Broadway.

LIKE TO BE THE ICE MAN?

We'd all like to be in the ice business or have a corner on several thousand jars of "liquid air" this kind of weather. We have a kind of a market here, and we could sell a 1/2 interest in a affair that should interest some one looking for a philanthropic and remunerative business.

AN ICE-CREAM FACTORY.

thoroughly equipped. The location is most admirable. This is an attractive occupation, coupled with certain large returns. Business is growing beyond recognition. Cash receipts run from \$40 to \$60 per day. We can supply you with all information that impresses you as being a "cold snap," let us bear from you early Monday morning.

LOS ANGELES BUSINESS EXCHANGE, ENTRANCE 425 WILCOX BLDG.

COR. SECOND AND SPRING STS.

GREENHOUSES—

BOILER AND PIPING,

LATH-HOUSE AND LAND.

The most complete greenhouse plant in the city: 2500 square feet of glass; 6-horse-power boiler, 1000 feet hot water pipe, and gas pipe; also the largest greenhouses; buildings for sale, to be sold off at two-fifths their value; or will sell land also, in any quantity to suit, very cheap; all in perfect order and complete running order; the chance of making it go to the greenhouse business. The right man can make a good thing out of this. Wauert & Case, Hardware Co., 418 S. Broadway.

WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN

clean, pleasant manufacturing business,

now paying \$100 per month; can be doubled by energetic work. 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1900, at 10 a.m. I am leaving city and must sell, but will not consider offer for less than cash price asked. Address G. box 1, TIMES OFFICE.

OF INTEREST TO BUTCHERS—

completely-equipped meat market; splendid location, southwest; for rent at a price to suit. LOS ANGELES BUSINESS EXCHANGE,

ENTRANCE 425 WILCOX BLDG.

9

\$500. INVOICE PRICE WILL BUY A

wholesale business that commands itself as a good investment; will pay over \$100 net per month; party buying should have additional capital of \$100.

LOS ANGELES BUSINESS EXCHANGE,

ENTRANCE 425 WILCOX BLDG.

9

A PARTY WITH \$3000 TO \$5000 IN CASH

and good furniture for 50 rooms, can have a few general merchandise; part exchange, from \$1500 to \$12,000, part exchange, for acreage and residence; if you want to buy, ask me; number of rooms can be added to as required. Call or address W. G. YOUNG, 407 Bradbury Bldg., corner Third and Broadway, Los Angeles.

WE OFFER TWO DRUG STOCKS, \$2000

each, and a few more; will also

several general merchandise partnerships from \$1500 to \$12,000, part exchange, for acreage and residence; if you want to buy, ask me; exchange anything see the PACIFIC REALTY EXCHANGE, room 42, 406 S. Broadway.

RIGHT PARTY WITH \$3000 CAN SECURE

half interest in manufacturing business

established, paying 33 1/3 per cent.; no let-

ter, no lease; will give full information

every 15 days to clients; our plan of safety is unequalled. Write for full particulars, free to any address. C. E. MACKEY & CO., 201 S. Spring St.

FOR SALE AT INVOICE PRICE WILL

buy a well-established grocery business;

fine location; selected clean, stock, good

location; will invoice about \$2000; will

not exchange anything; see the TOWNSEND

OFFICE.

WEEKLY PROFITS CAN'T LOSE THE

chance to make a good profit every month

in wheat stocks and cotton; we profit about

15 days to clients; our plan of safety is unequalled. Write for full particulars, free to any address. C. E. MACKEY & CO., 201 S. Spring St.

ESTABLISHED SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS;

plant and location; about \$14,000 to handle; will give bona fide

investors full opportunity to go into

every detail; satisfactory reasons for sell-

LEONARD MERRILL, 408 Bradbury Bldg.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, WELL-ESTAB-

lished boating business at Catalina, best

location on the beach; row boats, fine

glass-bottom boat, covered stand, neat

cottage tents, and camping outfit.

Best. Address BOX 42, Avalon, Catalina.

WANTED—BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT MAN

to take whole or half first-class office

business; about \$175 per mon. cleat

offered at great bargain. Address immi-

L. Box 27, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—LIGHT, CLEAN CIGAR

STORE, fine location; will open

within one month; thickly settled resi-

dential area. Call or write, J. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—WILL BUY THE BEST-PAYING

business for the money in Los Angeles;

the owner has cleared \$15,000 in 5 years net

profit; this is a business worth having, and who would like to investigate it.

ROBINSON, 233 W. First St.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED DRY

goods business in best location in Ventura

(population 3000). Brick block, stock runs

about \$17,000; satisfactory reasons for wish-

to sell. Apply to JOHN H. RILEY,

10.

FOR SALE—N. M. ENTLER & CO. HAVE

moved to room 410 Wilcox bldg.; if you

have a business in the present locality

it is at once if you have a block of lots

or houses to sell or exchange, send descrip-

tion at once.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, GOOD BUSI-

NESS, cheap rent No. 141 N. BROADWAY.

9

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Miscellaneous.

FATHER OR MOTHER, YOUR SON OR

daughter can have an interest in clean, in-

durable business, established, and capable

of indefinite enlargement; capital required,

\$200 to \$400. Address L. box 73, TIMES

OFFICE.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE MAN WITH \$500

to invest to join manufacturing industry

for Pacific Coast and Islands (monopoly)

100 per cent profit; only reliable parties

need apply. C. H. DE VOLLE, Native

Hair.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ONE OF THE

NICEST CONFECTIONERY and ice-cream

parlors in the city; well located and a money

maker; terms of return for selling add-

dress K. box 78, TIMES OFFICE.

\$300—BUTCHER BUSINESS IN A BOOM

ING town 40 miles from Los Angeles; selling

3 to 4 hours; 4 sheep, 2 calves, 2 hogs

3 weeks; 1000 per day; will sell

1000 per month; will be increased. Ad-

dress K. box 28, TIMES OFFICE.

WE HAVE SEVERAL CASH BUYERS FOR

legitimate business propositions that must

stand closest investigation. SOUTH

ELM, 1000 Douglas Block, 9.

FOR SALE—THE BEST HARDWARE BUSI-

NESS at 410 W. Second, East.

Address P. O. box 46; COVINA, Cal.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND

best paying liveries businesses in the city.

Address M. box 41, TIMES OFFICE.

\$300—AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS; WILL

SELL, terms of payment, work, work, work.

Address L. box 73, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DELICACY STORES

and fruit stands at a great bar-

gain; going away and want to sell

Monday. F. H. PEYER, 105 S. Broad-

way.

FOR SALE—AT A LIBERAL DISCOUNT,

my dry-goods and notion businesses; invoice

about \$1500. F. H. PEYER, 105 S. Broad-

way.

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Los Angeles Sunday Times

XVIIIth YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING JULY 9, 1899.

IN FOUR PARTS,
WITH MAGAZINE SECTION.

Part IV—14 Pages.

PRICE 5 CENTS

[THE PUBLIC SERVICE.]

NEW DEPARTMENT.

BUILDING ELECTRICAL WORK
TO BE REGULATED.

Building Commission Proposes the Creation of an Electrical Department and System of Inspection to the City Council.

Board of Supervisors Receive a Long Communication from Muir, Who is Asking for a Special Ferry Privilege.

Sixteen Saloon Men to Be Prosecuted. Los Angeles Railway Company Sued for Damages—Slot-machine Appeal Case.

...is to be placed in the city treasury to the credit of a new fund to be known as the electrical fund. The penalty provided for wiring a house without first securing a permit is fixed at a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100. Interference with an inspector in the discharge of his duties is subject to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100. The ordinance expressly provides that it is not intended to lessen the responsibility of any person owning, operating or installing electrical equipment to any person injured through any defect therein, nor is the city to be held as assuming any such liability by reason of the inspection authorized by the ordinance.

The second ordinance is intended to create the "Department of Electricity." It provides that the Board of Fire Commissioners shall appoint a chief engineer, who is to be known and designated as the City Electrician. Such official is directed and required to enforce the ordinances with reference to electrical wires and appliances, and is to have supervision of the fire alarm and police signal systems of the city. He is to have one assistant, who is to be an inspector, and the salaries of both are to be paid out of the electrical fund.

The adoption of these ordinances will be strongly recommended to the Council, not only by the Building Commission, but also by the insurance agents, because the latter believe a proper inspection of the wiring of buildings will greatly reduce the fire risk in large business blocks.

Under the present building laws there are no rules providing for a uniform style of wiring, and all that is to prevent the use of wires too small to carry the current used is that the insurance companies require a certain size of wire for the protection of wiring. It is well known that a certain strength of current requires a certain proportionate size of wire to prevent danger from fire, and whenever smaller wire is used there is always danger. In other cities of this size a department of electricity is the most important to property-owners, and is, in most places, a source of revenue to the city. If the ordinance adopted here it may result in a reduction of some insurance rates, especially as the fire department is so soon to be supported from fees charged for these inspections.

Health Officer Powers has been presented by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association with a handsomely engrossed set of resolutions, commending him for his work during the recent smallpox scare. The resolutions were adopted by the association some time ago, and the engrossed copy was prepared before Dr. Powers was informed of the matter.

The hand-sweeping of streets in the business section of the city has been done in a very satisfactory manner during the past week, and is the creation of the Street Superintendent to improve the service as much as possible, until the streets are thoroughly clean and kept so.

Additional objections have been raised to the proposition to tax fire insurance agents \$15 per quarter by imposing a license upon them. A long protest against such action was filed yesterday.

The contracts for furnishing the city with drugs, fuel and other supplies were not let yesterday by the Supply Committee. An examination of the bids was made, and the committee then took the matter under advisement.

A petition has been circulated among the residents of Terminal Island, and some of them are eager that John A. Muir be granted a special privilege to run a ferry from East San Pedro to Terminal Island. Mr. Muir has made communication to the Supervisors for the purpose, of making a few corrections relative to the recent fight over his petition. He also tells the board what the Southern Pacific will do with the recent propositions as to free ferry landing made by the Terminal Railway Company.

The District Attorney's office was busy yesterday preparing complaints against sixteen saloon men for conducting business without the required county license.

Ellis Cain, convicted in the Police Court of having violated the slot-machine ordinance, has appealed to the Superior Court. The matter was partially argued before Judge Smith yesterday, and was finally ordered submitted on briefs.

Mrs. Ellen Cohn is suing the Los Angeles Railway Company for \$10,000 damages, alleging to be due for injuries received in an accident while riding on a Maple Avenue car last May.

With a large enough force of men," said Street Superintendent Drain yesterday, "I could keep the streets in the business section of the city as clean as a drain.

The work is not difficult, and we can certainly do it by the experience of other cities. If the men are given the proper means of picking up their sweepings, the work would be greatly lessened, and if the Council will allow the requisition for the work they will greatly assist the workmen.

It is suggested to remember the merchants, and that is that the iron boxes along the streets are not intended for waste paper and other refuse material from their stores in the day time. If a box is filled with such material, the street near it cannot be washed as otherwise.

SWEEPING OF CITY FUNDS.

What the Weekly Report of the Auditor Shows.

The weekly report of the City Auditor to the City Council, completed yesterday, shows that only a few of the city funds are short of cash. Most of the standing funds, those from which the city expenses are paid, are low, but the bond and other funds over which the Council has no control brings up the balance. The cash under the control of the City Treasurer yesterday amounted to \$35,147.20. This is much less than a week ago, because during the week the Treasurer has paid a large amount of interest on the money loaned to him by the city. Those of the funds which have cash to their credit are as follows: Cash, \$139,511; common school, \$84,648; library, \$42,77; new school, \$53; Hollenbeck Park, \$300,95; Elysian Park, \$47,81; street sprinkling, \$8,74; street lighting, \$426; general sewer, \$15,50; bridge permit, \$7,85; police pension, \$4,000; \$28.

The funds which show a deficit are: Salary, \$106,48; dog, \$175; public market, \$240.

DESERVED COMMENDATION.

Services of Health Officer Powers Appreciated by Merchants.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association has officially commended the services of the Health Officer. Dr. Powers was in his office Friday morning, when he received a telephone message asking him if he could call at the rooms of the association that afternoon at 4 o'clock. He agreed to be there, and later said that he thought the reason for requesting his presence was that the members of the association desired to make some suggestions as to the manner of conducting some business of his department.

The rules and regulations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and embodied in their National Electrical Code, are to be adopted as the rules of the department. These rules are selected because they are the result of observations and experiments of such matters and because the fire insurance people are more interested in the proper wiring of buildings than any other single class. The ordinance also provides if the City Electrician finds that the wiring of any building is defective he may condemn it, and such a building it shall be unlawful for any company to supply electricity to such building until the defective wiring has been replaced.

The ordinance also provides a schedule of fees to be charged for inspections and certificates and for the regular inspection of motors for which a fee is also to be charged. The money collected for inspections

he could not make the response he desired. The resolutions, a copy of which were presented in engrossed form, handsomely framed, to the Health Officer, are as follows:

"Fully realizing the fact that in the performance of their duties the public officers of the city do not fulfill the obligation of their oath, and that such official acts call for no particular commendation at the hands of the people, yet it is recognized that extraordinary zeal and fidelity to their trusts merit public approval, and whereas Dr. L. M. Powers, the Health Officer of the City of Los Angeles, has during the recent threatened smallpox epidemic, demonstrated his fitness for that position, and has by his untiring efforts, unremitting labor and great professional ability, confined within a limited number of cases, that prominently a widespread epidemic completely eradicating the disease; therefore be it Resolved, by the board of directors of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, representing the business community of this city, that the great services rendered by Dr. L. M. Powers, during the recent smallpox scare, be publicly acknowledged, and that in token of our appreciation of his official acts, these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of the association, and that an engrossed copy thereof be presented to Dr. L. M. Powers."

INSURANCE LICENSE OPPOSED.

City Council Asked to Adopt a Proposed Ordinance.

A long petition, addressed to the Finance Committee of the Council, and signed by insurance men who oppose the proposition to levy a tax in the way of a license upon persons doing fire insurance business, has been filed in the office of the City Clerk. The communication states that the very injustice of the proposed imposition of a tax will probably be sufficient to prevent its adoption, and that the fact that the proposed law is only desired by a limited number of insurance men shows that there is more behind the measure than simply a desire to assist the city in raising revenue. It is asserted that the purpose is to form what would practically be an insurance franchise here.

There is no question whatever that the intention of the proposed measure is to place the control of the fire insurance business in this city in the hands of a few individuals representing those who are known as "boar companies" and should the petitioners accomplish their purpose, it will mean the formation of a fire insurance trust which will inevitably result in raising fire insurance rates. It seems unlikely that as representatives of the insurance men who oppose the tax will give assistance to the formation of such a trust, especially in view of the fact that the people of the country at large have so strongly opposed similar uninsured concentrations."

In asking the Council not to adopt the ordinance taxing fire insurance men, the communication styles the petition for such a tax as a "pernicious suggestion."

TAKEN UNDER ADVISEMENT.

The Supply Committee of the City Council met yesterday morning to examine the bids for the contract to supply the city with drugs, groceries, fuel, oil and other supplies. Twelve bids were submitted, but none of the bidders did not submit proposals on all the articles desired. Councilman Baker was unable to present, and the other members of the committee, after hearing what several of the bidders had to say, took the matter of awarding the contracts under advisement. They will probably report to the council tomorrow, as a meeting will be held by the committee before the Council session.

CASH ON DEPOSIT.

Certificates were filed in the office of the City Auditor yesterday showing that at the close of business on June 30, the California Bank had on deposit \$136,604.34 belonging to the city, while the city's deposits in the Farmers and Merchants' Bank amounted to \$301,100.

NO MEETING HELD.

Owing to the absence from the city of Councilman Pessell and the inability of Councilman Baker to come to the City Hall, no meeting of the Finance Committee was held yesterday morning. The committee will meet tomorrow morning to approve the regular demands in time for action upon them by the Council.

CITY ATTORNEY'S REPORT.

The City Attorney will tomorrow submit to the Council a contract between the city and the Los Angeles Electric Company for the lighting of the streets for one year from the 1st of next January. The bond of the company has been prepared and will be approved by the Finance Committee.

The attorney will report an ordinance accepting a deed to property for enlarging the city hall, and will also submit an ordinance granting permission to Charles Elton to place a cable across Vinaic street for the purpose of pumping an oil well.

WILL DENY THE PROTEST.

In the matter of the protest of C. H. Rhodes against the acts and determinations of the Street Superintendent in accepting the work done in the improvement of Weller street between Magnolia avenue and Pacific street, the Board of Public Works reported to the City Council tomorrow, recommending that the protest be denied. The board made an investigation into the work on this street and found that it was in accord with the specifications.

SLOT-MACHINE CASE.

Judge Smith listens to Arguments for Appeal.

Not long ago Elias Cohn was tried by a jury in the Police Court and found guilty of violating the nickel-slot machine ordinance. He at once took steps toward an appeal from the jury's verdict in the lower court, and the matter came up before Judge Smith sitting in Department Four yesterday morning. A test case is being made of it, and the slot-machine owners are making a strong effort to overturn the new ordinance.

"In the event of this proposition being accepted by the city, it must be provided we will not be called upon to defend it, if one should be necessary. The expense must be met by your city."

"In event of this proposition being accepted by your city, all proceedings looking toward the opening of First and Fifth street must be abandoned, so I understand to institute condemnation proceedings, which have not yet been commenced. I am ready again to make the same proposition to the Board of Supervisors for and on behalf of the railroad company."

"I will clearly show to you gentlemen that the railroad company has at all times pursued a course directly contrary to that represented to your board and which I now take this early opportunity to correct."

In response to a letter written by Chairman Davis for the Supervisors, asking Muir whether or not the Southern Pacific Company would submit to

[AT THE COURTHOUSE.]
FURTHER FERRY FUSS.

MUIR SENDS A COMMUNICATION TO THE SUPERVISORS.

Some Terminal People Want the Southern Pacific to Be Given a Special Ferry Privilege—Mr. Muir's Response to Terminal's Offer of Free Landings.

The latest development in the San Pedro ferry franchise fight is that a petition signed by a number of the residents of Terminal Island will probably be filed with the Board of Supervisors some time tomorrow. This petition is said to ask in a very definite way that the special privilege petitioned for by John A. Muir to run a ferry from East San Pedro to Terminal Island be granted. Thus far at least a part of the residents of Terminal sided with the Southern Pacific. They have done so, they say, because they are eager for a better service than they now get and feel that they are entitled to it.

The fight was supposed to have ended about two weeks ago, when the Supervisors, after a long and lengthy discussion, took the matter under advisement, J. A. Muir, in whose name the franchise was sought, was out of the city at the time of the hearing of his application, but he has lately returned, and is said to have thought to take his stand in the matter. The following communication from him was filed with the Supervisors yesterday:

"To the Honorable, the Board of Supervisors in and for Los Angeles County, Cal.:

"Gentlemen: Referring to my application for a special privilege to operate a ferry on the inner bay of San Pedro, as you are aware, the hearing on my application was had during my absence from the city, and since my return I have learned that it assumed phases with regard to the opposition which were not contemplated in the beginning and were not caused by the facts. And in order to correct any misunderstanding that may exist in the minds of the members of your board I deem it my duty to lay before you the facts concerning our attitude toward the people of San Pedro with respect to the matter at the water front. This I do in justice to myself and all to whom the franchise was sought. In my opinion the franchise was not contemplated in the beginning and was not caused by the facts. And in order to correct any misunderstanding that may exist in the minds of the members of your board I deem it my duty to lay before you the facts concerning our attitude toward the people of San Pedro with respect to the matter at the water front. This I do in justice to myself and all to whom the franchise was sought. In my opinion the franchise was not contemplated in the beginning and was not caused by the facts. And in order to correct any misunderstanding that may exist in the minds of the members of your board I deem it my duty to lay before you the facts concerning our attitude toward the people of San Pedro with respect to the matter at the water front. This I do in justice to myself and all to whom the franchise was sought. In my opinion the franchise was not contemplated in the beginning and was not caused by the facts. 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POLICE COURT NOTES.

Stole Because He Was Hungry—Peculiar Boy Burglars.

L. C. Reynolds, a young man, stole some tools from a chest belonging to a carpenter named Emerson, where the latter was building a house. While trying to dispose of some of the tools Reynolds was apprehended by Detectives Flanner and Steele, who arrested him on a charge of petty larceny. The prisoner was tried in the Police Court before Justice Morgan yesterday afternoon, when he admitted the theft and pleaded in excuse that he was hungry and unable to secure sufficient employment to buy food. Justice Morgan sentenced him to pay a fine of \$6 or serve sixty days in the City Jail. As he was without means he went to jail, and he will be assured of sufficient food for the next two months at least.

Judge Morgan had a puzzling case to deal with yesterday afternoon. On Friday Policeman Ziegler arrested Willie Lee, 7 years old, and Frank Crooks, 9 years old, on charges of burglary, the boys being charged with entering the premises of J. C. Clemens at Larch and Main streets, a steaming carpenter tools valued at \$25, belonging to E. R. Proulx. Yesterday the boys acknowledged selling the tools, but each accused the other of taking them.

They said that Ernest and Charles Garritt, Lee's parents, were implicated in the matter.

Willie Lee, who isn't as big as 20 cents, says that they met a man standing outside of a saloon at the corner of Stells and Main streets, to whom they sold the tools for \$6. The youngster says that he took \$3 home to his mother and gave the other to Frank Crooks. Willie says that the man to whom they sold the tools is an employe of the Southern Pacific Company, and pretended to point him out to Policeman Ziegler. On being interviewed, however, the man denied all knowledge of the matter, although he had seen the same boy before. His promises were broken, but none of the missing tools were found, and he insists that the boy has either made a mistake in his identification or else is wilfully lying. Willie's mother denies having received any money from him, and Lee, too, Lee's father of the two is the man who was fined \$20 in the Police Court on Friday for battering his wife. On account of the tender age of the boys the court is undecided as to the best course to pursue, and has continued the matter indefinitely, giving the boys time to go. In the meantime Mr. Proulx is mourning the loss of his tools, and an effort will be made to find the man who purchased them from the youngsters.

Joseph Extel, proprietor of a butcher shop at the corner of Thirty-eighth street and Central avenue, was charged with violating the liquor laws on Friday. Detective Flanner being the complaining witness. Extel was charged, on two counts, with selling liquor to his neighbors without first having secured a license. He pleaded guilty to one charge, saying that it was merely a negligently committed error on his part into the purpose of properly celebrating the Fourth, and by stipulation the second charge was dismissed. He paid a fine of \$20.

Emile Larini, one of the proprietors of the European Hotel on San Fernando street, had a row with his partner and deserted him, for which he was fined \$10.

Abe Cohn was charged with battery. On the Fourth of July a boy exploded a firecracker under Cohn's little nephew and he pushed the exuberant youngster away with more emphasis than the latter deserved. The boy was unharmed, hence the charge of battery. Cohn was found technically guilty, and fined \$1 without the usual alternative, thus relieving him of the necessity of paying the fine if he felt disposed to take advantage of it, but he handed the clerk \$1 and left on his way.

Fred Brown, who stole three bottles of whisky from Charles Hahn, was fined \$30 for petty larceny.

Arthur Melton playfully exploded a blank cartridge in the face of Alois Reithmuller on the Fourth of July, and was arrested on a charge of battery. Yesterdays Justice Morgan fined him \$20, but suspended sentence.

Wong Goon threatened a brother Celestial with a hatchet in the club-room at No. 309 Marchessault street on Friday night, presumably over the result of a fan-tan game. He was fined \$10.

SUSPECTED ROBBERS.

Turned Loose by the Officers for Lack of Evidence.

Frank Johnson, a white man, and Shine Bowen, colored, who are suspected of having committed a brutal robbery two weeks ago, were released from the County Jail yesterday for lack of evidence against them.

About two weeks ago David Henderson, a miner, came to Los Angeles with a pocket full of money and an unquenchable thirst. He worshipped at the shrines of the gods, he could tell the difference between the genuine sidewalk and the dozen or more imitations which danced before his eyes, and while struggling down Main street with his jag he met two affable strangers, who offered to assist him and pilot him around through the labyrinth of the city by night.

Henderson's accommodating friends steered him down into the tenebrous district, and when near the Cudaby packing-house, one of them tapped him over the head with bar of iron. The two then went through his clothes and secured \$100 and a watch.

Later Henderson was picked up and sent to the County Hospital, where he still lies in a critical condition. At first his injuries were not considered serious, but it is now feared that he will lose his sight.

Detectives Hawley and Moffit and Deputy Sheriff Tom Quinn took the case, and in a few days arrested Frank Johnson, who has been imprisoned several times on charges of intoxication and petty larceny. He had left town shortly after Henderson was robbed, but soon returned. He talked more than was good for him, and was locked up in the County Jail on a charge of vagrancy, pending investigation of his suspected connection with the Henderson robbery.

Late Shine Bowen, a negro well known to the police, was arrested on suspicion of being the accomplice of Johnson's. The officers are convinced that they got the right man, but Henderson was unable to identify them as his assailants on account of the failing condition of his eyesight. He fears that he may soon die, and is anxious to make a will. As he was unwilling or unable to positively identify the man, the officers reluctantly allowed them to go.

RECEIVING HOSPITAL.

Bad Case of Alcoholic Poisoning.

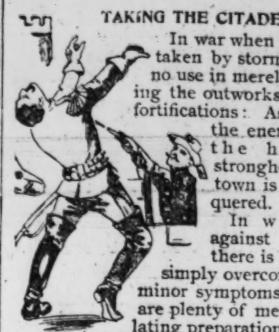
Right Arm Broken.

The patrol wagon was hastily summoned by telephone to the saloon at the corner of Sixth and Spring streets last night, the message stating that a man was about to die from the effects of poison. The wagon responded and Ben Robb, a barkeeper at the institution, was taken to the hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from a serious case of Jimmie. He was given immediate treatment, but late last night doubt was expressed as to his survival to this morning.

C. J. Warren was sent in yesterday for treatment. Warren is an expressman, and while in the vicinity of Center and Aliso streets a man or horseback ran into his wagon, throwing him to the ground and breaking his right arm.

FOR HOT AIR FURNACES.

Go to Browne, the Furnace man, 122 E. 4th.



TAKING THE CITADEL.
In war when a town is taken by storm there is no use in merely capturing the outworks or lower fortifications: As long as the enemy holds the highest stronghold the town is not conquered.

In warring against disease there is no use in simply overcoming the minor symptoms. There are plenty of mere stimulating preparations already composed of alcohol, which give a false and temporary exhilaration followed by relapse, but Dr. Pierc's Golden Medical Discovery is a true and radical remedy. It contains no alcohol. It does not irritate or create a craving for intoxicating stimulants. It does more than overcome the outer symptoms of disease. It attacks it in its highest stronghold and routs it absolutely and completely from the very citadel of life. No honest dealer will advise you to accept a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery" that he may make a little larger profit.

"I feel it my duty to write and tell you what Dr. Pierc's medicines have done for me," says Miss Emma Lee, of Williford, Sharp Co., Ark. "I was a victim of Bright's Disease. Dr. Pierc's Kidney and Bladder Cure relieved me greatly and two-thirds of a bottle cured me of Bright's disease. Dyspepsia and relieved chronic rheumatism. (Signed) ERASSTH ROOT."

Rivers Cal.

McBURNEY says he only wants the public to interview patients cured by his medicine. Talk to them for yourselves. You will be convinced that one dose relieves—ONE BOTTLE CURES.

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Ebb Sale

EBBSALE 9 a.m. Tomorrow 9 a.m.

Thousands Are Coming. Are You?

The name is odd for a sale. Odd because it's out of the ordinary. Before you finish reading you'll find other things still more out of the ordinary. You'll find prices out of the ordinary---so much so that you'll probably be in a doubting mood when you've finished.

Why the name—and why the prices? We'll tell you! We've a store full of things for summer wear—clothing, shoes, hats and furnishings, and summer trade from now until fall will be on the ebb tide. This season's goods must flow out with this season. No hold overs—that's the Big Store's policy. We've made prices that will give us empty shelves in short order. We'll have a crowded store tomorrow. It's not the name of the sale—or the method—but the prices you see here that will fill the big store to overflowing.

Boys' Furnishings.

	LOT I 2	10c Boys' Ties, Fancy wash, b band bows	4c
12c Boys' Hose, Fast black, seamles ribbed	LOT I 8	25c Boys' Hose,	6c
25c Boys' Hose, Black and tan, dou ble thread, seamles	LOT I 5	50c Boys' Hose,	9c
35c Boys' Underwear, Medium weight, summer underwear	LOT I 7	\$3.00 Child's Suits, Vester, reefer and blouse suits; ages 3 to 8 years	\$1.39
50c Boys' Underwear, Summer weight, good balbriggan	LOT I 8	\$4.00 Child's Suits, Swallow reefer, blouse and vest suits; ages 3 to 8 years	\$2.24
50c Boys' Waists, Fine flannel, waists and blouses	LOT I 9	\$2.50 Boys' Suits Double breasted coats, knee pants, eight to sixteen years	\$1.06
\$1.00 Boys' Waists French flannel, silk stitched	LOT I 10	\$4.00 Boys' Suits Knee pants suits, blue, black and fancy cheviots; ages 3 to 18.	\$2.67
25c Boys' Shirts Buckskin twilled Cutting shirts	LOT I 11	\$5 Youth's Suits Coat, vest and long pants, black, brown and grey cheviot, ages 13 to 19	\$2.96
50c Boys' Shirts Laundred, collar and cuffs attached	LOT I 12	\$6.50 Youth's Suits Ages 13 to 19 years, coat, vest and long pants, fancy mixed cheviots	\$4.16
60c Boys' Shirts Madras golf shirts, two extra collars	LOT I 14	\$7.50 Youth's Suits Fancy cheviots and worsteds, single breasted, sack styles; ages 13 to 19	\$5.34
75c Boys' Shirts Golf shirts, cuffs and two collars	LOT I 15	\$10.00 Youth's Suits Double breasted blue serge suits and fancy cassi meres and worsteds	\$6.67
35c Boys' Hose Tan and black, three thread hose	LOT I 6		

Boys' Clothing.

	LOT G14	25c Knee Pants, Ages 4 to 14 years; not a very large lot	9c
LOT G15		50c Knee Pants, Checkers, plaid and stripes; ages 4 to 14	26c
LOT G1		\$3.00 Child's Suits, Vester, reefer and blouse suits; ages 3 to 8 years	\$1.39
LOT G2		\$4.00 Child's Suits, Swallow reefer, blouse and vest suits; ages 3 to 8 years	\$2.24
LOT G4		\$2.50 Boys' Suits Double breasted coats, knee pants, eight to sixteen years	\$1.06
LOT G6		\$4.00 Boys' Suits Knee pants suits, blue, black and fancy cheviots; ages 3 to 18.	\$2.67
LOT G8		\$5 Youth's Suits Coat, vest and long pants, black, brown and grey cheviot, ages 13 to 19	\$2.96
LOT G9		\$6.50 Youth's Suits Ages 13 to 19 years, coat, vest and long pants, fancy mixed cheviots	\$4.16
LOT G10		\$7.50 Youth's Suits Fancy cheviots and worsteds, single breasted, sack styles; ages 13 to 19	\$5.34
LOT G11		\$10.00 Youth's Suits Double breasted blue serge suits and fancy cassi meres and worsteds	\$6.67

Men's Clothing.

	LOT K1	\$1.25 Men's Pants. Linen crash pants; all sizes	68c
LOT K3		\$4.00 Men's Suits. Linen crash suits; all sizes	\$2.61
LOT F1		\$2.00 Men's Pants. Neat stripes and mix tures	\$1.29
LOT F5		\$5.00 Men's Pants English worsteds, she pherd's plaids and stripes	\$3.67
LOT A2		\$8.50 Men's Suits Single breasted sacks, fancy cheviots	\$5.47
LOT A4		\$12.50 Men's Suits Cheviots, cassimere, worsteds and serges, every modern style	\$9.69
LOT A6		\$17.50 Men's Suits Frocks and sacks, round or square cut sacks, serges, cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds	\$14.12

Men's Shoes.

	LOT D26	\$3.00 Men's Shoes. Odds and ends of different lines, nearly all small sizes or narrow widths	89c
LOT K4		\$4.50 Serge Coats All-wool, blue serge, double breasted	\$3.17
LOT F8		\$3.50 Men's Pants Herring bone, cheviot and cassimere	\$2.31
LOT A1		\$6.00 Men's Suits Good cheviot, neat patterns	\$3.32
LOT A3		\$10.00 Men's Suits. Round and square-cut cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds	\$7.73
LOT A5		\$15.00 Men's Suits, single and double-breasted, sacks and cutaway serges, cheviots and worsteds	\$11.77
LOT A7		\$20.00 Men's Suits. Frocks and single or dou ble-breasted sacks, serges, worsted, cassimeres	\$16.18
LOT D30		\$3.50 Men's Shoes, Light and dark tan and black, coin toes, all sizes in each style	\$1.24
LOT D29		\$2.50 Men's Shoes, Black lace and congress, light and dark tan lace, all sizes in each style	\$1.52
LOT D31		\$5.00 Men's Shoes. Not six pair alike; two hundred pairs all told	18c
LOT D8		\$2.00 Ladies' Shoes. Not six pair alike; two hundred pairs all told	18c
LOT D9		\$2.50 Ladies' Shoes. Nearly all small sizes or narrow widths	36c
LOT D10		\$3.00 Ladies' Oxford The odds and ends of twenty styles	72c
LOT D11		\$4.00 Ladies' Shoes Three hundred pairs, not all sizes or widths	\$1.06
LOT D12		\$2.00 Ladies' Shoes Lace or button, coin toes, all sizes, tan and black	\$1.19
LOT D13		\$2.50 Ladies' Shoes Black kid, all sizes, new styles, lace and button	\$1.47
LOT D14		\$3.00 Ladies' Shoes Hand turned and welt, coin toes, all sizes, lace and button	\$1.97

Men's Furnishings

	LOT B1	35c Men's Shirts Good quality working shirts	19c
LOT B2		40c Men's Shirts Working shirts, Extra length	26c
LOT B4		5c Men's Handkerchiefs Large size white cambric	2c
LOT B6		15c Men's Kerchiefs Japonette, hemstitched, colored borders	7c
LOT B8		10c Men's Hose Seamless cotton; ten cent hose	4c
LOT B10		20c Men's Hose Seamless, black and fancy colors	11c
LOT B12		35c Men's Underwear 5 lines and balbriggan summer weight	18c
LOT B13		50c Men's Underwear Plain and fancy 80c Underwear	31c
LOT B18		25c Men's Ties Silk four-in-hands, tecks and band bows	14c
LOT B20		50c Men's Ties, Puffs, four in hands, Tecks and Imperials	34c
LOT B21		50c Men's Shirts, 50c unlandered white shirts	32c
LOT B23		\$1.00 Men's Shirts. Silk front golf, with muslin bodies	58c

Boys' Hats.

	LOT H1	25c Child's Hats Fancy braid straw sailors	8c	
25c Boys' Hats White and fancy straw hats	LOT H2	14c	\$1.25 Boys' Shoes Casco calf, spring heel, coin toe, lace, 9 to 13	79c
35c Boys' Hats Rough braid straw hats	LOT H3	23c	\$1.50 Boys' Shoes Black and tan kid, spring heel, little gents	93c
60c Child's Hats Fancy sixty cent straw sailors	LOT H4	33c	\$1.75 Boys' Shoes Porpoise calf, lace, kid top, sizes 12 to 2	98c
50c Child's Hats Coburg braid straw sombreros	LOT H5	26c	\$1.50 Boys' Shoes Kid or vesting top, all styles and sizes, black or tan	\$1.08
25c Boys' Hats Newport crash hats, the latest	LOT H6	16c	\$2.00 Boys' Shoes Crack proof calf, sizes 2½ to 5½, casco calf, lace	\$1.48

Boys' Shoes.

	LOT D22	\$1.25 Boys' Shoes Casco calf, spring heel, coin toe, lace, 9 to 13	79c
LOT D23		\$1.50 Boys' Shoes Black and tan kid, spring heel, little gents	93c
LOT D24		\$2.00 Boys' Shoes Casco calf, lace, kid top, sizes 12 to 2	98c
LOT D25		\$1.75 Boys' Shoes Porpoise calf, lace, coin toe, kid top	\$1.19
LOT D50		\$1.50 Boys' Shoes Kid or vesting top, all styles and sizes, black or tan	\$1.39
LOT D51		\$2.00 Boys' Shoes Crack proof calf, sizes 2½ to 5½, casco calf, lace	\$1.48

Ladies' Shoes

	LOT D1	\$1.50 Ladies' Oxfords Odds and ends; small sizes and narrow widths	11c
LOT D2		\$2.00 Ladies' Oxfords Small sizes, the odds and ends	22c
LOT D3		\$2.50 Ladies' Oxfords Narrow widths	36c
LOT D4		\$3.00 Ladies' Oxford The odds and ends of twenty styles	72c
LOT D5		\$4.00 Ladies' Shoes Three hundred pairs, not all sizes or widths	\$1.06
LOT D6		\$2.00 Ladies' Shoes Lace or button, coin toes, all sizes, tan and black	\$1.19
LOT D7		\$2.50 Ladies' Shoes Black kid, all sizes, new styles, lace and button	\$1.47
LOT D8		\$3.00 Ladies' Shoes Hand turned and welt, coin toes, all sizes, lace and button	\$1.97

Children's Shoes</h

CHURCH MUSIC.

Programmes to be Presented at Today's Services.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Morning:

Prelude (Bach.) "Gloria" (Danks.)

"There is a Land" (Shelley.)

Response (Williams.) Anthem, "Arise, Shine, for Thy Light is Come" (Brock.)

Solo, "The Golden Threshold" (Lohr) - Miss Williams.

Postlude, "Grand Chorus" (Salomé.) Evening:

Prelude, Offertoire (Eugene Thayer.) Anthem, "Art Thou Weary" (Richards.)

Solo, "If With All Your Hearts" (Mendelssohn) - Mr. Findlay.

Postlude, March (Lachner.)

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH, (Fifteenth street, between Main and Hill.) Morning:

Prelude, "Canzonetta" (Hollaender.)

Anthem, "God is a Spirit" (Tourjee.)

"Gloria" (Meinike.) Offertory, "Song Without Words" (Metzgerohn.)

Postlude, "Gavotte" (Schorwenka.) Evening:

Prelude, "Arie" (Tourjee.)

Anthem, "There's a Beautiful Country" (Parks.)

Offertory, "Reverie" (Schumann.) Postlude, "Allegro Vivace" (Gade.)

UNITY CHURCH. Morning:

Prelude, "Andante" (Haydn) - Blanche Rogers.

Male quartet, "The Message of Christ" (Stebbins.) Tenors, Messrs. Clark, Street, Joseph and Jones; basses, Messrs. Brookner, Hawkins, Valentine and Wells.

Anthem, "Hear My Cry, O Lord" (Truett.)

Offertory duet, "My Life and Light" (Mozart) - Miss Stevens and Mr. Hueber.

Postlude, March from "Joshua" (Handel.)

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Morning:

Organ, "Offertoire in D Flat" (Theodore Salome) - W. W. Ellis.

Anthem, "Jerusalem" (Barker) - Mrs. Chick, Mr. Chick and choir.

Offertory duet, "Hark, Hark, My Soul" (Shelley) - Mr. and Mrs. Chick.

Postlude, "Festal March" (Wenham Smith.)

Evening:

Organ, "Andante La Colombe" (Gounod) - Mr. Ellis.

Anthem, "The King of Love My Shepherd Is" (Shelley) - Mrs. Chick, Mrs. Sloan, Mr. Gribble, Mr. Chick and choir.

Offertory, quartette, "Lead Us, Heavy Father, Lead Us" (Wiesend) - Mrs. Chick, Mrs. Sloan, Mr. Gribble, Mr. Chick.

Postlude, "March Postlude in D" (Charles G. Gross.)

THE IMMANUEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Morning:

"Praise Ye the Lord" (Cherubini.)

"Gloria Patri."

Response, "Amen, So Let It Be," (Bullard.)

Offertory duo, "Will You Go?" by request (Havens) - Mr. Miller and Mr. Barnhart.

Evening:

Anthem, "Out of the Deep" (Lansing.)

Offertory, "Tis Midnight" (Tompson.)

Anthem, "The Lord is My Shepherd" (Florio.)

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, (Corner Hope and Eleventh streets.) Morning:

Organ prelude - Miss Landrum.

Quartette, "There is a Holy City" (Shelley) - Miss Mary Balle Daily, Miss Leila Falchild, E. H. Brown and R. F. Skillings.

"Close."

Response, "Lord We Approach Thy Mercy Seat" (Skilling.)

Offertory, "Just As I Am" (Danks) - Miss Maude Goodell.

Evening:

Organ prelude.

Quartette, "O Lamb of God" (Morse.)

Offertory, "The Holy City" (Adams) - Miss Nellie Liscomb.

Next Sunday evening there will be a sacred concert in the church, when the choir will render "The Triumph of David" by Dudley Buck.

CHRIST CHURCH, EPISCOPAL (Corner Pico and Flower streets.) Morning:

Processional, "This Is the Day of Light" (German.)

Deinde, "Benedictus" in E flat (Woodward.)

Anthem, "Hear, O My People" (Stevenson) - Miss Grace Longley and choir.

Recessional, "Onward, Christian Soldiers" (Fuller.)

Evening:

Processional "Now the Day is Over" (Barnby.)

Choral service (Tallis.)

"Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" in F (Bunnett.)

Collect anthem, "I Heard the Voice of Jesus" (Dykes) - Miss Edith Jamison, Miss Tressler and George W. Gibson.

Offertory anthem, "The Radiant Morning" (Woodward.)

Recessional, "Savior, Again to Thy Dear Name" (Hopkins.)

Visitors are most welcome at all times.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Morning:

Organ, Sonata in D minor, first and second movements (Guilmant.)

Off., "Te Deum" (Buck.)

Organ, "Berceuse" (Grieg.)

Solo, "Show Me, Almighty" - Mr. Williams.

Evening:

Organ, "La Cinquante" (Gabriel-Marie.)

Chor. "Jubilate" (Marston.)

Organ chant "Save Paroles" (Tschauder.)

Choir, "The King of Love" (Shelley.)

HOW DREYFUS WAS TORTURED.

Four Years Existence Amid the Very Refinement of Cruelty.

A New York World's cable from Paris under date of July 6 says Maitre Laborde, Dreyfus' counsel, returned from Rennes today. A World correspondent immediately interviewed him.

"Did Dreyfus describe his treatment on Devil's Island?" the correspondent inquired.

"Yes, he has told us of devilish tortures to which he was subjected. It is a tale of unimaginable cruelty.

His guards were the roughest, most heartless ruffians that could be picked out of the Guiana police. They imagined that they would gain favor with the authorities by treating the prisoners with violence and severity.

One day when he was in a high fever he accidentally upset a jug of water near his bed. His punishment was that no water was given to him to drink for twenty-four hours. By noon the next day he was almost raving mad with thirst.

When a letter was sent pretending to warn M. Lebon, then the Minister of the Colonies, that Dreyfus would attempt to escape, although the letter was proved a forgery, Lebon ordered that Dreyfus be put in irons. Notwithstanding, he was very ill, he was strapped and chained to his bed. Thus he was left twenty days without medical attendance.

"But this outrage, Dreyfus says,

said him. He was so sick at heart,

so ill of body that he was willing to die. But when he realized there was a plot to kill him, he gathered all his energy to resist. So he lived.

The story about the cage is not true, but for the torture, M. Lebon devised a tall fence with a palisade-like inclosure, a cage. Imagine the refinement of cruelty that shut out even a view of the sea, that kept a man baking in such a trap, scarcely larger than an ordinary cage.

Another idiotic measure was to keep a large dog in Dreyfus' bed all night long. The light attracted swarms of the fearful tropical insects that eat a man alive. They turned sleep into a nightmare. Dreyfus dreamed night more than the broiling sun.

"For years of that," exclaimed M. Laborde, raising his fists to heaven in indignation. "The dog made him crazy. Those hyenas stole Dreyfus' food and fed on it for weeks on most revolting messes, telling him his family had ceased to send money to him. For months Lebon suppressed letters to him. Then, again, his guards were instructed to pester and harass Dreyfus to make a confession.

"See, even your family has abandoned you," they constantly said to him. "Better own up, confess."

Dreyfus was the plaything of his coarse idle jailers. He often heard them making disgraceful remarks about his wife; he heard the most不堪的 (unmentionable) intimations that she was anxious to remarry. Dreyfus wrote urgent appeals, asking for explanations. His letters were never forwarded. For days they locked him in his cabin and barred the door, and allowed him no chance to write. Dreyfus was so exasperated that once he threatened to strangle one of his torturers.

"One infamy was to take him in an unfinished letter to his wife—a letter full of the love he felt—to read it aloud in his hearing, to laugh at his expressions of tenderness.

Dreyfus read and wrote, but the climate undermined his health and he gave up. He thought of suicide, but the guards, fearing a charge of murder, gave him no chance.

"Dreyfus is now studying his case after a plan he never mapped out. He has all the documents."

"And you are confident of the result?"

"Confident?" Laborde arose, and with a combative toss of his head declared: "If they want fight, now is the time. Let them all come on."

The Automobile vs. the Horse.

[Collier's Weekly:] In the case of the automobile vs. the horse, the public already has rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, with these findings:

The automobile is ready with only having to be hitched up. It can be more easily stopped, no stable required. A coachman is unnecessary, since anybody, man or woman, who can ride a bicycle, can run it. It is safer, as it can be guided with greater accuracy, stopped in shorter distance, and turned in less space. It can be left standing without an attendant. It is speedier, cleaner, less noisy, never gets hungry or tired, never suffers from heat or cold, never takes fright and runs away, and doesn't fall off in condition for lack of exercise. Finally, it affords an exhilaration of swift and even movement, with nothing in front to obstruct the view, and no room for flying heels, with a sensation of a mighty force harnessed to your bidding with which the horse-drawn carriage has nothing to compare. Sometimes in dreams we are borne swiftly along familiar roads, our feet never touching the ground, and the automobile holds the secret of this. While others till onward laboriously. That is something like the sensation experienced in a first ride in an electric cab. The first machines seemed noisy, forth a roaring sound, fear-inspiring to the timid, but the substitution of raw-hide for steel bands has made the newer machines practically noiseless.

A motor carriage is expensive to begin with, but, taking into consideration that there are no horses to be bought and fed, in the extra cost is more apparent than real. An electric cab costs some \$1500 to build, and the more delicate and elegant private vehicles run up into the thousands. But the expense of operation is slight. A charge of electricity for one run may be had for 60 cents. The gasoline for an 11-mile trip made by a motor carriage from Cleveland, Ohio, to New York recently, cost less than \$4, and William G. Tiffany relates that the fuel for a two days' journey through Touraine cost him but \$3.

For the future, the automobile holds out the promise of a city practically free from the令人讨厌的 (annoying) street noise that make modern urban existence more or less a torture. Cobble pavements are laid to resist metal tires and the pounding of steel-shod horses. With every vehicle motor-driven, and every wheel pneumatic, all pavements can be of asphalt. Not only will the automobile, truck, and the clatter of hoof beats disappear, but there will be no more tracks to cut up the streets, since electric omnibuses, carrying as many people and moving as swiftly as the electric cars of today, will take the place of street railways. Having all roads open, all will be free to travel, and the highway as well. Rapid transit for long distances being supplied by electric trains in clean, cool, brilliantly-lighted subways, the elevated roads will be no more. The removal of the horse from the streets will not only make cities noiseless, but will practically solve the problem of street cleaning, and greatly improve the sanitary conditions of urban life, reducing the amount of street refuse to a minimum. With clean, smooth thoroughfares, through which swift, alroad, easy-riding vehicles dart noiselessly, it will no longer be necessary to seek the country for rest and quiet.

Once the horseless age is in full sway, every man will have his own automobile, and the bicycle, which has already, to some extent, supplanted the horse, will turn to sheep's wool for power. The removal of the horse from the streets will not only make cities noiseless, but will practically solve the problem of street cleaning, and greatly improve the sanitary conditions of urban life, reducing the amount of street refuse to a minimum. With clean, smooth thoroughfares, through which swift, alroad, easy-riding vehicles dart noiselessly, it will no longer be necessary to seek the country for rest and quiet.

Plans for New Mail Service.

Postoffice Inspector Flint yesterday sent to the Postoffice Department plans for the proposed routes for two new mail cars, which will, it is expected, be put on the electric lines between Los Angeles and Santa Monica, and between Los Angeles and Altadena. The mail for Santa Monica and Altadena, which comes through the local office, is now being carried on the electric lines, as is that for the stations between Los Angeles and those places. The accommodations are, however, inadequate, inasmuch as there are no special cars for the service. It is the intention of Mr. Flint to secure two special cars, one for each line, and each manned by a postal clerk, who will make up the mails en route to their destination. From this city, through the routes, together with the propositions of the railway lines, were sent to Washington, and the inspector hopes to hear the result of his efforts within a few weeks.

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THE TIMES MIRROR COMPANY.

PUBLISHERS OF THE

Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday, Weekly.

H. G. OTIS..... President and General Manager.
 HARRY CHANDLER..... Vice-President and Assistant General Manager.
 L. E. MOSHER..... Managing Editor.
 ALBERT McFARLAND..... Treasurer.

Office: Times Building, First and Broadway.
 Counting Room and Subscription Department, first floor..... Main 50
 Editorial Rooms, third floor..... Main 57
 City Editor and local news room, second floor..... Main 674
 Washington Bureau—40 Post Building.

Eastern Agents—Williams & Lawrence, 81-82 Tribune Bldg., New York; 87 Washington st., Chicago.

Founded Dec. 4, 1861.

Eighteenth Year.

The Los Angeles Times

Every Morning in the Year.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 23,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES AND FROM 18,500 TO 28,000 WIRED WORDS DAILY.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, 75 cents a month, or \$9.00 a year; DAILY WITHOUT SUNDAY, \$7.50 a year; DAILY, \$2.50; WEEKLY, \$1.50.

Sworn Circulation: Daily Net Average for 1898..... 18,001
 Daily Net Average for 1897..... 19,258
 Daily Net Average for 1896..... 26,131

NEARLY 800,000 COPIES A MONTH.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

LAST WEEK, 178,705.

The circulation of the Los ANGELES TIMES during the week ended Saturday, July 8, 1899, was 178,705 copies, as follows:

Sunday, July 2.....	34,800
Monday, July 3.....	23,560
Tuesday, July 4.....	24,400
Wednesday, July 5.....	23,820
Thursday, July 6.....	23,825
Friday, July 7.....	23,950
Saturday, July 8.....	24,350

Total for week..... 178,705

Daily average..... 25,520

THE TIMES AT THE SEASIDE.

Patrons of THE TIMES desiring the delivery of their paper changed to any of the beach resorts are requested to leave orders at the Subscription Department, by postal card or otherwise, or with local agents as follows: A. E. Jackson, No. 236 Third street, Santa Monica; F. A. Schinnerer, Bank Building, Long Beach; S. R. Commander, foot of wharf, Redondo; Mrs. D. Semple, Terminal Island, and Mrs. E. E. McLeod, Catalina Island. Subscribers will confer a favor by reporting to the main office any irregularity in delivery or of any inattention on the part of carriers.

THE FEED AT COLUMBUS.

Columbus, O., has been indulging in one of those Bryan feuds, at \$1 per person. Bryan being "among those present," and offering a few remarks. G. Fred Williams of Massachusetts "also spoke," and according to reliable advices, a boom for G. Fred W. of Massachusetts for the Vice-Presidency was launched, thus forestalling Ohio, which had a boom that it was disastrous of launching, but which got stuck on the ways. It is hard, indeed, to see Ohio crowded away from the trough, if a mixture of metaphors may be permitted, especially when the trough was located at Columbus, where the state of statesmen had a right to expect that it could get all four feet in it without having a maverick from Boston come loping in and raising hell with the programme. Col. Bryan insisted that "a firm position must be taken in 1900," and of course likewise insisted that Aguinaldo and his Tagal mob should be permitted to tyrannize over the other tribes in the Philippines, and added, by implication, that it was the duty of this country to pull down our flag which flies over the islands in the Far East, pack up its doll rags, its cannon, its soldiers and its civilization and leave that part of the world to darkness and to Ag. All of which goes to show that Col. Bryan is talking through the same headpiece that he used as a megaphone in 1896. When our troops leave the Philippines there will be peace and stable government in those islands, and Old Glory will be still flying in all its splendor of color and with all its magnificence of inspiration, and it will not come down until the "stars grow cold," or else until the spirit of Americanism has fled from the hearts of the American people.

MINERS WILL ORGANIZE.

A meeting will be held on Thursday next at the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of considering the question of the formation of a miners' association for Southern California. As THE TIMES has explained, the branch of the State association recently formed here—mainly by a few gentlemen from the North—does not, in the opinion of most of the mining men of this section, "fill the bill." A great majority of those interested in the mining industry of Southern California are strongly of the opinion that it would be for the best interests of this section to form a separate organization.

In its mining department, recently, the San Francisco Call protested strongly against the proposed formation of a separate association in Southern California, claiming that the mining interests of this part of the State would be better served by one strong State organization, than through independent action. This is, however, not the view of the case that is taken by the mining men of Southern California, who are certainly entitled to enjoy their own opinion on the subject. No hostile arguments have been advanced here against the State organization, nor is there anything hostile about the proposed movement. The mining men of Southern California wish to have an organization of their own. That is all there is to it.

As to the passage of national legislation, in support of the mining in-

a negative policy had been carried out during the past twenty-five years, Los Angeles would probably now have a population about as great as that of San Bernardino. If this course is the correct one, then all advertising is a mistake.

A St. Louis professor wants to change the name of the United States of North America to "Usona" in the interest of euphony and grammatical convenience, and because it takes so much time to write or say "United States of North America." Upon the motion being put to the house, it was lost by a large majority. Any professor who is too tired to say "United States of North America, can use the abbreviation "U. S." and everybody will know the place referred to without going through a gazetteer or consulting a map. "Usona" sounds too much like the name of a race horse or a character in one of Laura Jean Libbey's novels, to ever take with the people who look upon Uncle Sam as being just about right.

An interesting development in electric railways is to be tried in Indiana. Should this plan be followed out in other parts of the country, it will go far toward checking the growing demand for government ownership of railways. In Indiana, a suburban system of electric railroads is being organized, which will have fifty miles of tracks in cities, and 100 miles between them, the fare to be charged for passengers being only 1 cent a mile. As a Southern California contemporary suggests, there would be an enormous amount of business done by electric roads, in this section, if one could travel, for instance, from Los Angeles to San Bernardino, for 60 cents.

The effort to import granite from Maine for the construction of the new postoffice at San Francisco has failed and the product of the quarry at Raymond in the San Joaquin Valley will be used instead. It would certainly be ridiculous to bring stone across the continent when it is well known that California is filled with building material that is as good as the best produced anywhere in the world, and therefore the people who pay the nation's taxes are to be congratulated upon the fact that a scheme of plunder has been deftly and thoroughly knocked out.

This is one of the lonesomest summers we seem to have had for years, and it all comes from the fact that Chauncey Dewey hasn't made a speech since the hot weather commenced. How do we yearn to hear Chauncey cracking his chestnut jokes and somebody else's walnuts; and now that he is once more "in our midst," we may expect to hear him doing the aforesaid with his usual breeziness and hilarity. Come, Chauncey, tune up!

The applicant for a teacher's certificate in Oregon who defined bric-a-brac as something to throw at a dog was not so far off after all. A rare old Satsuma vase or a hunk of Haviland chin will make a dog get out of the yard quite as quickly as it would to heave at him a bargain-counter peach-blossom jar that one may acquire for the munificent sum of 10 cents.

The Rev. Sam Jones remarks in his neat, but not gaudy, way that "the United States government has sold out to the liquor trade, and is run by a pack of damnable red-nosed politicians." As usual, the Rev. Sam has erred; the Democrats are not running the government. Somebody ought to send Brother Jones a copy of the election returns of 1896.

According to the Chicago Post, "the proceedings at The Hague are easy to understand. A sub-committee takes up a question referred to it, refers it back to the full committee, the full committee refers it back to the conference and the conference refers it back to the powers. And there you are." Sure, and there the question is, too.

Gen. "Joe" Wheeler is going to the Philippines in the capacity of inspector-general, but if he doesn't get into the mêlée somewhere, we miss our guess. It would be manifestly a mistake to bury such an electric light of intrepidity as Gen. Wheeler under the bushel of an inspectorship.

There are more than four hundred babies in New York named after George Dewey, with the rest of the country yet to hear from. Cousin George will doubtless be glad to learn that his countrymen have been so industrious while he was away doing things to the enemy.

The St. Louis Republic has the incivility and unkindness to say that "J. Sterling Morton's new political henry continues to be tenanted by one lonesome old rooster." This is not right. We have heard Mr. Morton spoken of as "a bird," but the rooster charge is unjustifiable.

It now turns out that the Ohio man who asked to have his pension reduced wasn't born there, consequently the fear that Ohio was losing caste has vanished. We suspected all along that the pensioner was a native of some other State.

Referring to a suggestion recently made by THE TIMES, that San Bernardino could reap much advantage by arranging for a hospitable reception to the visiting teachers who pass through the city, the San Bernardino Times-Index, in the course of a long editorial, which contains some truths regarding the settlement of Southern California, takes the ground that it is not necessary to show politeness to our visitors, in the shape of flowers, fruit and social attentions, because this section is good enough anyhow, and will settle up in due course of time, with or without push. If such

New Jersey is still reeling off trusts, the latest being the New England Cotton Yarn Company, with a capital of \$11,500,000. If the investors will now reel out the money, business can commence.

If the anti-expansionists hadn't rejoiced with the rest of us when Dewey won that great May-day battle, there would be some sense in their roaring now about the results of that battle.

The newspapers are telling the story of a Colorado soldier in the Philippines who was cured of stuttering by a

Mauser bullet; but we have no idea that that treatment for the impediment-in-the-speech complaint is likely to become general throughout the country.

The faculty of Chicago University has received a solemn warning against indulgence in "undue public loquacity." There are reasons for regretting that this warning doesn't embrace E. Agualaldo Atkinson, and the remainder of the Filipinos junta in America.

The real name of the kissing bug which is making amorous assaults on the lips of our friends in the East is melanoles picipes. When a thing with a cognomen like that begins to buzz around a fellow, no wonder he gets in a state of stampede.

Considering the way Boston behaved when it was feared that the Spanish fleet was likely to bombard that town, it is surprising that any of its inhabitants should clamor to have Manila left to the tender mercy of Aguinaldo's Tagal braves.

What Dewey said to Diedrichs is so different from the way the conversation was reported in the yellow news papers that the language used would not recognize itself if it were repeated by a phonograph.

In the interim, and while we are patiently waiting for the liquid-air man to come around with his cool weather in cans, let it be noted that the electric fan is not to be sneezed at—provided it doesn't blow on you in the wrong place.

Los Angeles having furnished the N.E.A. the handsomest place to meet in on the continent, is now prepared to supply the association with a new president, or anything else it may need in the way of accommodations or officers.

Philadelphia men are said to be wearing shirt waists, but that may be accounted for by the fact that Richard Harding Davis hails from Philadelphia, where it would appear as if he is recognized as a fashion-setter.

It is the man without a hoe who is doing all the arguing about the man with one. The able gentleman with the agricultural implement is too busy assaulting the weeds to indulge in any very extended conversation.

From present appearances the Columbia is the swiftest yacht that ever carried a sail, and should the Shamrock win, our English friends will at least be prepared to testify that there has been a race.

Now if poet Markham would write some verses entitled "The Man with the Potatoes" and inscribe them to Gov. Pingree, "The Man with the Hoe" would have a running mate.

A German newspaper treats of a current topic under the head of "Volker-psychologisches in der Philippinen." Even Aguinaldo has hardly deserved so savage a swipe as that.

If the President desires a regiment from California, Los Angeles will undertake to supply one made up of candidates for the vacant Superior Judgeship.

The burden in these parts appears to be principally on "The Man with the Hose," who has to hustle or the grass on his lawn will die the death.

The name of the man who attempted to assassinate ex-King Milan of Serbia is Gjura Knezevic. It is no wonder he has murder in his heart.

The kissing bug has reached Chicago which goes to show that it has no discrimination in its taste, and that all Lips look alike to the k. b.

Should the Twentieth Kansas Regiment get wrecked on its trip home, it could doubtless swim ashore without the slightest difficulty.

Mr. Rockefeller's lunch is said to consist of a banana and a glass of milk. Nothing is too good for the King of Kerosene!

Perhaps W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s automobile got its tail over the lines.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

"The Times freely publishes the views of correspondents without holding itself responsible for writers' opinions. Be brief, write plainly, state clearly. The space of 250 words, on the average, is sufficient for a personal communication paid to anonymous correspondents."

SIDEWALKS AND WEEDS.

J. BARNES, Los Angeles: To show our good friends of the N.E.A. what can be produced without irrigation in the driest of seasons, I would direct their attention to the sidewalk on the west side of Grand avenue between Adams and Twenty-eighth streets, and submit the question if they have ever seen such a luxuriant growth of shrubbery as fringes either side of the walk.

The Agrarian Journal Prince Bismarck and his crew will welcome his return to public life as a victory. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung thinks he will return to office only when convinced that he can carry out his ideas.

The papers have not yet agreed as to whether he is to be given to Prince Bismarck. Some of them give him one of the highest diplomatic positions, where he can train for the Chancellery. His name is mentioned in connection with Washington, but others point out that there is no prospect of an appointment to an important place.

His recent speech in the Reichstag, praising the government and its foreign policy, has been interpreted as a bid for a complete reconciliation with the Emperor and his advisors. It is now anxious to wipe out the memory of the past and put himself in the way of an appointment to an important place.

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PHILIPPINES OPINIONS.

The press comments on the war in the Philippines and the decision of President McKinley to increase the force of American troops there are not hopeful for American success. The difficulty of the situation is regarded as being as much to the trivial significance given them by Mr. Leopoldo, who is in no sense a sporting man, but who will walk, saw, grub or smoke any amount for 20 cents an hour.

The Vossische Zeitung makes merry over what it calls Gen. Otis's Napoleonic art of preparing bulletins, and adds "with negligence of the most obvious facts, he has been reiterating for months that the resistance of the Tagals was broken, their morale in complete ruin, and the views expressed before the rebellion."

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MR. BARTHOLDI'S SPEECH.

Congressman Richard Bartholdi of Missouri has arrived here. The papers print his speech of July 4 at Leipzig, emphasizing the statement that the recent meeting of German-Americans did not hold in the interest of Germany.

Thomas G. Fitch and wife of Tucson, Ariz., are among the guests at the Van Nuys, Broadway.

Dr. H. U. McNaught of Riverside is visiting in Los Angeles, with a view of locating here. He is staying at the Van Nuys, Broadway.

W. B. Beamer of San Bernardino is at the Van Nuys Hotel.

Mrs. D. F. Kelly of Chicago is a guest at the Van Nuys, Broadway.

Dr. Clarendon A. Foster of New York is registered at the Van Nuys.

J. A. Renand and S. P. Champone of Montreal, Can., are guests at the Van Nuys.

Winter Trumbull of San Francisco, is in Los Angeles. He is staying at the Van Nuys Hotel.

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IT PLEASES EUROPE.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S VISIT TO A FRENCH WARSHIP.

Exchange of Courtesies Between the Two Long Estranged Nations Hailed With General Satisfaction.

Dog-day Dulness Settles Over Berlin With Adjournment of the Diet and Departure of Ministers.

Prince Herbert Bismarck Slated for a High Government Position. Kaiser Yachting on the Norse Coast.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

BERLIN, July 8.—[Special Cable Letter. Copyright, 1899.] Emperor William's visit to the French training-ship Iphigenie at Bergen on Thursday, and his cordial exchange of telegrams with President Loubet, were not only received with great satisfaction here, but throughout Europe. As one paper puts it, it promises to be a turning point in the world's history.

At the opening of the Kiel canal, His Majesty went on board one of the French ships, but in the present instance, it is maintained, the Emperor set foot on the deck of a French vessel, which is equivalent to French soil, by the express invitation of her commander, who was acting upon instructions from his government. It is therefore believed here that the many graceful and courteous attentions which, during the past seven or eight years, the Emperor has been in the habit of paying to the French government, have borne fruit. The Emperor's act has been sympathetically received in France, though some see it only as a mark of a monarch's desire to visit the Paris Exposition in 1899.

Most of the papers print the Iphigenie telegrams without comment. The Tageblatt says: "The incident must fill with satisfaction the friends of the republic, not only on both sides of the Vosges, but everywhere in

The Times**THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.**

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, July 8.—[Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.] At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.90; at 5 p.m., 29.84. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 88 deg. and 73 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 60 per cent; 5 p.m., 60 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., calm; 5 p.m., west, velocity, 8 miles. Maximum temperature, 88 deg.; minimum temperature, 67 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

DRY BULB TEMPERATURE.

Los Angeles 88 San Francisco .. 50
San Diego 56 Portland 58

Weather Conditions.—Clear weather is reported from the Pacific Coast stations this morning, except from the Columbia River northward, where it is cloudy. Rain has fallen in Western Texas and in Colorado last night. Elsewhere no precipitation occurred. The temperature again decidedly in the vicinity of Point Conception. Moderate weather prevails in Southern California and in the interior valleys. It is quite cool for the season on the Northern California and Oregon coasts.

Forecasts.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Continued fair, warm tonight and Sunday; north to west winds.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Weather conditions and general forecast: Weather conditions were reported from stations in California today: Eureka 60 San Diego 74 Fresno 98 Sacramento 94 Los Angeles 88 Independence 94 Red Bluff 96 Yuma 106 San Luis Obispo. 92

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature, 88 deg.; minimum, 59 deg.; mean, 70 deg. The pressure has fallen slowly over the greater portion of the Pacific Coast. The usual summer low pressure overlies Arizona and Southeastern California. The pressure is low over Utah, and a low temperature may develop Sunday that section. The temperature has risen over California and Nevada. In the great valleys of California the temperatures have risen to 11 deg. above the norm for the vicinity. San Francisco there is a vertical thermal gradient of 1 deg. rise for every 240 feet of elevation. A maximum wind velocity is reported from San Luis Obispo of twenty miles per hour, from the north.

Forecasts made at San Francisco for thirty hours, ending at midnight, July 9.

Northern California: Fair Sunday; light northwesterly winds in the interior; fresh west-northwesterly winds.

Southern California: Cloudy Sunday; fresh northwesterly winds.

Arizona: Cloudy Sunday, with showers in the northern portion.

San Francisco and vicinity: Fair Sunday; fresh westerly winds in the afternoon.

The Times' Weather Record.—Observations made at 1 p.m. and midnight, daily:

	July 8	July 9
Barnometer	29.90	29.90
Thermometer	88	70
Humidity	40	68
Weather	Clear	Clear
Maximum temperature	88	86
hours		
Minimum temperature	24	24
hours		

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The threatened cyclone at Anaheim, due to contact of the positive and negative railroad polls with divers and sundry brickbats, in their laudable efforts to squelch each other, has not yet materialized, and the cannery is running steadily. The brainy men and women now crowding our cities and towns will center their judgment of us and our resources on just such object lessons, and, in current vernacular, the woods is full of 'em.

Redondo is forging to the front, not only as a favorite beach resort, but as a first-class receiving and shipping point. Millions of feet of lumber, and now thousands of sacks of grain load her piers and make heavy coastwise traffic. So Redondo is sure to be visited by thousands of new people in the next month. These marks of business solidity will teach a better and more certain lesson on Southern California resources than all the street-corner lecturers in the State.

Any curious pirate who thinks Santa Barbara is not "hot stuff" should read carefully the following from the Press: "I am going to introduce a resolution tomorrow," said Supervisor Broughton, "to use hot petroleum on the roads." There is a copper-fastened blessing in this for Santa Barbara. The fumes of hot petroleum are competent to shrivel all other noxious gases, therefore the level-headed Broughton will have killed two stones with one bird—the deadly sewer gas and the profanity-compelling dust-sirrocco.

The Times Coronado Beach correspondent says: "Fishing has received a slight set-back for the past few days, on account of strong southwest winds." This nails the base canard that the able-bodied lads of that paradise by the sea had, with felonious intent, gone in a body to Avalon to tackle the Tuna Fishing Club, and try conclusions with them in practical and mental fishing. What an unmitigated blessing a southwest wind can be, occasionally. The possibilities in such a test, particularly the latter half of it, are fearful to contemplate.

Long Beach is threatened with a so-called law and order movement, which promises just now to develop into a first-class Kilkenny cat fight, between the business element, who want law and order, and the church element, who also want them, but with the especial brand of sectarianism upon them. The new dancing pavilion is the objective point of churchly wrath and business care, and some of the threatened steps and counter-steps will knock the Highland fling into the shade. This could be settled by arbitration, but that one of the parties is professedly Christian and cries: "That would be temporizing with sin." What a commentary on the claims of the great meeting at The Hague.

Secretary Parsons of the Pasadena Y.M.C.A. writes in favor of a curfew ordinance and says: "I know from personal observation that there are many boys and girls on the streets who ought to be at home long before they are." This gentleman voices a truth unpleasantly prominent on the coast, and laden with sorrow and heartaches for love-blinded parents in the not-distant future. The curfew ordinance may or may not be the solution of this troublesome question, but the hearts that would fend foolish parents from shame and sorrow are vital proofs that the true Godlike heaven is abroad in the land, and this fact compensates for much that otherwise distresses good men and women.

FINE UPHOLSTERING, FRENCH
Follow my directions and you will be able to order, pillows, etc. Feathers renovated. Goods packed and shipped. Broadway Furniture and Upholstering Co., 521 S. Broadway, T. Brown 1211.

FOR floor paint, window glass, brushes, etc., see Phoenix Paint Co., No. 307 South Main street.

SAN PEDRO.

Lumber Receipts for Two Corresponding Half-years.
SAN PEDRO, July 8.—[Regular Correspondence.] A compilation of the records kept at the customhouse office shows that during the six months ended June 30 the merchandise brought to this port by vessels included 41,717,000 feet of wood products classed as lumber, and other wood products, which were unofficially estimated as equivalent to 5,585,000 feet of lumber, making the total receipts of wood products equivalent to 47,302,000 feet of lumber. The net tonnage of vessels discharging cargoes or partial cargoes at this port during that period amounted to 62,811 tons. The receipts of merchandise amounted to 2,910 tons. A compilation of the records of the six months ended June 30, 1898, shows that the wood products brought to this port aggregated the equivalent of 48,225,811 feet of lumber. The net tonnage of vessels bringing cargoes or part cargoes amounted to 59,511 tons and the receipts of merchandise amounted to 2,558 tons. The total receipts of wood products during the first half of the present year were by months respectively: January, 6,744,000 feet; February, 7,971,000 feet; March, 6,416,000 feet; April, 6,656,000 feet; May, 4,990,000 feet; June, 8,940,000 feet; total, 41,717,000 feet. The corresponding figures for the first six months of last year were as follows: January, 12,652,446; February, 8,076,228; March, 8,083,438; April, 4,752,000 feet; May, 3,547,825; June, 5,855,874 feet; total, 43,003,811 feet.

POSTOFFICE BUSINESS.

The gross receipts of the San Pedro Post Office for the year ended June 30 were \$2770.37. For the six months ended on that date the gross receipts by quarters were \$788.31 and \$661.33, making \$1430.14 for the half year. For the year ended June 30, 1898, the gross receipts were \$2441.50 and for the first six months of 1898 the gross receipts were respectively \$899.55 and \$520.98, total, \$120.54. According to the figures given above the gross receipts for the year ended June 30, 1898, exceeded those of the corresponding previous year by more than 13 per cent. and the gross receipts for the first six months of 1898 year exceeded those for the first half of 1898 by more than 27 per cent. Terminal postoffice was established April 1, 1898. A large part of the business now transacted at Terminal was formerly transacted at the San Pedro postoffice, and, if allowances for the fact were made, the percentages of increase would be greater than above stated.

SAN PEDRO BREVIETIES.

Officers of San Pedro Lodge, No. 125, Knights of Pythias, were installed Monday evening by the D.D.G.C., F. S. Nichols, as follows: C. C., F. W. Ely; V. C., E. Evans; M. of W., W. C. Hill; M. of E., Adolph Muller; M. of F., Oscar Bennett; K. of R. and S. T. G. Schulte; Prelate, E. E. Small; M. of A., A. Nicolai; G. of Pickwick, H. Heldmaier, one of the contractors for the harbor breakwater, left for Chicago this morning. He had been here and in Los Angeles for about a fortnight. The contractors have completed the construction of their office building here, and have moved into it. The structure is commodious and is neatly fitted up for the several years' use which the breakwater work will require. Mr. Heldmaier will visit this city and Los Angeles once more before the completion of the work on his drainage canal contract, in Chicago, after which he will make his headquarters in Los Angeles until the work at San Pedro is finished.

Baseball.

The Merchants' baseball team will play with the San Bernardino team at Fiesta Park today at 2:30 p.m. The line-up of the two teams will be as follows:

Merchants. Position. Bernardino. Settles. Pitcher. Cobb. Barris. Catcher. Matson. Guadalupe. First base. Whaling. Quiroz. Second base. Thurman. Hayes. Third base. McClelland. Bresino. Shortstop. Hogan. Moore. Left field. Wilding. Tyler. Center field. Tucker. Sepulveda. Right field. Drum. The Horseshoes and Monograms play on the West End today.

Outdoor Life.

"Outdoor Life" is a magazine, published in Denver, devoted to sports and recreation in the West. Besides the scores of riflemen and trap-shooters, it contains interesting tales of hunting and travel, illustrated with half-tone plates. The June number has some especially interesting half-tones and photographs of most heads of elk from Lake basin and in Plateau Valley taken at short range. J. A. Ricker, manager of the magazine, is now in Los Angeles on a business trip.

COCONATO COMFORT.

Thursday the thermometer only reached 73 deg.; yesterday only 74 deg. Hotel del Coronado enjoys the best climate on earth.

Rose Purity Water.

Pure Natural Spring Water from High Sierra. Rose Purity Water shows it contains the most healthful properties known for Constipation, Indigestion, and Kidney Disease. Delivered in all parts of the city. Try it and find as stated. It is cool and clear as crystal as it runs from the Spring Rock Fountain Head. It is not a dead water, but a living, healthy, Spirit of Life and Purity. For orders address

LAMB & WHITNEY.

Pasadena and 49th Avenues. Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. 821. Local Agents: Anderson, Chandler, 130 S. Spring; and First Ward Store E. Los Angeles.

The United States College of Optometry.

Incorporated 1873. The Department of Knowledge in the Service of Preventing Eye Disease.

Keeler's Optical Test, the United States College of Optometry.

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NATIONAL COUNCIL.

OPENING SESSION OF "STORM CENTER" OF THE N.E.A.

Miss Lucia Stickney Describes the Dreary Home Life of Cincinnati's Poor and Points a Way to Better Things.

Distinguished Educators Debate on the Function of the Public School in Affecting Social, Moral and Industrial Training.

Dr. William T. Harris Discusses the Future of the Normal School and Advocates Pedagogical Chairs in Universities.

The National Council of Education ushered in the great events of the N.E.A. Convention by two sessions yesterday at the First Congregational Church. The afternoon was devoted to discussions of a paper presented by Miss Lucia Stickney of the Hughes High School, Cincinnati, on "The Homes of Our Downtown Children," and the evening to consideration of "The Future of the Normal School," a paper by Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education of Washington, D. C.

The day's proceedings will be remembered as a notable part of the N.E.A. week. Only a small portion of the sixty members of the council are in Los Angeles, but among those present are a number of men whose services in the cause of education have won them wide renown. The discussions were of keen interest. Each speaker contributed some new expression of opinion and the free interchange of theories and experience resulted in a most illuminating debate. A large number of spectators were present at both sessions, and the discussions were followed with close attention.

The afternoon session opened with a paper by Dr. Elmer E. Brown, professor of science and art of teaching in the University of California. President A. R. Taylor of the council, president of the Kansas Normal School at Emporia, Kan., asked Prof. J. H. House of the chair of pedagogy and psychology in the University of Southern California to speak on behalf of Los Angeles. Prof. House gave a cordial welcome to the delegates, and then, as an honorary member of the council and one familiar with its work, discussed the character and aims of the council for the benefit of spectators.

"The national council," said Prof. House, "is the advanced storm center of the N.E.A. The hope of its founders was that advanced thinking should be touched in the discussions of the council and that the ideas there brought forward should be taken up and given a wider circulation. This is a place where men have to be brought together to say anything they please, and to be called upon to give the reasons for the faith that is in them. It is extremely fitting that the first meeting here in Los Angeles by the N.E.A. should be that of the national council."

Frank A. Fitzpatrick of Boston, Mass., formerly Superintendent of Schools of Omaha, responded on behalf of the national council.

"We never can pass the high-water mark of California enthusiasm," he said. "The country is in need of a place where questions could be discussed with great freedom. It is not a mutual admiration society, but a place for the exchange of ideas."

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President A. R. Taylor told of the work which had been done in arranging the programme for this session of the national council. Although the members and other experts were invited last autumn to prepare papers, it was not until the holidays that more than three or four had been definitely secured. The constitution of the constitution that papers must be submitted to the Executive Committee before they should be read, before the council had deterred some from writing, and the inability of others to be present at the Los Angeles convention had made it necessary for them to turn over the invitation to contribute.

The investigating committee which have been at work under the auspices of the council all desired more time.

The Committee on a National University declared that it was not yet ready to make so much as a preliminary report. The Committee on Literature and Their Relation to Public Schools desired more time but was prevailed upon to present a report this year. After three years' work the Committee on Normal Schools has concluded its labors. These two reports will be presented and discussed at this meeting.

The new constitution provided that papers prepared for the council should be printed and mailed to the members at least a month before the N.E.A. Convention, in order that the time which would be consumed in reading them before they could be devoted to discussion might be avoided. Many meetings have not yet seen the papers. President Taylor announced that on this account Miss Lucia Stickney of the Hughes High School, Cincinnati, whose paper on "The Homes of Our Downtown Children" was published for discussion for the afternoon, had been invited to read it, the rule being suspended on this occasion.

Miss Stickney prefaced her paper by a few words upon some of the salient points which it was devised to bring out, and she accompanied its reading by a running narrative of absorbing interest. The flashes of sympathetic humor which illuminated the talk made the pathos of its appeal all the stronger. The paper was profoundly suggestive, and it was listened to with deep interest. She opened her paper with an interesting picture of the "downtown" school children of Cincinnati, whom she described as "not the submerged tenth, but a third of the other nine-tenths of the people. She entered into the details of how families of the class designated live showing that neither through motives nor the base purposes of life are based on the wealthy classes. She presented several types of mothers, the orderly and nagging mother being in strong contrast to the good-natured, but slovenly, mother. She says the children are kept in school in the hope of getting out until 14 years old, and are then admitted into the factories.

"The public school stands in relation to these conditions," she said. "Its discipline shows itself in these very districts to be far the greatest of the ameliorating forces. But its work like the rest has failed to make a visible impression upon the home life. The old name of the home needs to be applied to a new branch, the art of home-making. It is not enough to say that the work is already inaugurated; that Boston has its sewing and cooking classes, and Chicago its manual-training courses, so long as the condition of tenement life outstrips in their growth all attempts at reform. In our country the tradition of a set curriculum and uniform requirements rests too heavily upon the school to hope for a radical change, until it has the stamp of authority of the highest educational forces. The

first step toward such a change should be a thorough scientific investigation of the matter. This could be made with comparatively little trouble, since the philanthropic workers in the field could furnish abundant details of domestic conditions. And the uniform testimony of these workers will be that the public school is the only channel through which the better way of living can penetrate into the homes of those who cry, without knowing what they cry. Who will show us the better way?"

Miss Stickney summarized her paper by saying that an investigation is needed to find if it is really true that a large part of the school children in American cities live as do the families described in their home life, meaning nothing to them, and nothing that as soon as they are big enough for their parents to say with safety that they are 14 years old that they will be put to work in cigar factories, candy works, or shoe factories, to live in a dreary fashion, without moral antisocial, with no social advantages of any kind, and with no hope of anything better ahead. She pointed out the public school as the great means of social amelioration, and declared that home-making should be one of the things which the school teaches.

WORLD GROWS BETTER.

A spirited discussion followed the reading of Miss Stickney's paper. Everyone wanted to express his opinion on the problem of the poor and the function of the school in uplifting domestic life. There was a breeze of cheery optimism in Frank Fitzpatrick's discourse.

"In London 150 years ago," he said, "the level of all life, even that of the best people, was not much higher than that of the people whose condition has been described by Miss Stickney. In looking back to see what has been the history of the children whom I knew in the schools of St. Louis twenty-five years ago, I found myself obliged to see the number of boys and girls who have raised themselves to a higher plane than that of their parents. These families below the level work themselves out. The industrial condition is getting better. We need to get over the idea expressed by Carl Marx and Henry George."

Mr. Fitzpatrick broached the great question of whether charity work as ordinarily conducted results in good or evil. He said that the officials of the oldest Massachusetts charity organizations, which had been active for 125 years, were agreed it is better to give grave doubt whether the sum total of what has been accomplished is good or bad. The root of the evil is not reached.

"Work on the line of domestic economy," he said, "is most helpful in an effort to better conditions throughout the country. Schools, observers agree that the poor can't use their money properly. A very small sum suffices to feed a family if it is properly expended. In most poor families the wastage is tremendous. More is thrown out of the window than used. The poor should begin to help themselves, and I mean by this that is bettering conditions is the tearing down of old tenements and the construction of new ones on scientific lines. The difficulty is experienced that the people don't want to move into new ones."

James M. Greenwood fired a bombshell by the side of the chair of his judgment the State should often institute legal proceedings to take the children away from parents unfit to care for them. He discussed the "gangs" in which the boys of various neighborhoods organize themselves for mutual protection. He pointed out as the chief cause of the gangsterism in the ward schools of Kansas City know, which ones of their classmates are in needy circumstances and form committees to supply them with shoes, clothes, and even food, not merely at Christmas and Thanksgiving, but throughout the year. The only condition for aid to the poor, he declared, is to let them into such a condition that the first meeting held in Los Angeles by the N.E.A. should be that of the national council."

Frank A. Fitzpatrick of Boston, Mass., formerly Superintendent of Schools of Omaha, responded on behalf of the national council.

"We never can pass the high-water mark of California enthusiasm," he said. "The country is in need of a place where questions could be discussed with great freedom. It is not a mutual admiration society, but a place for the exchange of ideas."

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President A. R. Taylor told of the work which had been done in arranging the programme for this session of the national council. Although the members and other experts were invited last autumn to prepare papers, it was not until the holidays that more than three or four had been definitely secured.

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THE FAMILIES.

"It is a terrible thing," said Dr. Harris, "to wrench children away from their families. An orphan asylum is one of the saddest sights. I would help a child in his family. Let him come to the school for instruction, but send him back again to his family. Soup now in connection with public schools might be a good idea. There are people who want nurture instead of justice. We should strengthen them by our help. Why not have experiments in cooking before the children and then give them the food that has been cooked?"

He who can't think in print is not taught to think. In the elementary school the child is not taught to seek resemblances so much as to analyze and define accurately. He must now individualize facts and events and then gather them into loose aggregates, and by a process of synthesis the teacher must be all the time carefully observing of the power of synthesis in the pupil's mind; that is to say, of the caliper of the facts which he can think, and if he can't help to that pupil, he must know how best to teach him his power of synthesis.

"Secondary education deals with a second order of facts as readily as elementary education deals with the first order. The second order of facts consists of a group of things and events systematically arranged, so that each fact of the group thrives on all the rest and the rest in turn explain it. Such a group is a science. The secondary pupil has for the predominating activity of his mind the connecting of facts and events into such scientific wholes, following the tradition left by investigators whose united labors have made these sciences and left them to the race.

THE SCIENCES.

"To the elementary pupil a typical fact is the chief mental object. But to the secondary student the object is a fact of the second order, namely, a science in which a whole field of facts and events are run together into a higher fact. He is learning to see scientific relations everywhere.

"The normal schools of this country since the first one was opened at Lexington under Cyrus Pierce, have followed substantially the same tradition and made the child pass their course of study, review of the elementary branches—reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history and grammar.

"It has often been said with the air of an apology that this review would be unnecessary if it were possible to secure pupils of advanced grade, implying that the teacher secondary course of an ordinary high school had completed this review work in the elementary branches would be dispensed with and certain advanced studies would be undertaken instead. But this is not borne out by experience. The teacher who is to teach these elementary branches after graduation finds no work of preparation in the normal school half so valuable as this review of those branches in the light of more advanced studies.

"It has induced in the young men and women preparing for the work of teaching a habit of looking at the lower branches in the light of the higher branches from which they derive their principles. This we may call the method of construction. The higher the standard of preparation in the pupils who enter the normal school, the more needed is this work of reviewing the lower branches in the light of the higher, and thus studying them con-

structively.

"The normal school finds it possible to conduct all of its lessons with special attention to method. While the pupil of an elementary school learns a lesson in arithmetic, geography, or grammar in the light of the other branches of the curriculum, the teacher secondary course of an ordinary high school has completed this review work in the elementary branches would be dispensed with and certain advanced studies would be undertaken instead. But this is not borne out by experience. The teacher who is to teach these elementary branches after graduation finds no work of preparation in the normal school half so valuable as this review of those branches in the light of more advanced studies.

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HOW CORWIN WON.

A TALE OF ILLINOIS AND OHIO OF LONG AGO.

The Defendant's Attorney in the Case of the People vs. Bibb and the Way in Which He Faced His Client.

(Chicago Tribune) Luther Laffin Mills when he was several years younger, but almost as well known, delivered a lecture at Rockford, Ill.

Presiding over his meeting was a venerable looking man with a white beard, which hung well down towards his waist. Mr. Mills was told that the chairman's name was Bibb, and that he was formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio.

After he had finished his lecture, Mr. Mills walked home with one of the members of the reception committee. As they strolled along Rockford's almost deserted streets, under the light of the full harvest moon, Mr. Mills asked:

"Who is this man Bibb? They tell me he used to be Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio."

"What?" exclaimed his companion, stopping in the road. "Don't you know who Bibb is? Haven't you ever heard the story of Bibb?"

"No, I never have."

"Why, I thought every one had heard the story of Bibb. And so you really don't know it? Well, you mustn't live another hour without hearing it. Sit right down here, and I'll tell you the story of Bibb."

So the two sat down on the grassy moonlit bank in quiet Rockford, lit their pipes and Luther Laffin Mills listened attentively while the farmer told his tale.

And this is the story of Bibb as related to us. In those long, long ago—a story which he loves best of all to repeat because its hero was Thomas Corwin, candidate for President of the United States, noted lawyer, most famous of stump speakers in ante-bellum days, Governor of Ohio, Minister to Mexico and Cuban interests, and Bibb, in the early days of Ohio history, was active in politics. He was well liked, though regarded as eccentric. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor after filling minor positions.

When Bibb stepped out of this office he had grown tired of the maelstrom of political life, and had made himself and household gods into a few wagons and came West, settling down on a farm in Winnebago county.

He grew grayer in his new home, living a quiet, happy life, respected by all his neighbors. His family grew up about him, caring for him, respecting him, which the father was held. In the course of time Bibb's eldest daughter had blossomed into beautiful womanhood and became engaged to one of the honest young farmers of Winnebago county.

The wedding was celebrated under the Ohioan's roof, in right, good old-fashioned style; but later in the evening a half-intoxicated charivari party paid a call, wakening the echoes with horn, pan and drum. Old Bibb had left Ohio to get away from just such noise and confusion, and so, stepping to the door, angrily exclaimed:

"Get off my land!"

The merrymakers laughed at him. "I'll give you just three minutes to leave my property."

There was more laughter and annoyance, and went into the house.

"Your three minutes are almost up," said threateningly, returning an instant later.

More noise, more beating of pan and drum.

Promptly upon the expiration of the three minutes Bibb again stepped to the doorway this time with a shotgun in his hand.

"Bang-bang!" twice spoke the old gun.

Bibb had killed two of the first young men in Winnebago county.

Quietly stepping back into the house, kissed his wife and his daughter, whose wedded night in the darkness of a double tragedy, went to the barbershop, silently hitched up his rig, drove to Rockford and gave himself up to Rockford and gave himself up to Rockford.

Winnebago county in the space of less than an hour was at fever heat. The fathers whose sons had been shot down fell to the ground again in the jail, and the Sheriff by action seized his prisoner from the infatuated farmers. Winnebago county settled down to nurse its deep wrongs and heap malefactions upon the head of Bibb.

And the newly-made wife spoiled her honeymoon and eyes with weeping.

A special grand jury was summoned and Bibb was indicted on two charges of murder. There was no charge of court for six months, so Bibb made himself as comfortable as possible, and the countrymen talked over the tragedy again and again as they worked in their fields.

About a week after the shooting there rode into Rockford a stranger on a roan mare. He was tall, thin, and wore a black sombrero. He went to the village hotel, handed his mare over to the hostler, and said he intended to stay a while. No one knew who the guest was or whence he came; but each morning he arose at 5 o'clock, breakfasted, saddled his roan mare and rode out into the country and returned in the evening.

The day he made it his business to call on the farmers. He dined with this family, he got a drink of water at that house, he took supper with the next family.

And wherever the mysterious stranger went he made friends.

No man had the fund of stories on tap that he did in man in all Winnebago county could be stumped as he could. The antics he played, too, with his facial muscles were wonderful to behold. Fear, humor, sadness, joy chased over his countenance at will, enlivening and emphasizing each narrative. Happy was the farmer who had the privilege of entertaining the mysterious stranger. The guest kept the whole household in suspense, and made the chills creep up the spine, or the blood tingle at some stirring talk.

In the evening the stranger entertained the loungers about the hotel and soon the lobby of the country hotel was crowded each night with men who came to listen to the talk of the guest's stories. At the end of six months the man with the black sombrero had made friends with every man, woman and child in Winnebago county.

He continued his daily visits. He praised the farmers' stock, he paid delicate compliments to the rosy-cheeked daughters, he had words of admiration for the sturdy, well-built sons. He smacked his lips and said he had never tasted such butter. He was aware by all the stars that he had never seen such fine colts as the farmer's boy had raised from foal. His genial ways won the confidence of all. He acted as arbitrator in family disputes and made friends of both sides and chased away the clouds with a smile and a speech.

At the end of five months every man, woman and child in Winnebago would have almost walked through fire and water for the winning stranger.

Six months flew around, and Bibb's case was still there and Bibb's case was still there.

The had been a murder trial in the county for years and never one of such absorbing interest as this.

The farmers drove in for miles about. They brought their wives and children and lunch and hitched their heavy farm teams to the Courthouse square railing.

The courtroom was jammed to the doors, and boys hung like monkeys to

the window ledge, trying to get a peep within.

The stern tattoo of the bailiff's hammer silenced the excited tones of conversation. The clerk called Bibb's case, "Guilty or not guilty?" asked the judge.

"Not guilty," said old Bibb.

"Are you ready for trial?"

"Have you a lawyer?"

"It was Bibb's regular answer.

There was a stir in the crowd, and from out of it stepped the man with the black sombrero.

"This man has a lawyer!" exclaimed the stranger, in a voice which had all the challenge in it; "I'll defend him."

"Who are you?" asked the judge.

Facing now court, now audience, the man with the sombrero recited in dramatic tones:

"Back in Ohio they call me Tom Corwin—Tom Corwin is my name.

Four years ago, when I was a barefooted boy, the topmost of this mad Bibb befriended me. He took me by the hand and led me to higher and broader paths. Anything that I am in life I owe to old Bibb. He was my friend when I needed friends most of all.

He was a friend such as few poor boys of that age could be. And when they told me back in Ohio that old Bibb was in trouble and had been blessed with a roan mare and rode back to Ohio.

"How are you?" asked the judge.

Facing now court, now audience, the man with the sombrero recited in dramatic tones:

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Four years ago, when I was a barefooted boy, the topmost of this mad Bibb befriended me. He took me by the hand and led me to higher and broader paths. Anything that I am in life I owe to old Bibb. He was my friend when I needed friends most of all.

He was a friend such as few poor boys of that age could be. And when they told me back in Ohio that old Bibb was in trouble and had been blessed with a roan mare and rode back to Ohio.

"How are you?" asked the judge.

Facing now court, now audience, the man with the sombrero recited in dramatic tones:

"Back in Ohio they call me Tom Corwin—Tom Corwin is my name.

Four years ago, when I was a barefooted boy, the topmost of this mad Bibb befriended me. He took me by the hand and led me to higher and broader paths. Anything that I am in life I owe to old Bibb. He was my friend when I needed friends most of all.

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"How are you?" asked the judge.

She Was In Constant Fear.

The Sad Condition of a Prominent Lady of Newark.

Constant Dread of Impending Death—She Tells of Her Deliverance.

How many men and women there are who suffer from functional heart disease and how pleasing it is to know that a remedy has been found that reduces the fatalities from this dreaded disease to a minimum. Here comes the interesting story of Miss Florence Merritt, a prominent young lady of Newark, N. J. She says:



"I was all run down in health and as pale as death. My eyes were sunken and my cheeks were hollow. Had no appetite and was so weak that I could hardly drag myself around. I suffered from heart disease, constipation, weak stools, trouble, and feared that every day would be fatal. A friend advised me of the great Hudyan remedy and I took it. I am today a perfect picture of health. Hudyan is an honest and reliable remedy and will cure."

"MISS FLORENCE MERRITT."

Such praise as the above comes to us every day. Hudyan is curing men and women in every State of this great Union. Hudyan cures because it reaches every nerve and tissue in the human organism. If you suffer from stomach trouble, Hudyan acts upon the mucous membrane and will stimulate the gastric follicles to action. If you suffer from liver trouble, Hudyan will correct the action of the liver and divert the bile from the blood into its proper channels, thus relieving the bowels. If you are a victim of kidney disease, Hudyan will cleanse the kidneys and remove from the blood the impurities that poison the system and breed disease. If your nervous system is troubled, matters not, the cause, whether you suffer from sciatica, rheumatism, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, and the many other symptoms due to a broken-down nervous system, Hudyan is an invigorant that will restore you to health and energy. You will find Hudyan to be a splendid tonic. You will not be disappointed in Hudyan.

Hudyan is for sale by druggists, or will be sent direct upon receipt of price, 50c a package or six packages for \$2.50. Call on or write

HUDYAN REMEDY CO.,
Cor. Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

You May Consult the Hudyan Doctors Free.
CALL OR WRITE.

YOU MAY CONSULT THE HUDDYAN DOCTORS ABOUT YOUR CASE FREE.—CALL OR WRITE.

HUDDYAN CURES

Dizziness,
Pain in Side or Back,
Emaciation or Pallor,
General Weakness,
Impaired Digestion,
Costiveness,
Nervousness,
Headaches or giddiness,
Lack of Energy,
Sleeplessness,
Tendency to Faint,
Painful Menstruation,
Irregular Menstruation,
Dragging Pains,
Bearing-Down Pains.

50c

Letters Continue to Pour In, Telling of the Wonderful Results of Hudyan

THAT HUDDYAN IS THE LEADING REMEDIAL AGENT OF TODAY IS PROVEN BY THE FACT THAT EVERY MAIL BRINGS MANY LETTERS TELLING OF ITS GOOD WORK. MEN AND WOMEN IN ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY ARE BEING CURED BY HUDDYAN.

HUDDYAN IS NOT MERELY A PALLIATIVE OF DISEASE, BUT IT GOES TO THE ROOT OF THE EVIL; IT REMOVES THE CAUSE OF IT PERMANENTLY. NO MEDICINE EVER POSSESSED STRONGER CLAIMS UPON THE RESPECT AND GRATITUDE OF THE PEOPLE THAN DOES HUDDYAN.

WOMEN IN ALL STAGES OF DECLINE AS A RESULT OF WEAKNESSES NATURAL TO THEIR SEX HAVE BEEN CURED BY HUDDYAN. HUDDYAN GIVES RENEWED LIFE AND ENERGY. IT RELIEVES THOSE PAINS TO WHICH WOMEN ARE SUBJECT; IT STRENGTHENS THE CIRCULATION AND GIVES A GLOW OF HEALTH TO ALL PALE AND SALLOW COMPLEXIONS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Dear Doctors: Hudyan saved my life, I am sure. I was pale, weak and haggard. Suffered great pain in back and over abdomen and at such times would have a disagreeable discharge. I was also very nervous.

Six boxes of Hudyan cured me perfectly. I feel better now than at any time in my life. I am glad that I took Hudyan.

MRS. MARY DONOVAN.

TACOMA, Wash.
Dear Doctors: I am feeling fine, for Hudyan did the work. My trouble was of a nervous nature, and I treated with some success, but did not get well. The first box of Hudyan made a perceptible change for the better, and within five weeks' time I was a well man. I feel splendid, and cheering every moment. Take Hudyan. I know from my own experience that it is a splendid remedy.

MRS. F. L. MURRAY.

HUDDYAN CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND NERVES. NEURITIS, EXHAUSTED NERVE VITALITY, RHEUMATISM, SCARLUS, LIGOCOMIA, ATAXIA, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, DEPENDENCY, NEURALGIA, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND BACK, EPILEPTIC FITS, PAROXYSMS, PALPITATION, HEART, NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, MENTAL WORRY, EARLY DECAY, CONSTIPATION, ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES, PALE AND SALLOW COMPLEXIONS.

HUDDYAN IS FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS, 50c A PACKAGE OR SIX PACKAGES FOR \$2.50.

For Sale by DRUGGISTS, HUDDYAN, SEND DIRECT TO THE HUDDYAN REMEDY CO., COR. STOCKTON, ELLIS AND MARKET STS., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

YOU MAY CONSULT THE HUDDYAN DOCTORS ABOUT YOUR CASE, FREE OF CHARGE. CALL OR WRITE.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The Secret of A Peculiar and Wonderful Power.

Why Such Great And Marvelous Results Have Been Accomplished.

A question that has been puzzling the minds of not only the laity, but scientific physicians as well, is:

WHY HAS HUDDYAN SUCH WONDERFUL CURATIVE POWERS?

The answer is simply this: Hudyan goes to the bottom of the disease and exerts its curative influence there.

Many remedies relieve symptoms only. When we take into consideration that different maladies present similar symptoms, we can easily understand that such remedies do not cure. The great Hudyan is unlike such remedies, for it seeks out the cause of the disease and cures it.

Hudyan contains curative powers peculiar to itself. Organic and functional diseases readily yield to Hudyan's influence.

Every man or woman who is reduced in strength will find a powerful restorative in Hudyan.

Hudyan corrects the faults of digestion and gives healthful activity to the liver and kidneys.

Those persons who suffer from Headache, Dizzy Spells, Poor Memory, Sleeplessness, Irritability of Temper, Melancholia and other symptoms due to a worn-out nervous system will find a valuable relief in Hudyan.

Hudyan is an invaluable remedy for Constipation, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Pain in Stomach, Shortness of Breath, Palpitation of Heart, Coated Tongue, etc.

Hudyan reconstructs broken-down tissues. It attacks impure germs that gather in the blood, and by stimulating certain organs to proper activity it drives these impurities from the system.

Hudyan makes pure, rich blood, from which comes mental and bodily strength. It is a valuable aid to those who suffer from neuritis.

IS CURED years from severe headaches and weak kidneys, but thanks to your Hudyan remedy, I am now entirely cured.

JNO. HANSEN.

Reno, Nev.

F. L. TALMADGE From the second day of IS CURED and tell you that I have found complete relief from the pain and weakness in my back. Your Hudyan is truly wonderful.

HUDDYAN has proven itself, a specific for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Catarrh of the Stomach, Headache, Bloating, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, and many symptoms due to digestive disorders.

HUDDYAN is curing hundreds of people every day. Remember this, Hudyan cures are permanent.

HUDDYAN acts upon the liver, strengthening it and gently stimulating it, thus overcoming constipation. It gives to the bowels the laxative that nature has prepared for them—the fiber.

HUDDYAN acts upon the many little glands of the stomach that secrete the juices concerned in the digestion of food, increasing the activity of those juices, as well as the quantity.

If you suffer from Stomach Disorders and Palpitation of the Heart, HUDDYAN will cure you.

HUDDYAN is for sale by druggists, 50c a package, or six packages for \$2.50.

If your druggist does not keep Hudyan send direct to the HUDDYAN REMEDY CO., corner Stockton, Ellis and Market streets, San Francisco, Cal.

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A BILIOUS STOMACH

Health is Our Greatest Blessing.

How to Restore It When Lost is a Question of the Greatest Importance.

Stomach disorders may commence and proceed so insidiously as not to excite the suspicion of the patient until it is firmly established. One may know that the digestion is interfered with if some of the following symptoms are present. A feeling of heat in the stomach, uneasiness or bloating, impairment of appetite, sourness, flatulence, bitter taste, drowsiness, lack of energy, disturbed sleep, coated tongue, heartburn, irritable temper, etc.

The slightest functional disturbance of the stomach deranges more or less the succeeding operations of digestion. The liver becomes inactive and constipation ensues. Nervous symptoms also arise, which makes stomach disorder a thing to be dreaded. The increased pressure of the liver upon the heart, pancreas, liver, gall-bladder, and bowels, causes trouble, and the bowels at night, unable to sleep, and the heartburn, irritable temper, etc.

A Bilious Stomach is not only a very distressful condition in itself, but it usheres in complications that are dangerous complications that carry off a great many people, young and old.

The Great Hudyan corrects this evil. Hudyan acts naturally upon the liver and stomach; it induces the secretion of bile and the gastric juices, the elements that are concerned in the digestion of food. Hudyan does not purge and nauseate like many remedies that are used for such trouble. Violent cathartics that irritate the stomach and bowels do harm to the stomach, however, when taken in large quantities.

Hudyan does not debilitate the liver by overstimulation, neither does it disturb the process of digestion, but it operates gently and with such certainty that in all instances it commands the admiration of the patient. Hudyan acts favorably upon all the external organs, especially the liver, for the cure of Constipation. Hudyan has cured thousands of men and women of many of those suffered with Stomach and Liver Disease of the worst form.

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If your druggist does not keep Hudyan send direct to the HUDDYAN REMEDY CO., corner Stockton, Ellis and Market streets, San Francisco, Cal.

YOU MAY CONSULT THE HUDDYAN DOCTORS ABOUT YOUR CASE, FREE OF CHARGE. CALL OR WRITE.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART

Is Most Serious and May Result from Simple Indigestion.

The Great Hudyan is a Positive and Permanent Cure.

RESTORE YOUR NERVES.

Nerve Weakness is a Forerunner of Complete Prostration.

And Often Leads to Serious Brain and Heart Complications.

THE IMPORTANCE OF STRENGTHENING and toning the nerves if they are weak is certainly understood by every one, for every important organ of the body is controlled by the nerves, and a breaking down of any of the nerve structure affects the entire organism. Most persons make the error in believing that a person with nervous disorder must be nervous (shaky). This symptom does not always present. Oftentimes the only symptom that presents is headache, which denotes a weakness or irritability of the nerve centers of the brain. Again we may have only an impaired digestion, which denotes a weakness of the nerves which govern the action of the stomach. Weak lungs are very often due to weakness of the nerves that control these organs, etc.

The great HUDDYAN is superior to any known remedy in reconstructing broken-down nerve tissues. HUDDYAN is a specific for nervous disorders, and has certainly created a new era in the history of modern medicine. Scientific medical men all marvel at the wonderful results of the great HUDDYAN.

HUDDYAN acts upon the liver, strengthening it and gently stimulating it, thus overcoming constipation. It gives to the bowels the laxative that nature has prepared for them—the fiber.

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that are unknown in the districts wherein they are supposed to exist.

Superintendent Fennell of the Val Verde Gas Co. in Phoenix, submitted the issues of the letter and has attempted to secure from the Governor some modification of the wording of the proclamation denouncing his company, but has not succeeded. However, he gained entry to the columns of the Evening Enterprise, which now is bitterly criticizing the executive for an action alleged to have given a black eye to mining in Arizona.

PHOENIX BREVIETIES.

The Board of Education of the Normal schools of Arizona selected J. W. Smith of Prescott, Ariz., to be principal of their main school at Prescott at a salary of \$3000. Fred M. Irish of Des Moines, Iowa, has been chosen to the place of instructor in science, a position satisfactorily filled by him in 1886 and 1887. Will S. Tipton, one of the faculty of the Phoenix Union High School, will be instructor in English. Jessie Smith of Prescott, teacher of elocution and physical culture will be Miss Jessie M. Smith of Prescott.

There had been sanguine expectations that the new Democratic City Council would move in the direction of bonding the city for the construction of municipal works and sewerage systems, but it refuses to move and great is the wrath aroused.

Two thousand dollars per annum has been subscribed by the business men of Phoenix toward a fund for advertising the city in the East. The plan is that the money shall be expended by the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce, to which shall as well go \$3000 per annum authorized by the last Legislature as a legal expenditure for immigration work in counties of the first class. The matter has not been passed upon by the County Supervisors.

The heat of the summer is excessive, the weather bureau thermometer having higher readings than ever before known. Several days 110 deg. were registered. One serious case of heat prostration has occurred. The sufferer, Henry Church by name, came to Phoenix from Anaheim and has a mother and brother resident there. It is believed he cannot recover.

The Sergeant's Predicament.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] While the Fifth Ohio Infantry was encamped at Fernandina, Fla., some of the boys belonging to one of the out-of-town companies played a joke on their quartermaster sergeant. It is no wisdom to have confidence to say there is no especial love lost between the Governor and the ex-Governor. It is possible they speak as they pass by, but they rarely travel the same roads. McCord is after Murphy, and Murphy has ambition, high and laudable. Stoddard and Akers have buried the hatchet and agreed to forget the location of the hatchet's grave. Akers is Secretary of the Treasury, and he has ambition, high and laudable. Stoddard has come like a candidate for Governor.

IT STIRRED THEM UP.

There can be no doubt that no ex-utterance for a decade has roused the anger of the public more than the letter of Mr. Murphy's letter calling attention to the dubious methods of the Val Verde Mining Company. Very generally, the letter is commended by the Territorial press, which appreciates that fake mines have been in the past source of discredit to the mineral riches of Arizona. It is appreciated also that as yet mine needs much in finding purchasers, and that the columns of eastern journals are too often filled with accounts of Golcondas,

the sergeant, who besides being an extreme temperance man, was the oldest man in the regiment, secured forty-eight hours' leave to visit Jacksonville and St. Augustine.

The train was pretty well crowded, but the sergeant luckily secured a seat shared by a nice appearing elderly lady, who wore the badge of some temperance society.

"Say, Billy, give me that pocket flask. The boys are awfully thirsty."

Billy nearly collapsed and looked at her with a stare of withering scorn and remarked: "Well, I did think you were old enough to behave like a gentleman."

With this shot she turned and strolled out of the window until the brakeman put an end to Billy's misery by calling "Jacksonville!" Twenty miles for dinner!

When the boys returned to camp the story soon went the rounds, and poor Billy hasn't heard the last; of it yet.

[Detroit Free Press:] St. Peter, Wis., wife do you want to live with? Shade. Are they all here? St. Peter. Yes. Shade. I thought you said this was heaven.

SHOE BARGAINS

Arntfield Shoe Co., 321 S. Spring St.

C. F. Heinzelman DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST, 122 N. MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES.

Prescriptions carefully compounded day and night.

Typogravure, the new process—a facsimile of engraving. No plate needed, no ink, no water, no heat, correct copies, 100 for 60 cents.

Wedding announcements and invitations, 100 for \$4, including two envelopes.

New Typogravure Co., 229 W. Jones Book Store.

100 for 60 Cents.

ALLING CARDS Samples Mailed Free

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LONE STAR STATE.

MRS. RICH TO BE SURRENDERED TO MEXICAN AUTHORITIES.

Convicted of the Murder She Will Be Shot—United States Authorities Guard Against Contagious Diseases on the Border—Fruit Crop.

EL PASO (Tex.) July 8.—[Regular Correspondence.]—After hearing the evidence in the application of the Mexican government for the extradition of Mrs. Mattle Rich, for the alleged fatal shooting of her husband, John D. Rich, in Juarez, on April 27, last, the Commissioner of Extradition has ordered that the woman be surrendered to the Mexican authorities. A dramatic scene ensued when the sentence was read. The woman ran out of the courtroom sobbing and screaming, and declared her innocence. The evidence made a clear case for extradition. The case will now be made up and all the papers and evidence forwarded to the Secretary of State at Washington, who must prove the same, under the direction of the President, before the sentence of rendition becomes valid. It is a singular fact that the extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico became effective April 24, and on the 27th of that month the crime was committed. In case the woman is sent back to Mexico trial, as is most certain, she will no doubt be convicted of the murder of her husband, and the penalty there for the crime is death by shooting. Pending the approval of the order by the authorities at Washington, the woman will be held in the El Paso County Jail, in charge of the United States Marshal.

That the United States authorities are aware of the importance of guarding against the introduction of yellow fever, smallpox and other contagious diseases from Mexico, is evidenced by the recent appointment of two young physicians of El Paso, Dr. H. E. Stevenson, in the United States Marine Service, for duty in Mexico. The former will be stationed at Monterrey, the latter at San Luis Potosi, Mex., to aid in preventing the introduction of contagious diseases into the United States. A similar officer is regularly employed in Juarez to guard against the introduction of contagious diseases from that place. It is claimed that much of the smallpox that has prevailed in this country during the past year is directly traceable to Juarez, and extra precautions are being taken to guard against infection from that place. Last Saturday night a number of persons from El Paso who attended the bull fight in Juarez were, on returning, compelled to submit to the rigid quarantine rules, and were obliged to exhibit a health certificate, or show a scarred arm of recent treatment.

The fruit crop of Western Texas will be rather light this year, and probably will not amount to \$1,000,000. The fruit crop of New Mexico, however, seems to be quite promising, and already large shipments of peaches by the carload from points in the vicinity of Mississ. Park are being made. But most of the fruit goes to Kansas City and other eastern points.

Rumors that the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Railroad is about to extend its line to Amarillo, Tex., thus giving El Paso and adjacent points a short and direct route to Chicago, has served to awaken fresh interest in the future development of the Pass City.

The action of Gen. Diaz, President of Mexico, in refusing to recall the permission to the state band of Chihuahua to take part in the recent reunion of the Rough Riders at Las Vegas, at the request of the Spanish Minister at Mexico, has won the warmest praise for the distinguished head of the Mexican government.

DAIRYMEN IN SESSION.

Annual Meeting of the Southern California Association.

The fifth annual meeting of the Southern California Dairymen's Association was held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, with a fair representation of the membership present. All the old officers of the organization were reelected, and George H. Peck, one of the board of directors, was elected to the office of second vice-president, which office was created at yesterday's meeting. William Niles was chosen to fill the place on the board of directors made vacant by the election of Peck to the vice-presidency.

In the absence of the president, C. H. Sessions, his annual address was read by Secretary James R. Boal. Reports from the various committees were read and adopted. At the close of the meeting it was voted that the association had on hand a balance of \$128.05. The secretary reported that fifteen members had been added to the organization since the last yearly meeting, and that the present membership was 107. A Membership Committee was appointed consisting of W. W. Harvery, G. H. G. Hamilton and J. N. Harriman. George E. Platt, James R. Boal and C. W. Keyes were named as a Committee on Publicity. George H. Peck, W. Harvey Smith and James R. Boal were appointed to represent the association at the meeting of the Forestry Association, which is to be held in the city July 19 and 20. After the adoption of resolutions endorsing the work of the Forestry Association, the meeting adjourned.

The next session of the association will be held at Norwalk on the third Thursday in August.

Park Band Concerts.

Following is the programme of the concert by the Southern California Band at Westlake Park at 2 p.m. today:

Overture, "Le Espoir de Alsace," (Hermann.)

"Valse Melodie"—Miss Jennie H. Sullivan.

Medley, "Old Time Songs," (Arr. Beyer.)

"Today's Songs," (Arr. Mackie.)

Caprice "Mysteries Bells" (L. Wely.)

N. Y. A. Convention March "King-
sol." Marvin Mackenzie, L. A. High School.

Selection "Lily of Killarney" (Bene-
dict.)

Medley "97" (Arr. Beyer.)

Serenade (F. Schubert.)

Medley "Clorinda" (Marion.)

"Auld Lang Syne."

HOLLENBECK PARK.

At Hollenbeck Park the Third Regi-
men Band will render the following

programme:

March, "Grand Entree" (Vander
Cook.)

Waltz, "Thousand and One Nights," (Strauss.)

"El Greco's Dance Walk," (Ellis.)

Song, for cornet (E. Cruth.)

Medley "Overture, "Up to Date" (Arr. by Reynolds.)

"Mississippi Pastime," (Boettger.)

"Serenade Nigella," (Wallace.)

"The Battle March," by request (Reynolds.)

"Fountain in the Park," (Seippe.)

"Galop "Across the Continent," (Dale-
by.)

TEACHERS and visitors, procure a copy of the beautiful 100-page Official N.E.A. Statistic of Southern California and its schools. On sale at book stores and in convention halls. Price 25 cents. The Times Job Office, publishers, 110 North Broadway, Los Angeles.

Dissolution Sale.

\$52,000 worth of high-grade clothing and furnishing goods being sacrificed to raise money with which to pay Joseph Cohn for his half interest in this firm. This sale is a genuine one. We are forced to it, and, as the time draws near when the money must be paid, our prices are lowered to meet the emergency.

NOTICE THESE PRICES:

Men's Clothing.

Step in and be convinced of these values. Men's S. B. Al-wool Cheviot Suits, Well made, good linings, piped seams, French facings, new patterns, our regular \$8.75 suits.

Now Cut to \$4.35.

Men's Fancy Checked Worsted, Single Breasted Sack Suits, round or square cut, suits sold regularly at \$9.25, Now Cut to \$4.75.

Men's Fine Velour Suits, round cut, excellent linings, these in stylish brown mixtures; regular \$10.00 value.

Now Cut to \$5.10.

Men's Fine Novelty Cassimere Suits.

in beautiful neat checks, piped seams; regular \$11.65 value.

Now Cut to \$7.75.

Men's Double-breasted Serge Suits.

Finest tailored, fast colored silk facing, equal to the best custom work. Sold all over town as barbans at \$18 and \$20.

Now Cut to \$10.75.

Men's All-wool Cassimere Suits.

Oregon Woolen Mills stock in pinhead checks, satin piped Italian linings, never sold under \$14 before;

Now Cut to \$8.95.



Men's Furnishings.

Men's silk striped golf shirts; 58¢ sold elsewhere at \$1.00, sale price.....

Men's French chambray shirts, 2 detachable collars, 1 pair cuffs, regular price \$1.00; 69¢ sale price.....

Men's French percale shirts, beautiful new patterns, regular price \$1.00; 58¢ sale price.....

Men's Madras outing shirts, full cut 36-in. long, soft collars; regular price 50¢, sale price.....

All other goods at proportionate reductions.

Men's Trousers.

Men's Hair-line Cassimere Pants. Well made and proper styles; worth \$2.00 and \$2.50 a pair.

Sale Price \$1.45

Men's All-wool (guaranteed) Pants.

Cut in late style, well finished; were cheap at regular price, \$2.25; Sale Price \$1.32.

Men's Corduroy Pants.

The celebrated Louisville Or Breeches, sold close at \$2.00 a pair; Sale Price \$1.65

Men's Linen Crash Hats, worth 45¢ at..... 19¢

Men's Linen Crash Fedora Hats, worth 75¢ at..... 38¢

Boys' Bib Overalls, at..... 19¢

Children's Bib Overalls, at..... 17¢

Boys' All-wool Knee Pants, worth 50¢ per pair, for ages 4 to 15 years..... 28¢

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DOMESTIC DRESS GOODS.

Double fold plaids and checks, cut from 15¢ to yard..... 7¢

Double fold Scotch and checks, cut from 25¢ to yard..... 11¢

Double fold Scotch and checks, cut from 35¢ to yard..... 19¢

42-inch all wool plain and fancy goods, 75¢ to yard..... 29¢

Black Sicilian, worth 35¢ a yard, cut to yard..... 19¢

MORE BARGAINS.

Ladies' Pocket Books at 19¢. We offer choice of GREY'S 25¢ and 50¢ Ladies' Pocket Books at each 19¢. New and desirable styles.

Ladies' Hand Bags at 38¢. One lot of fine quality Hand Bags marked in the GREY stock at 50¢, and were cheap at that, now they are each..... 19¢

Those marked \$1.25 are each..... 79¢

Beautiful Golfing Plaids, Absolutely All Wool.

For skirts—all the latest patterns and colorings, 50 inches wide and worth all of \$1.25 a yard; Now on sale at yd..... 63¢

57 French Silk and Wool Suit Patterns—Such colorings and weaves as come only from the French looms, 48 inches wide and worth every cent of \$1.50 and \$1.75 a yard; Now on Sale at yd..... 79¢

Mail Orders Carefully Filled—Be Quick if You Want These Bargains.

DON'T OVERLOOK THESE!
Ladies' Gloves at Sacrifice Prices.

Excellent quality natural and white French Chamois Gloves, sold elsewhere at \$1.00

Sale PRICE, pair..... 69¢

Excellent quality French Chamois Gloves in white, mottled and pearl; gloves that Mr. Grey's special value at 50¢ per pair

Sale PRICE, pair..... 97¢

All of the Grey \$1.00 and \$1.25 Grey Kid Gloves black and colors, NOW ON SALE AT PAIR..... 79¢

Ladies' black and colored Taffeta Gloves that were cheap at 50¢ and 55¢; NOW ON SALE AT PAIR..... 19¢

Ladies' and children's Silk Mitts, black and colors; Grey's price 25¢; SALE PRICE, pair..... 19¢

Ribbons, yard..... 35¢ 19¢

All other Ribbons at same proportionate reduction,

Cleveland Bicycles.

ALL KINDS OF

Printing AND...

Binding

DONE ESTIMATES GIVEN. LOWEST PRICES. Music and works of art neatly bound. Prompt service. Out-of-town work solicited.

Times Job Office, 110-112 N. BROADWAY.

Cleveland Cycle Co., 332 South Main, Under Westminster Hotel.

PHONE 455 MAIN.

BANKS.

First National Bank

Of Los Angeles.

LARGEST NATIONAL BANK IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Capital \$400,000.00. Surplus and Profits \$270,000.00

JOHN M. ELLIOTT, President.

WM. G. KERCKHOFF, Vice-President.

FRANK A. GIBSON, Cashier.

W. T. S. HAMMOND, Asst. Cashier.

Directors.

JOHN D. HOOKER, Pipe Manufacturer.

F. Q. STORY, Capitalist.

W. G. KERCKHOFF, Lumber.

J. M. ELLIOTT.

J. D. BICKNELL, Attorney.

H. JEVNE, Grocer.

J. C. DRAKE, Capitalist.

J. M. ELLIOTT.

Issues Letters of Credit available in any part of the world. Buys Foreign Exchange and sells Drafts and Cable Transfers.

Makes a specialty of collections in this state and vicinity, and remits on day of payment.

JULY 1, 1899.—STATEMENT.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK,

N. E. Corner Main and Second Sts.

Resources.

Loans and Discounts \$1,448,024.12

Stocks, Bonds, etc. 99,130.69

Banking House, Pur. and Fixtures 1,181,

Summer Sale of Muslin and Cambric Underwear

Dainty summery styles that first found form in the imagination of French designers' minds, While America leads in the economical making of undermuslins, France stands first in her ability to design and create styles.

Our successful sales of dainty lingerie are due to the fact that all styles which are not perfectly plain are copied from French garments. We do this to give you the benefit of French styles at factory prices. Our buyer selects the styles she wants, and has them reproduced in this country for half what the foreign articles cost. Then, too, we have this underwear made by the "hundred dozen."

Somewhat the whole town has learned to look to us for dainty styles and low prices. By buying in immense quantities we are in a position to undersell even those who deal in bankrupt and questionable merchandise. You are economically safe in buying here. If you attend this sale, come expecting to find every garment above the standard of trash. The cheapest one offered is made with care and precision. The prices will tell their own story of true cheapness.



Corset Covers

Fine muslin in two styles, high neck and low neck, felled seams; sizes \$2 to \$4; at.....	48c
Mode of fine muslin, low round neck trimmed with embroidery; at.....	39c
Fine cambric, cut blouse effect and trimmed with choice patterns of embroidery; selling at.....	50c
Fine muslin, cut very wide, with flounce of lawn trimmed with lace 3 inches wide; at.....	25c
Fine cambric, trimmmed with clusters of tucks and embroidery;.....	39c
Fine muslin, cut very wide, with flounce of lawn trimmed with lace 3 inches wide; at.....	45c
Fine cambric, fancy yoke trimmed with tucks and embroidered insertion;.....	39c
A good quality cambric, finely tucked, deep flounce, 32 inches wide, at.....	65c
Lace Fullers drawers of fine cambric, trimmmed with embroidery;.....	\$1.00
Or fine nainsook, Kimono style, trimmmed with embroidery and tucks, Japanese designs; at.....	\$2.00

Drawers

Umbrella styles, made of good muslin, of fine cambric, 36 inches wide; at.....	11c
Umbrella styles of fine cambric, deep ruffles of lawn with clusters of tucks; 48 inches wide; at.....	39c
Empire style of fine muslin, elaborately trimmmed with embroidery and insertion; at.....	75c
Empire style, made of fine muslin, at.....	98c
Fine cambric, fancy yoke trimmmed with tucks and embroidered insertion;.....	\$1.25
Kimono style in various garments. An ideal assortment of summer lingerie.	\$2.00

Night Gowns.

Good muslin, with yoke of fine tucks and finishing; at.....	39c
Good cambric with yoke of fine tucks, neck and sleeves finished with ruffles; at.....	50c
Empire style of fine muslin, elaborately trimmmed with embroidery and insertion; at.....	75c
Empire style, made of fine muslin, at.....	98c
Fine cambric, fancy yoke trimmmed with tucks and embroidered insertion;.....	\$1.25
Kimono style in various garments. An ideal assortment of summer lingerie.	\$2.00

Note

We are showing a full line of handsome lace skirts, corset covers and chemises to be worn with thin summer dresses. A pretty line of bridal outfit in nainsook, cambric and silk. A line of novelties in dressing sacques, in printed lawns and silks. Colored lawn skirts to wear under organdie dresses. Kimono style in various garments. An ideal assortment of summer lingerie.

Underskirts

Umbrella style, made of fine muslin, deep fine lawn of cambric, 4 yards wide; at.....	25c
Good cambric, with deep knee flounces of fine lawn, trimmmed with 6-inch insertion; at.....	1.25
Or fine cambric, deep knee flounces elaborately trimmmed with lace; at.....	\$1.98
Fine cambric with deep knee flounces of lawn, trimmmed with two rows of lace; at.....	\$2.25
Fine cambric, with deep knee flounces of all-over embroidery, finished with embroidery; at.....	\$3.50
Or fine cambric, elaborately trimmmed with embroidery and ribbon; bottom of ruffle of embroidery; at.....	\$4.50

Children's Drawers

Children's Drawers, of good muslin, with clusters of tucks; 2 to 4 years old; at.....	20c
Or fine muslin, trimmmed with clusters of tucks and embroidery; 2 to 4 years old; at.....	30c
Children's Drawers of the muslin, trimmmed with clusters of tucks and embroidery; 2 to 4 years old; at.....	30c
Or fine muslin, trimmmed with clusters of tucks and embroidery; 2 to 4 years old; at.....	30c



Immense Sale of Brushes,

Every conceivable kind. Thousands of them. We have just consummated the greatest brush deal that a retail store ever attempted. We went direct to the manufacturer and bargained for these brushes at a trifle above the actual cost of making. They will be sold at one-third or one-half less than you have ever before known brushes to sell for. The best brush factory in the United States made most of them, the balances are imported from France and Japan. Every one is a good brush and is fully guaranteed. No trashy loose-bristle kinds among them. Buy a year's supply now and save fully one-third. On sale in the center aisle, first floor.

Tooth Brushes

3 or 4 rows of bristles, bone handles, 5c.
4 rows of bristles, bone or wood handles, 10c.
4 rows of bleached bristles, bone handles, 20c.
5 rows bleached or unbleached bristles, Enamel or French make, 35c.

Clothes Brushes

Solid hard wood back, six rows of bristles, 20c.
Very latest pattern thick wood back, seven rows extra length bristles, 25c.
Monogram finish solid back, seven rows bristles, 35c.
Eight rows bristles, extra finish and quality, 50c.
Nine rows of genuine all white bristles, highly polished hard wood back, 75c.

Bath Brushes

Large size, solid back fibre brush, 25c.
Six rows, solid back, with handle, 25c.
Twelve rows bleached bristles, solid hard wood back, 35c.
Eleven rows guaranteed genuine bristles, solid back, 35c.
Eleven rows white bristles, oak back, a beauty at 65c.

Scrub Brushes

6-inch laurel scrub brush, 25c.
6-inch hand-sewed leather back horse brush, 25c.
11-inch horse brush, made of India palmetto, 35c.
Handled dauber, fine bristles, 10c.
Extra quality shoe brush and dauber, 20c.
Warranted all bristle shoe brush and dauber, 25c.

Floor Brushes

10-inch hand brush, all bristle, 25c.
10-inch hand brush, extra quality, 40c.
16-inch all bristle floor brush, with handle, 65c.
11-inch ceiling brush, round ends, 85c.

Feather and Wool Dusters

10-inch turkey dusters, at 25c.
12-inch turkey dusters, at 35c.
14-inch turkey dusters, at 40c.
Each turkey duster, at 25c.
10-inch hardwick solid wood, solid wood, 10c.
12-inch hardwick solid wood, solid wood, 15c.
15-inch hardwick solid wood, solid wood, 20c.
10-inch ostrich dusters, at 35c.
7-inch wool dusters, at 10c.

Scrub Brushes

6-inch laurel scrub brush, 25c.
6-inch hand-sewed leather brushes, 25c.
8-inch Queen's iron scrub brush, 10c.
75c Daisy milk can brush, 15c.
11-inch hardwick solid wood, solid wood, 10c.
12-inch hardwick solid wood, solid wood, 15c.
15-inch hardwick solid wood, solid wood, 20c.
10-inch solid back, Alligator scrub brush, 25c.
10-inch solid back, Alligator scrub brush, 35c.

Horse Brushes

9-inch solid back, 25c.
12-inch solid back, 35c.
15-inch solid back, 50c.
18-inch solid back, 75c.
21-inch solid back, 100c.

Men's Crash Vests

Our regular ones; reduced just because we want you to come and get acquainted with our men's department; brown hair-line striped crash, single breasted and cool; well made to; on sale at
98c

SOUTH ENTRANCE

Men's Crash Vests

About 12 pairs of fancy striped wovesteds, perfect fitting and well tailored, a grade

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.

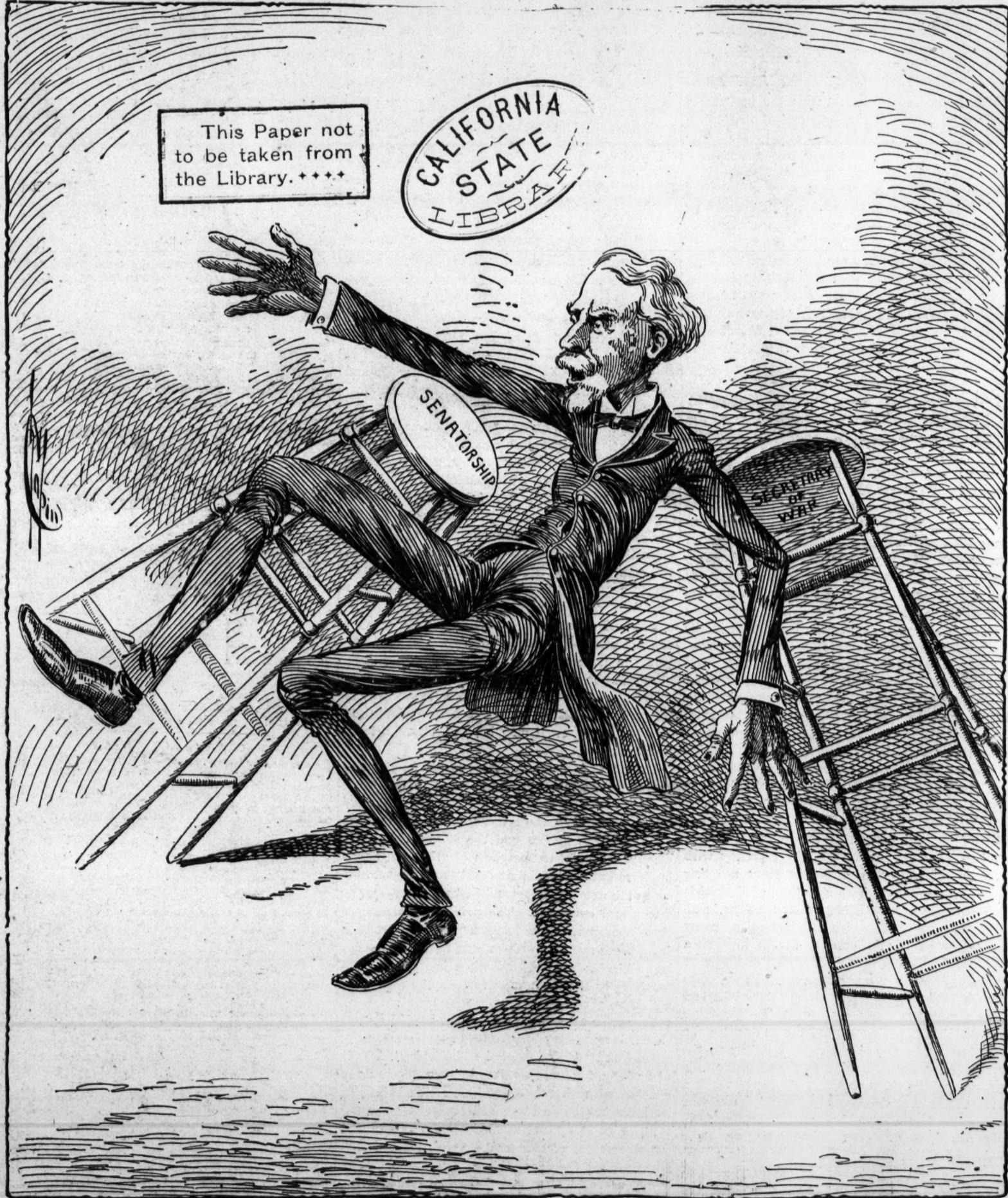
Los Angeles Sunday Times

Part I—32 Pages.

JULY 9, 1899.

Price, 5 Cents

HE WILL FALL TO THE GROUND.



While trying to sit on two stools Mr. Alger will come to grief.

JULY 9, 1899.

THE MAGAZINE SECTION.

[ANNOUNCEMENT.]

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION constitutes, regularly, Part I of the Los Angeles Sunday Times. Being complete in itself, the weekly parts may be saved up by subscribers to be bound into quarterly volumes of thirteen numbers each. Each number has 26 large pages, and the matter therein is equivalent to 120 magazine pages of the average size.

The contents embrace a great variety of attractive reading matter, with numerous original illustrations. Among the articles are topics possessing strong local and California color and a piquant Southwestern flavor; Historical and Descriptive Sketches; the Development of the Country; Current Literature; Religious Thought; Romance, Fiction, Poetry and Humor; Editorials, Music, Art and Drama; the Home Circle; Our Boys and Girls; Travel and Adventure; also Business Announcements.

Subscribers intending to preserve the magazine would do well to carefully save up the parts from the first, which, if desired, may be bound at this office for a moderate price.

For sale by all newsdealers; price 5 cents a copy, \$2.50 a year.



ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897.

A WORD WITH OUR SUMMER VISITORS.

OUR eastern visitors are coming to California when, as far as the face of nature is concerned, it is the winter of our year. The grandeur and greenness of newly resurrected life, born of the early winter rains, has vanished. The hills and plains show none of that intensity of color that comes with the heavy rains. There are now only browns and soft grays upon them, "a deep, quiet chord of color," one long, low monotone, with no thrilling interludes. Though as we look at the sky with its intensity of blue, at the green orchards, their millions of leaves flashing in the sunlight, at the blossoming gardens and green lawns, and catch afar off the crystal flashes of the shining sea, the effect is as thrilling as the swelling crescendo of some grand and sweet old harmony.

And yet with merely a glimpse of this, our good friends from the East have no idea of the delights of a summer out of doors in California, under the bending blue of her cloudless skies. Nature was intent on doing a good thing for her children when she made this Golden State, and built up its lofty mountains, hewed out its canions, sketched out its fair plains, and spread along its western edge the wide, blue waters of the Pacific. If our climate was an experiment—and it seems exceptional enough to be such—it was a successful one, perfect in its exemption, particularly along the coast and in the mountain regions, from sultry summer heats, and in the southern portion from winter's cold. Its long, rainless summers invite to gipsying, and well may her children rush to the lap of Mother Earth, and enjoy her golden rain of sunshine, her delicious sea breezes and the rainless calm of her starry nights. But it was no experiment when this mountain-guarded and sea-sentined land was made, for we see everywhere the beneficent hand of a wise Creator, pouring upon us the lavish blessings of His wisdom and His creative skill.

There is nothing that tires one in an out-of-door life in this State. Nature is always ready with fresh surprises. Now and then there are tiny white clouds that steal up into the unfathomable blue, drifting masses of fog whose shape is always changing, and which at last slip away mysteriously and are gone. Every hill has a shape all its own, and the lights and shadows on its sides change like a kaleidoscope. The plashes of color lie low sometimes along their sides and there are intervals of cool grays and somber browns. Then, perhaps, the browns drop to the base and the bright colors creep up clear to the top, and their summits glow as the sunshine falls on them with golden floods, and they make a perfect borderland of beauty for the meadows. In the broad meadows the patient cattle feed. They are a study as they stand chewing their cuds, while the sun outlines them against the low-falling horizon. There is something suggestive of restfulness even in the slow sweep of the tail lifted to brush off the summer flies.

Then there are hills that have a friendly droop to their shoulders, and which lean toward one in a companionable way as if they had a secret

they would like to tell, or a kindly hint that would help one on his way; other hills loom up stately and tall, as if they had nothing to do with the commonplaces of existence, while others are set with sharp points and angles that cut even the sunshine. There is everywhere variety in the landscape, with cooling breezes and golden dawns and sunsets, and always along the coast, the breath of the sea.

So let the strangers who come to us for the educational gathering that is to be held in our midst, live as largely out of doors as possible if they would learn the attractions of this section, the charms of climate and of scenery, and the delights of real out-of-door life, to be found here for twelve months of every year without interruption, but with even more alluring attractiveness in our so-called winter than now. Let them remember that this is Nature's season of rest, but when she is wakened by the coming of the winter rains it is to the glory of added freshness and bloom, and the perfection of natural loveliness, to a succession of days of which one may say today is, if possible, more perfect than yesterday.

VACATIONS, USEFUL AND OTHERWISE.

THE vacation season is once more upon us. The observing citizen who has visited our fashionable summer resorts has had convincing evidence that many of those who are to be found at those places are from the classes which have least need of vacations; that they are persons whose principal occupation, in fact, is the taking of vacations the year round. Nevertheless, the vacation habit is, generally speaking, one to be commended, and perhaps even the class referred to is doing humanity a service by encouraging those who actually need rest to desert the "daily grind" at home for a while and indulge in the *dolce far niente*.

The greater part of the American people are engaged in a rush and struggle, such as those of other nations know nothing of. Most of us are rushing after the almighty dollar, gold standard; some in order to meet a much-felt want in the stomachs and on the backs of dependent families; some in order to wear better clothes and drive in finer equipages than their neighbors; some apparently for nothing but the mere excitement of the struggle, and, it may be added, some in order to get enough ahead to be able to take a vacation. This struggle shuts us up for some eleven and a half months within the walls of an office, a store or a shop. The result is, very naturally, a tremendous draught on the vital energies, and the man or woman who does not take recreation of some kind the other two weeks of the year will, before many years, be looking into an open grave, or, it may be, still worse, a lunatic asylum.

Except with those whose vocations involve only physical labor, it is the mind rather than the body which needs rest. The physical ills which the banker, the merchant, the professional man, the book-keeper and the stenographer feel when they begin to complain of "that tired feeling" are but the local manifestations of a nervous system becoming disorganized by mental strain, worry and overwork. The principal purpose of the summer vacation to such persons is release from these mental burdens, and he who does not leave his business behind when he goes to the seashore or the mountains forfeits the object for which he goes.

To escape all worry and find the needed recreation it is necessary to take into consideration the needs and condition of the individual. It is utter folly, for instance, for the man whose daily contact with hundreds of his fellow-beings in business has made him tired to death of seeing men, to go to a great seaside hotel or a crowded popular resort of any kind. There he will constantly meet the very thing he most needs to avoid, a crowd of men. What he needs is the solitude of the mountains and the forests, with only a friend or two, and a dog and a gun for companions. On the other hand, there are those who, by reason of their surroundings when en-

gaged in their regular occupations, need the enlivening and animating influences of the pleasure resort, and who will be benefited physically as well as mentally by mingling with the crowds that find pleasure in fashion and gayety. The dull, monotonous humdrum of their daily lives will find the change it needs in the light diversion to be found at the resort.

And so each individual will do well to consider his own needs in the way of recreation rather than to be guided by what may be pleasing to someone else. The one prime consideration should be a pronounced change of conditions, complemented by absolute abandonment of all thought of one's regular employment. It is change rather than idleness that is the essential of recreation, taking that word in its literal sense. Few men ever lived who labored as hard as did Gladstone; but the Grand Old Man found recreation from the cares of state sometimes by chopping wood, and sometimes by reading Greek. Not all men are Gladstones, to be sure, and all need not look for recreation in the occupations in which he found it; but all will find the principle upon which he acted—that of seeking a change—a safe guide by which to be directed. Let such change be found in a place and in occupation such as will best gratify the taste and appreciation of the individual and the purpose of the vacation will be best accomplished.

CURRENT EDITORIAL THOUGHT.

[Cincinnati Enquirer:] To send reinforcements to Gen. Otis, and not enough of them, would be a mistake.

[Minneapolis Times:] We can overlook a great many of Russia's faults as long as orders for steel rails, guns and things keep coming our way.

[Baltimore American:] There seems to be an impression that the political business Gov. Pingree is dealing in just now is very small potatoes.

[Milwaukee Sentinel:] It is now expected that negotiations for the settlement of the Alaskan boundary line question will fail. The natural supposition is that England feels too friendly to make demands and not quite friendly enough to make concessions.

[Philadelphia Press:] The demand for some legal prohibition of the new companies and combinations organized in the past two years steadily mounts and grows. It is not deterred by the failure of every previous attempt at home or abroad to accomplish a like purpose.

[St. Paul Pioneer Press:] The use of the automobile as a public conveyance may open a new avenue of activity for women. The physical strength required is not great, agility of movement she already has, and there isn't any line of promotion in the business with which she can possibly interfere.

[Buffalo Times:] Senator Depew voiced the sentiments of a whole lot of thinking people when, in response to a request for an opinion as to the progress of the conference at The Hague, he said: "I am sorry to be obliged to think what most practical men told us would be the case, that the peace conference will most probably end in failure at present."

[Chicago Inter Ocean:] The loving and indulgent father who carries home a bundle of death-dealing dynamite bombs so that his children may have "a good time" on the Fourth, is only exercising the right of every free-born American citizen to make a nuisance of himself if he wants to. But that right does not relieve him of the responsibility that attaches to his foolishness.

CAN YOU NOT TRUST?

Can you not trust? Why fret and why repine?
Because the sequence meets not wish of thine?
Ages have traced their panoramic flight,
Night followed day and day succeeded night,
And years on years succeeding scenes have thrown
On earth's grand canvas, 'ere thou yet were known;
Can you not trust?

Can you not trust? Then why essay to live
When all must come from who hath power to give
Thy life, thy breath, all that thou hast or art,
Comes from that source of which thou formest a part,
And millions found therein a glad supply
Long ere this earth had heard thy feeble cry:
Can you not trust?

Can you not trust? Then farmer hold thy hand,
Disturb no more the quick, responding land;
Plant not the seed with hope of harvest's hour,
Of sunshine's quickening kiss, or freshening shower;
But bark! In all the ages gone before
Each annual harvest has poured out its store;
Can you not trust?

Can you not trust? Then let no word of thine
Go forth to lift thy brother to plane divine,
Grovel in dust! Look downward, come what may,
And heed naught but the sorrows of today;
Yet, through the years, man's glory hath been wrought
By what of good each day's sweet life hath brought;
Can you not trust?

Can you not trust? When now throughout the earth
We see the travail of mighty birth?
Oppression tottering to its downward fall;
And Justice sounding forth her trumpet call;
And Peace her snowy pinions spreading o'er,
And Love stands pleading that man war no more;
Can you not trust?

Can you not trust? Where Hope illuminates the way,
And Faith points ever to the brightening day?
Yes! Thou canst trust, for all is safe and sure,
For one grand thought are all our thoughts arrayed,
In one grand anthem all our parts are played;
And thou canst trust.

W. H. DODGE.

CORNSTALK ARMOR.

THE NEW MATERIAL TO BE USED IN CONSTRUCTING WAR VESSELS.

By a Special Contributor.

A NEW device in warship construction has been found, which, it is believed, will make the American navy, ship for ship, the superior of any other in the world. Curiously enough, the material for this improvement comes, not from our seaboard products, but from the waste of western farms. Its value lies in the fact that it will prevent a vessel's fighting ability from being destroyed even after she has been pierced in a dozen places.

Lewis Nixon, formerly a United States naval constructor, and who is now engaged in building warships for the government at Elizabethport, N. J., says of the new invention:

"The value of some light substance that will preserve the stability of light armored vessels by displacing water that might enter after a projectile, has been appreciated by naval constructors ever since we began to build steel armored vessels."

"To meet this need the French originated the use of cellulose, which, when fired into, swells up under the influence of water and prevents further inflow. After various trials it was adopted in our navy. Thus, in the Columbia, the New York and the Olympia, there are protective decks of ample strength to keep out the shells of any vessels they are liable to engage, while their stability is protected by belts of cellulose several feet thick along the edges. The English armored cruiser Blake has no such protection for her stability, and would not have the same chances as the above vessels of our navy in a sustained engagement."

a few moments. Besides, as soon as it was wet it decayed and rusted the ironwork of the ship. In Italy and Germany a cork conglomerate has been employed for this purpose, and in France a seaweed called zostire has been used. None of these substances has proved fully satisfactory.

First Suggested by Prof. M. W. Mersden.

The use of corn pith for this purpose was suggested several years ago by Prof. Mark W. Mersden, who had observed its remarkable absorbent qualities. He brought the matter to the attention of the Cramps, and at their suggestion devised an apparatus for separating the pith from the stalk. In 1895 the naval authorities were induced to make a test of the new product. A 250-pound projectile was fired through a steel coffer dam packed with cellulose three feet thick. The shell made a hole a foot in diameter through the structure. The water was immediately turned on and continued for an hour. At the end of that time not a drop had come through, and the packing at the hole in the rear of the plate was not even dampened. The cocoa cellulose, tested at the same time, failed to come up to these requirements, and since then the use of corn pith has been adopted in all of our naval construction.

The cellulose is packed in the coffer dam space between the outer and inner walls of the ship. A belt of it three feet thick backs up the armor belt, extending six feet above and six feet below the water line, entirely around the vessel. Fifty tons of it is required to equip a vessel of the Illinois class, and this is computed to equal 500 tons of steel in adding to the defensive strength of the ship. It takes about fifteen tons of the raw material to provide one ton of cellulose. To supply this important feature in the construction of each of our new battleships, therefore, requires 750 tons of stalks, or the product of more than two hundred acres of corn land.

Use of Corn Pith on Merchant Ships.

In the same way that the corn pith enables our fighting vessels to keep afloat, even after holes have been punched into their sides, it may be used to add to the safety of merchant and passenger ships. Most ocean disasters result from collisions between two ships or

States army. All this reads like the claims of a patent medicine cure-all, but they have all been tried and proved by practical experience. These uses and others which will probably be discovered, raise the maize plant from the position of a nuisance to the farmer to one of proud importance as a source of revenue.

Three factories now in operation are employed in turning out the various products mentioned above. The largest of them is at Owensboro, Ky. The others are at Rockford, Ill., and Chester, Pa. Later in the season another factory for the manufacture of the navy product is to be opened near Newport News, Va.

Machinery for Its Manufacture.

Since the whole process of this manufacture is a new one, the machinery by which it is carried on had to be especially devised. The problems which it presented baffled the inventor for some time, but he has at length succeeded in perfecting machinery which make it possible to turn out the finished products on a large scale.

To be useful for manufacturing purposes, the stalks must be well ripened before cutting, and must be thoroughly cured. After stripping off the ears the farmer hauls the stalks to the factory, where they are paid for at the rate of \$3 per ton.

The piles of stalks, just as they come to the factory, are fed into big cutting machines, which chop them into short lengths. Elevating shafts carry them to the roof of the factory, where they pass over great screens with fans to separate the leaves and lighter parts.

An ingenious machine, with upright knives, strips off the "shive," the hard outer portion of the stalk and the tough fibers that run lengthwise of the stem. Only the soft inner portion is left.

From the stripping machines the whole mass falls upon long traveling strips of canvas. The elastic nature of the pith causes it to bound up and down on the canvas until it falls off into a receptacle prepared for it. The chopped up stalks and leaves go on to the end of the traveling curtains, where they are dumped into cribs.

The pith goes next to the compressor, where it is packed to about one-fourth its former bulk. Even then it is so light that only about three tons can be packed into an ordinary freight car. The other products are carried away for mixture into the prepared food in which they are used.

For a new industry the cornstalk business is remarkably active. By the end of a decade the statistics of the cornstalk industry will probably be counted in millions, and its influence in adding to the prosperity of the great corn belt should be very marked.

A. J. MORGAN.

THE CABLES OF THE WORLD.

The various governments of the world own together 880 cables, having a total length of 14,480 miles, and containing 21,560 miles of conductors. The French government, which takes the lead as to the length of cables, has 3460 miles in fifty-four cables. As to number, the Norwegian government comes first with 255 cables, having a total length of 248 miles. Finally, as to the length of conductors, the English government comes first with 5468 miles of conductors, divided among 115 cables, having a total length of 1588 miles.

Private companies to the number of twenty-eight own 288 cables, having a length of 126,864 miles and containing 127,632 miles of conductors. The French companies, only two in number—the Compagnie Francaise du Telegraph de Paris à New York and the Société Francaise du Telegraph Sous-Marins—have eighteen cables, with a total length of 7249 nautical miles. The most important of the private companies is the Eastern Telegraph Company, which operates seventy-five cables, with a total length of 25,347 miles.

The total number of cables in the world is 1168, with a total length of 140,344 miles and 149,193 miles of conductors. This is not sufficient to reach the moon, but would extend more than half way there.

HAVANA'S GHASTLY BONE-YARD.

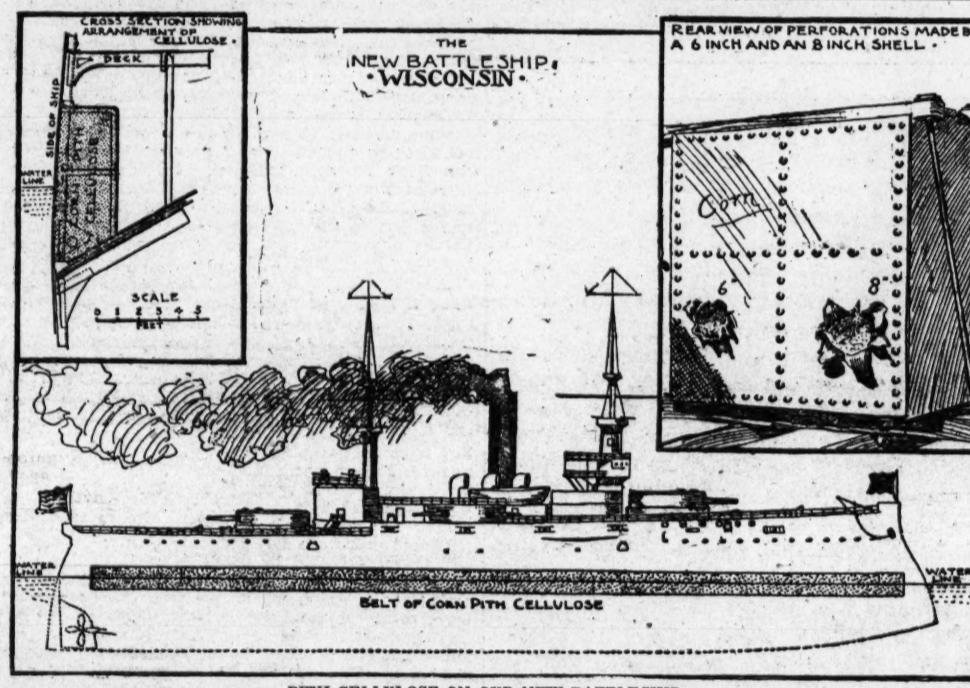
[Scribner's:] Away off in a far corner of the unused part of the cemetery was an inclosure about seventy-five feet square and fifty feet deep, with ghastly skulls and bones in all conditions of preservation, and piles of burial cases of all degrees, from a costly casket down to a cracker box or an oil can. This is the inhuman manner of disposing of the bodies buried in a plot upon which the rental is not renewed every three years. There is ample room that is unused, so it is not the lack of space that causes the disturbing of the rest of the dead; it must be merely for gain for the cemetery corporation. In many cases the bodies of the poor are never buried at all, but at one side of the cemetery is a building, called the "Dead-house," in which arrangements are made for burning the bodies with lime until there is nothing left but the bones, which are then thrown into this pit. Thousands upon thousands were here in a pile that was fully forty feet deep and as large as the area of the pit.

ART.

Art, thou wordless poet of all time,
Truth lives with thee and breathes divinest air;
Greatness is thine, and beauty thou dost share
With sky and earth and blooming things, divine
In loveliness. All things are thine,
And to the soul thou givest speech as fair
As its own whiteness, wordless thoughts, which a
Hidden in being deep to thrill and stir
Our inmost self to waking and delight—
That inmost self that we so little know,
That holds our human godhood as the burr
Holds the live seed whose life shall overflow
In tree or flow'r. What witchery is thine
That puts the world on canvas, hills a'fire
With sunlight, and, in palpitating glow,
The broad lush meadows in the noonday heat
Lying a-dream, the river's onward flow,
Mirrored in ripples that so oft repeat
Themselves the river seems to smile and know
Itself alive with motion; 'tis the same
That bubbles to the sky outside our door,
The same sweet stream with willows bending o'er,
With yellow butterflies o'erwinging it,
While birds within the happy sunshine flit,
Yet Art, somehow, has seemed to give it soul,
Or sky, hill, river made a perfect whole.

ELIZA A. OTIS.

The Queen of England is by no means fond of jewelry. She simply wears two enamel bracelets, each containing a portrait. The one worn on the right hand contains the portrait of the Prince Consort, and on the left that of her youngest great-grandchild.



PITH CELLULOSE ON OUR NEW BATTLESHIP.

A Perfect Obturator.

"No thoroughly satisfactory cellulose material for this purpose was discovered, however, until the pith of cornstalks was utilized in its manufacture. Corn pith is a perfect obturator. It absolutely prevents water from coming in by the opening made by an 8-inch shell. When chemically treated it is thoroughly fireproof and in every way it meets the requirements of the situation. Maize is exclusively an American product. This gives us an immense advantage over other nations. We have, in the waste matter of our western fields the very best material in the world for imparting this sort of strength to our warships."

"For keeping out water, a cellulose belt of three feet may be said to be about as efficient as a 6-inch belt of steel, so that we can protect our stability, when we have a good protective deck back of it to protect the vitals, with 100 tons of cellulose, where we should require 1000 tons of armor."

"In vessels of high speed, where weight is needed for machinery and an armor belt cannot be carried, cellulose is used to preserve the stability. In battleships thick armor is used amidships and a protective deck and cellulose belt beyond the limits of this armor. In accordance with this plan, the Navy Department has provided for cellulose protection in the Kentucky, Kearsarge, Alabama, Wisconsin, Illinois and other new ships of the navy."

Efficiency Vastly Increased.

"Our cruisers of the Baltimore type, if they are provided with a cellulose belt, would be warranted in engaging many of the second-class ironclads of other powers; without it they are liable to be sunk by a well-directed machine-gun fire. This product of American farms affords a cheap and ready means of vastly increasing the efficiency of our cruisers, and the unarmored sides of all our vessels should have these belts without delay. This discovery and application of cellulose is of vital importance to our navy as the development of Harveyized armor and smokeless powder."

"This follows from the fact that, without adding very much to the cost of our vessels, we can greatly increase the efficiency of them all by making their sides automatically resist the inflow of water, and as our cruisers carry heavier batteries than similar vessels of other nations, they would, when so protected, be able to give battle to ships far heavier than themselves."

At one time a cellulose made from the fiber of cocoa was used in American ships. The cocoa cellulose was useful, but it would not resist the water for more than

from a vessel's striking upon hidden rocks. As the cellulose packing swells to nearly ten times its original bulk under the influence of water, it would serve to close up even the yawning hole torn by a liner's prow when she strikes a weaker ship. Even though the cellulose did not hold long enough to float a ship back to port, it would suffice to let her passengers escape, and would thus remove the most horrible feature of ocean catastrophes.

The two new passenger ships, the largest ever constructed in this country, which the Cramps have undertaken to build for the American Line, will probably have the corn pith packing to add to their buoyancy and safety. Mr. Cramp himself is an enthusiastic believer in the new device.

In trying to find a product that would answer the needs of the navy, Mr. Marsden unwittingly stumbled upon a product that is useful in a greater variety of ways than any other growth of our fields. Since the manufacture of cellulose for the use of the navy, two years ago, it has been applied to a dozen other practical uses, which ultimately will utilize the whole product of our cornfields. It is estimated that 150,000,000 tons of cornstalks go to waste every year now. When this amount is all utilized, it will add three-quarters of a billion dollars to the yearly resources of American farmers, and will increase the annual business of the country by considerably more than a billion.

Most Useful in Making Powder.

The absorbent qualities which make the corn pith cellulose so valuable as a packing for warships, also make it the cheapest and most useful material for the manufacture of smokeless powder. All such powders are made by dissolving gunpowder and nitro-glycerine in a solvent and then mixing them. Corn pith makes a cheap and successful gunpowder, and a company has recently been formed, with a capital of \$10,000,000, to manufacture this form of powder. The company's works are located in New Jersey, and are now under operation on government contracts.

It is not alone to warlike uses that the humble cornstalk is to be devoted. The absorbent pith makes the best sort of a bath brush. It has also been used as a packing for steam pipes, boilers, refrigerators, and car journals. The fibrous portion of the stalk is manufactured into paper and paper boxes and the residue, the leaves and the outside of the stalks, is chopped up into a prepared food for horses and cattle, that has been adopted for the cavalry and artillery of the United

CHINA'S GREAT WALL.

THE STUPENDOUS STRUCTURE WHICH
MAY SOON BE DESTROYED.

By a Special Contributor.

THE great wall of China has been for centuries an object of great interest to Europeans, and though few travelers have visited this famous structure in comparison to those who visit other less interesting places, the reason is plain and has been unsurmountable. The fact that the Chinese empire maintained closed ports to foreign nations, since the Manchou subjugation until within this century, explains the apparent lack of interest that the natural traveler so long exhibited toward this wonderful work of man. When, at last, China allowed foreigners the freedom of her ports, hundreds rushed to visit the curious and interesting old realm, and among the many strange and different objects met with, there surely was none so peculiarly interesting to the traveler as the great wall of China. There is now little doubt of the contemplated destruction, by the present government, of this wonderful wall, since representatives of large American firms, as recently noted in the Associated Press dispatches, are now en route to China to investigate the cost and make plans to tear down this ancient relic of a mighty mind; but the project of destruction seems as senseless as that of construction, and in this enlightened age it seems improbable that such a thing will occur.

Owes Its Foundation to Chi Hoang-Ti.

Before the subjugation of China proper by the Manchou Tartars of the north, the great wall was the northern boundary of the empire; and it owes its foundation to Chi Hoang-ti of the fourth Tsin dynasty, who ascended the throne 237 years before Christ, and was

exactitude that a nail could not be driven between them. The style of building resembles greatly that exhibited in the walls of Peking and other fortified cities, the dimensions, however, being considerably greater. The average height of the great wall is twenty feet,

mount them. In the province of Pechili, the wall is terraced, and cased with brick; but as it enters Shensi the workmanship is inferior and much of the wall entirely of earth; but on the side of Cha-hon-Keen, to which the Muscovite merchants come direct from Selingisko, in Siberia, the wall is again of stone and brick, with large and strong towers. From this point southward, following the banks of the Hoang-ho, it is again made strong, with military posts in which guards are maintained, to protect the boundary between the neighboring provinces and prevent the navigation of the river by hostile tribes. Passing the Hoang-ho, traversing the country to the north and west, the wall is generally of earth, and in some places quite obliterated, but, in important passes it is defended by either towers or towns, such as Liang-chau and Kan-chau, where military mandarins with a strong force are usually stationed.

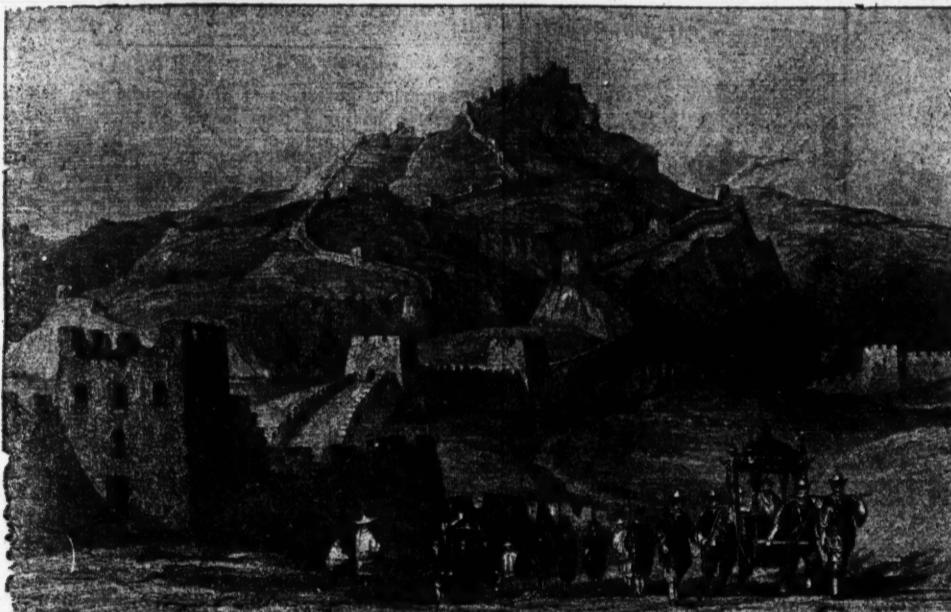
Once a Means of Protection.

This mighty masterpiece extends not far beyond the town of Kan-chau, and terminates abruptly at a place called Suh, in the extreme northern part of the province of Kansu. In the time of its construction it was no doubt a great means of protection from the hostile hordes on the north, but the union of the countries on the different sides of the wall, under the same dynasty, has rendered its utility void, and occasioned its total neglect. There was a time when 1,000,000 cimeters gittered along its ramparts from east to west, but now the government is content with guarding the main passes that communicate with foreign countries. The principal gates are fortified only on the side of China, and there protected by large flanking towers.

At intervals of every 100 yards along the wall stand embattled towers, which are forty feet square at the base, thirty at the height of the platform of the wall, and having sometimes one, sometimes two, stories, above it. The platform is sufficiently wide to permit of six horsemen riding abreast. Wherever a river was to be crossed, an arch or arches of solid masonry were built across, protected by iron gratings, that dipped a little into the waters, effectually obstructing navigation at this point. Where mountains were met, the great wall was made to climb their most rugged fronts, like a huge serpent, and at one point it reaches the elevation of 5000 feet above the sea. Wherever the barbarians were most troublesome and the ground easy of access, the wall is double, treble, and even more, as the necessity of the case seemed to demand.

The "Traitor's Gate."

The first gate, or first at the sea termination of the wall, is called Chang-hai-Keon, or "Traitor's Gate." It is beautifully situated, but is memorable in history for the perfidy of its commandant, who was the first to invite the Tartars of Leano-tong to invade his coun-



AN INTERIOR SECTION OF THE WALL.

the first universal monarch of China. Finding the petty princes of the north troublesome to his frontier subjects, he sent an army against them and drove the intruders far back into their mountains. Then he conceived this gigantic and senseless conception of building a rampart, along the borders of his empire, that would exclude all barbarians in the future. It is said that every third man in the empire was drafted, and obliged to assist in the construction of this colossal structure. The men being scantily supplied with food, 400,000 died of hunger, ill-usage, and excessive fatigue. The Chinese sentence which commemorates these miseries, characterizes the work itself as "the annihilation of one generation, but salvation of a thousand." The wall was completed about 211 B. C. It extends from the coast in the gulf of Liao-Tung into the interior, over mountains and passes, rivers and gorges, 1250 miles. No fair conception of this stupendous work can be gained without some comparisons, such as one writer gives who says: "The mass of matter in this stupendous fabric is more than sufficient to surround the circumference of the earth, on two of its great circles, with two walls, each six feet high and two feet thick." Another writer says: "The materials of all the dwelling-houses in Great Britain, allowing them to average on the whole 2000 cubic feet of masonry, would be barely equivalent to the solid contents of the Chinese wall."

The eastern end of the great wall dips into the gulf of Liao-Tung in the same latitude, nearly, as Peking. Here it consists of huge blocks of granite, resting on piles or pedestals said to be hulls of ships filled with iron, which Chi Hoang-ti caused to be sunk deep in sea as a secure foundation. Lord Macartney gave the opinion from his description of the wall at this point that it ended or came down abruptly into the sea; but later surveys have corrected this statement, and it is found that the wall traverses a low flat or plain for some miles from the foot of the mountains before entering the town of Shan-hai-kwan, which stands upon the water's edge. Lord Jocelyn's journal says that "this great work can be seen from this large town, scaling the precipices and topping the craggy hills of the country, which have along this coast a most desolate appearance."

Wonderful Workmanship.

The fronts, as they extend westward, are finished with most perfect accuracy, the workmen having been warned, on pain of death, to close the joints with such



END OF THE GREAT WALL AT PECHILI.



MAP OF THE CHINESE WALL.

try. The other remarkable entrances or gates are Hifong-Keou, Tou-che-Keou, Tchang-kia-Keou, the two latter guard the customary routes taken by the Tartars who visit Peking, and Kou-pe-Keou, through which the Emperor Kang-hi generally paid to his summer palace at Zehol, in Tartary. It was through this gate that the embassy under Lord M... had the good fortune to be conducted en route to the same royal residence.

It is a remarkable incident in history that is known of this most remarkable work. The time consumed in its construction is estimated at ten to twenty years, and the number of workmen employed is put at three millions.

Few maps or illustrations of this great wall have ever been given to the public, and now that it is nearing its destruction it becomes at once a highly interesting object.

The French missionaries who visited China in the eighteenth century, brought home a perfect representation of the whole of the Chinese wall, beautifully drawn on satin. The original has been mislaid, but copies are preserved in the public libraries of Paris. Besides this one there are two other views of the great wall that have been carefully taken by European travelers—the one at Koo-pe-koo or Kou-pe-Keou, which is given with this article; the other by the draughtsman accompanying the Dutch Embassy under Isbrand Ydes in 1705.

The Author of the Great Enterprise.

Of Chi Hoang-ti, the builder and undisputed author of this gigantic wonder, Chinese historians differ greatly. Those who abhor the memory of this fierce despot will admit only that he built the portion that bounds the province of Shensi, and that the other parts were built by the different potentates whose provinces they inclosed, while others give him the entire glory, arguing that the deeds by which he is remembered, and his wondrous ambition, justify their belief. Having put all the Tartary princes and their male relatives to cruel deaths, with the exception of the King of Tsai, whom he inclosed in a pine grove and left to die, he united all of their kingdoms to his own. His next great work was the colonization of the Japan Islands, whither he sent 300 young men and women, under a naval officer, who soon overthrew his allegiance and made himself lord of the territory. The construction of the great wall would have been sufficient to perpetuate this monarch's fame, but his insatiable ambition led him not only to immortalize his own name, but annihilate those of his predecessors. To accomplish this at a single blow, he caused all books in which the lives and deeds of all former Emperors were recorded to be burned. It is with a peculiar irony of fate that this great wall of China, monument to the masterly conception of Chi Hoang-ti, shall in its turn be obliterated.

Other Walls.

Wen-le, ching-tching, "The Great Wall of the Ten

Thousand Li," must not be confounded with the numerous lesser walls of China, built from time to time by petty rulers, and for individual purposes, as, for instance, when the Emperor of the Ming dynasty had succeeded in expelling the descendants of Kublai Khan, the Mongol conqueror, a second wall was built to the west of Peking, and a considerable distance within that of Chi Hoang-ti. Then, again, there is a stockade or palisade, some seven feet high, which extends from the sea extremity of the wall and incloses the Moungon district of Leao-tong; but these defenses, scarcely sufficient to check the midnight marauder from a private garden, cannot be compared with the great wall of China.

HALFORD.

THE LIMIT OF SPEED IN NAVAL VESSELS.

[Engineering Magazine:] The 420-ton destroyers lately ordered by the United States government are an improvement on the usual type, but we must go a good deal further in the same direction to obtain a vessel meeting all the conditions that such vessels must meet in sea service. Recent acquirements of territory by the United States makes it necessary that such vessels for its navy shall have a much greater radius of action and shall be treated differently. In fact, if a speed of thirty knots or more is aimed at, a sufficiently stanch sea-going vessel cannot be produced in the present state of the art. To obtain thirty knots within the boats now credited with that speed, a supreme effort under expert management is required, which is seldom repeated in the life of the boat. If the thirty-knot torpedo-boat destroyer's machinery were more substantial so that full power could be exerted at any time without risk, and if the hull were sufficiently strong to stand a moderate sea without danger, its speed would be about twenty-seven knots. Yet I venture to say that such a boat, if ordered to reach a point at sea, say, 100 miles distant, would, under ordinary conditions, reach that point in less time than would be required by the regulation thirty-knot boat, which is said to go a horse-power with less than fifty pounds of machinery.

PROGRESS OF MORMON CRUSADE IN LONDON.

[London Telegraph:] Already the Mormon crusade in London is producing its harvest. The first fruits, consisting of three rather elderly and angular spinsters, left town last week for Liverpool en route for Utah. Quite an affecting farewell was taken of them by their friends, most of whom were weeping, and a missionary gave them his blessing at the railway station. One of the converts confided to an inquirer the fact that she was going to Utah on the principle that "half a loaf is better than no bread." For years she had waited for an offer, but none came, and to her mind a share of a husband is better than none at all. So the three departed with a hopeful mind.

AN AMERICAN RUIN.

THE STORY OF THE "MELROSE ABBEY OF THE WEST."

By a Special Contributor.

THE story of the old Franciscan mission of California has been told often and well; depressing chapters have been added as to their deplored and ruinous state since the edict of secularization in 1833. There is now an afterword.

In these latter days, when the vandal-tourist, the unreasoning relic-gatherer, and the single-thoughted chaser of dollars have become so numerous, it is certainly a matter of surprise, as well as of gratification, to learn that there are those who care enough for these old mission buildings to seek to preserve them from further and utter ruin—to restore them, in a degree, to their original beauty and picturesqueness.

The photographs shown are of the famous old San Juan Capistrano Mission (founded in 1776), "the Melrose Abbey of the West." Several of the cloisters have been re-roofed with tiles, walls have been strengthened in weak places; and the sunny courtyard is again beautiful with bright flowers and sweet with the odor of blossoming orange trees.

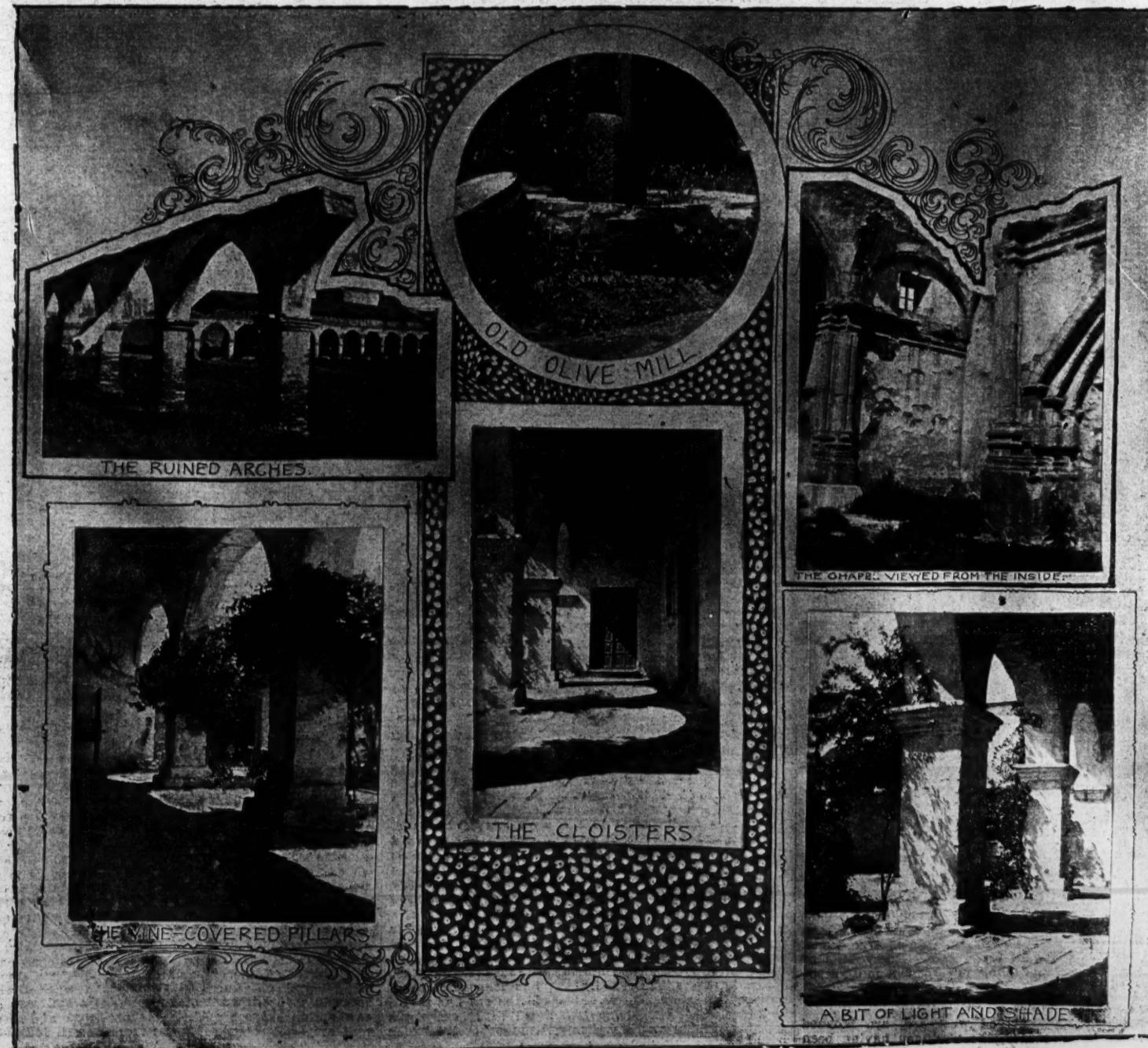
It is not the plan of the Landmarks Club to restore the one-time splendid chapel, which was totally wrecked by the great earthquake of 1812; but the débris which fell on that morning nearly ninety years ago (injuring and killing so many of the worshippers) has been recently cleared away. Some idea of the original appearance of the interior is now possible. Sections of the massive walls still stand, showing many quaint niches and curious frescoes, done by the Indian neophytes in native mineral colors. From the altar end and a side wall still standing, one can judge how well the old friars builded.

The amateur photographer at San Juan Capistrano, with but one day and a limited number of plates, may well despair. At every turn, through every old Romanesque archway and along every cloistered walk, he is confronted by pictures already "composed," charming not alone in color and values, but in line as well.

Only a meager idea of the extent of this interesting American ruin, of the serenity, the solemnity of its beauty, can be gained from anything except a sojourn in the sleepy little village in the shadow of the hill upon which it stands.

San Juan Capistrano is, perhaps, the most interesting remnant of a pioneer work unquestionably great, the mission plan of Alta California.

OLIVE PERCIVAL.



JULY 9, 1899.

6.

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

SOME OF ITS MORE CONSPICUOUS DEFECTS POINTED OUT.

By a Special Contributor.

Do our high schools prepare for college and life in accordance with the present requirements of both?—[N.E.A. programme.]

THE trend of popular education is to develop three distinct classes of humanity, men, women and freaks, but the freaks are so rapidly gaining the ascendancy that we may well stop to investigate the cause.

The average American girl, born and reared in the typical home, and educated in the average American school, has doubtless much cause for self-gratulation. Nevertheless, after her education has been subjected for a decade or more to the crucial tests of wifehood and motherhood, she will, if she is a thoughtful woman, tell you in all candor that it has been "weighed in the balance and found wanting."

The first obligation of wifehood demands the intelligent supervision of the home, for the woman who marries and wilfully spends her life in a boarding-house is too far below the average to receive recognition, and the man who submits to such petty tyranny is unworthy the name of husband.

The first year of marriage lays the foundation for the entire superstructure of life, and nothing can be more pathetic than the struggle of the ignorant young woman to meet the demands made upon her in this period,

daily food supply, and what materials to employ to make it adequate as well as appetizing? Was she told that by skillful nutrition and average care it was quite possible to live in absolute independence of physicians and drugs, and that illness, being chiefly the result of ignorance and heedlessness, should be considered humiliating?

What has she been taught of physiology and hygiene? She learns, indeed, that there is a framework of bones and a superstructure of nerves. The organism of brain, stomach, liver, etc., has been cursorily dwelt upon, but there is never a hint given of the existence of subtler organs, or the mysterious, wonderful and holy process by which is woven day by day "the outer garb which the hand of God has thrown around the soul." Why should not parents and teachers take the hand of the little child and lead it tenderly and reverently along the mysterious paths of life, instead of relegating this sacred duty to the ignorant, and oftentimes vulgar, chamber-maid or stable-boy. Many a young girl becomes a mere physical wreck because of the culpable silence of the mother, and conditions that should be fully understood and provided for, come as a source of chagrin and agony; the simplest laws of health are ignored and life-long invalidism too often is the result.

Why grant the diploma, leaving the young person in ignorance of the influence of pre-natal environment? Why not teach her how the warp and woof of the little soul may be wisely chosen and deftly fashioned? The mother would gladly exchange all she knows of attribute complements and prepositional phrases could she but have known before it was too late that she was shrouding her baby's soul in a garment of gloom by enduring for courtesy's sake the constant daily companionship of some uncongenial guest, or tolerating the exasperating incompetency of a servant. The father, too, should understand all this, as well as the mother, for what Herbert Spencer said more than twenty years ago is, alas! equally true today, for "while the raising

beauty which far transcends that which is merely physical.

You will say that all this should be taught in the home, not in the school, which is quite true, but we dare not ignore the fact that it is a "condition and not a theory" which confronts us, when we see our homes and schools combined, yearly graduating a horde of soulless, aimless women. They have become to a certain extent unsexed by their environment, and if they marry at all, do so merely with a view to making the husband the source of supply. They are extravagant and wasteful, care nothing for home, and frustrate every effort of Dame Nature to pronounce the benediction of maternity upon them. Their own lives are wretched, and yet they go on year after year wasting perhaps the best years of a patient husband's life. Pitiable human freaks, more sinned against than sinning! Small wonder that the query, "Is marriage a failure?" is such an oft-recurring one. Such a wife, perchance, makes it a dismal failure, and as a result the divorce courts are thronged, the men's clubs crowded and a race of abnormal women are leaving husbands and an accidental baby or two, and clamoring for economic independence.

To recapitulate, then, our public-school curriculum might be improved by teaching more applied science and less theory, adopting a more practical system of physical culture; adopting universally the Sloyd system of manual training, after eliminating much of its trash; teaching, if possible, oral English, and consigning English grammar to the more advanced grades. Higher mathematics should be made optional, and the dividing line drawn between that which is put in practical daily use by the average business man and that which merely serves as mental calisthenics. More of history, language, and literature might well be introduced. Many a person makes daily practical use of what a linguist would contemptuously call a "smattering" of languages, whether agreeing or not with Ralph Waldo Emerson, who averred that he would as



LOCAL N.E.A. OFFICIALS.

which will in after years come back to her as the most trying ordeal of life. (I must confess the keenest sympathy for the poor, little gladiator who enters the arena expecting to play with big purring kittens, and finding that she has awakened hungry lions instead, scampers out at the open door of divorce.) She finds, to her dismay, that housekeeping, which perhaps seemed so very simple a matter in her girlhood home, involves a knowledge of many branches in which she is absolutely unskilled. To succeed in the most material branches of homemaking she must be a competent housekeeper. Not only understanding the routine of each separate day's work, but she must also be somewhat of a financier, and a practical caterer, cook, butler, laundress, chambermaid, lady's maid, seamstress and nurse, beside filling a dozen or more minor offices, whether one debt pair of hands is to do all the work, or she is to have the added care of training servants, which is quite a separate profession. What of all its has she been taught in school? If, fortunately, she has lived in a progressive city she has had an opportunity to learn all of needlework that she will ever require to know for the genuine sloyd system is most practical and comprehensive. She has also learned much that is useful about the preparation of food, but what does she know of its chemistry? Her school education is very apt to bring to mind in after years merely a laboratory in which were amusing classmates, red and blue litmus paper, noxious gases and mysterious symbols. The thought that she had an opportunity to learn what would be of the most vital importance to her in years to come never entered her mind.

Why was she not taught in what proportion the fats, proteins, and carbohydrates should enter into the

of first-rate bullocks is an occupation on which men of education bestow much time, inquiry and thought, the bringing up of fine, human beings is an occupation tacitly voted unworthy of their attention." Let us be done with mawkish sentimentality, both in our homes and in our schools, and teach our young women that the highest pinnacle of humanity is alone reached by the ideal wife and mother. Let us teach our young men to be husbands who shall at least devote as much thought to the rearing of their own children as they now bestow on the hutch of Belgian hares. It is the divine right of every woman to be winsome and lovable. Beauty is the last element that makes woman magnetic, and many a slight of old Dame Nature may be atoned for by a grace that can be cultivated. A winsome manner, a well-modulated voice, a musical laugh, an intellectual face and a becoming gown may lend a well-defined charm to every woman, and in many instances proper physical culture will be rewarded by a graceful carriage, a well-developed figure, and a beautiful complexion.

Since personal magnetism, then, has become an exact science, by all means let us teach our young women to be magnetic, and the men and women of the future will thank us for substituting something practical for the inane system of physical culture now in use. A perfect familiarity with the conventions of well-bred society will send a woman forth far better armed for the battle of life than will an exact knowledge of the geographical facts concerning Siberia or farther India; for these she can investigate at her elegant leisure, while elegance is quite foreign to an ignorance of due conventionalities. Above all else let us inculcate Christian courtesy, for purity of character and nobility of soul lend a subtle charm and illumine the face with a

soon think of swimming Charles River to go to Boston as of reading books in originals when he could obtain translations in his mother tongue. There are, nevertheless, plenty of streams that have no bridges, and people must either swim, go across in their own little wobbly canoes, or stay behind. It must be an exception to the rule that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing," since in this case a little leads to the acquirement of more.

The ideal college for women does not exist. Let us hope, in these days of colossal wealth and princely bequests, that some benefactor of independent thought may lay the corner-stone for its evolution.

It must recognize the capacity and need of woman for the higher education, never losing sight of the fact that it is being acquired to meet the demands of the perfect wife and mother. Then we shall cease to hear the complaint that college-bred women are freaks who have lost all interest in home life, and are incapable of adapting themselves happily to their surroundings.

The ideal college will involve a kindergarten course, a course in housekeeping, which shall include the ethics of home, develop more fully the physical and aesthetic part of woman's nature, and above all else cultivate to the utmost the individual faculties of its pupils. Each graduate should be required to give satisfactory evidence that she can earn, in her chosen profession, an income sufficient for the maintenance of a family—to be used only in case of an emergency. Such a woman will know her power, but despise to use it, feeling that in usurping her husband's prerogative of supporting the family she is not only placing him in an undignified position, but is wasting brain tissue that is given her for a higher and holier use.

JULY 9, 1899.

STRANGE GAME.

LASOING SEALS IN THE CAVERNS
OF SANTA CRUZ ISLAND.

By a Special Contributor.

A UNIQUE industry, and one little known, is carried on across the blue water of the Santa Barbara Channel, in the great sea-caves. The hidden darkness of these caverns, where the light never comes, and where the tide rushes in and out with terrific violence, is the home of myriads of seals, and the dangerous work of capturing them alive is plied by certain daring men of the mainland.

In the summer of 1898, Capt. Larkin, of the schooner Shooting Star, had contracted to deliver a certain number of seals at Santa Barbara, to be sent to New York, for distribution in various aquariums and circuses in the East, while a few were to be unwilling passengers across the Atlantic to Germany.

I gained a reluctant permission from the captain to join him on the seal-catching trip.

"This here is mighty risky business!" he assured me, warningly. "A young tenderfoot like you would only get in the way."

"If I get in the way, you can put me overboard," I said, with proper humility.

"All right! That's a go!". And the captain laughed loudly.

The next morning I boarded the Shooting Star, bound for Santa Cruz Island. We set sail early, for the breeze was fresh, and Capt. Larkin well knew the caprices of the channel winds. In an hour the mainland peaks began to grow pink and hazy, and those of the islands to be more sharply defined.

Whales Encountered.

We had aboard, besides the crew, five brawny men, Spaniards every one, and skilled in the difficult feat of seal catching. They lounged in the bow of the boat, smoking and laughing, playing cards, and strumming, by turns, a guitar; idling gracefully, as the native Californians do. As I sat near the wheel, I saw all

but as the boat pulled off, José Cota, the head sealer, showed his glistening white teeth in a broad smile.

"Señor is not afraid? No? The day it is very good. Nobody can get hurt when the day it is good."

So we glided along over the smooth, dark water, around the towering headland, toward the caves.

The early light gave the yawning, black caverns an unearthly aspect, and I held my breath as we neared a great Gothic-arched opening.

"You see? No, señor? The seals! We must be still."

The outlying rocks were literally alive with huge, motionless figures, brown-black, like the rocks themselves. We rowed swiftly and silently, and drew near enough to see the queer, mustached faces and big, round eyes. All at once a huge old fellow on the highest rock gave a loud bark and plunged into the water, when there rose a deafening chorus, like a thousand dogs barking at once, and in two minutes the rocks were deserted. From the cave came answering roars and barks, which echoed and reechoed in a swelling volume of discordant sound, and from this moment the cries did not cease while we were there.

We swept through the lofty entrance to the cave, and on through a lower arch that can only be made at low tide. Here we came to a dark amphitheater, with sheer precipitous walls, and the tide churned in short breakers on a tiny, crescent beach, while everywhere on the rocks lay the lumpy forms of the seals. With a few deft strokes the men beached the boat, and I stood by a moment, dazed by the roaring and the uncertain light.

The First Capture.

Suddenly José raised his lariat. He had sighted a treasure. With the lassoing movement, the circling hand of a cowboy, he swung the rope round and round above his head; with unerring aim it fell well over the head of a huge, sleepy, old fellow. A quick jerk, and the seal was held securely, though he plunged frantically, barking and snapping like an angry dog.

Now came the exciting and dangerous feat of tying his "flippers." There was only one man who dared attempt this—Juan Espinosa. With a short rope he cautiously approached the seal, and while the men pulled hard on the rope at his head, Juan held and tied the tail flippers, then the long front ones were caught and pinioned, in spite of the frantic lunges of the animal, now snapping and roaring in new fury at this further insult.

It took the combined efforts of all the men to draw

twinkle in his blue eyes that said "I told you so!"

"Never mind, my boy!" he went on, cheerily. "I'll soon fix ye up."

And he did, as well as a surgeon might, though it was an ugly, torn wound the desperate creature had given me.

"We'll get ye to mainland yet tonight," he said, as he gathered up his little medicine case, and was leaving me propped up in a sheltered corner.

"But the seals!" I said. "You have only seven."

Hurried Homeward.

"Oh, we ken take what there is along now, and I'll make another trip for the balance. I don't want no blood-pizen case on my hands."

I winced, but said nothing. This was a new idea, and one not especially agreeable.

A fresh breeze had sprung up, and in half an hour the schooner lay alongside the crates in the kelp bed.

"I don't like the looks o' those rocks so near. Ye might say the schooner was a-riskin' her life this minute. I don't generally run inshore like this, but it's nearly sundown a-ready—I guess we'll make it!"

The captain seemed to be talking to himself more than to me. Then men were lowering the boat, and I watched them as they disentangled one crate after another from the sheltering seaweed and hoisted them to the deck, each captive still wailing and barking and tossing madly to and fro. When the last one was safely on board the sun was just going down in a path of crimson and gold, and before the afterglow had changed to gray the Shooting Star was fast speeding toward Santa Barbara.

I shrank from going into the close cabin, and the captain tucked me up cosily in warm blankets, and I remained in my corner on deck, where I sat, bearing as best I could the increasing pulsations of pain in my arm, and trying to forget it in the glory of the night. Then, through the long hours that followed, I heard occasionally in the bow a great dashing of water. The men were throwing seawater over the seals to refresh them.

The night wore away at last, and the captain himself pulled me ashore at daybreak. Neither of us spoke until we reached the landing.

"Sorry ye come to grief yer first sealin'!" said the



SEALS CRATED READY FOR SHIPMENT.

at once ahead of us a huge bronze-brown shape rise out of the water and disappear, then, nearer by, a fine spray of water was spouted high into the air, then another and another fountain of white mist arose.

"Those fellers better move on!" said the captain, frowning.

"What are they?" I asked.

"Whales! And if one of 'em should take a fancy to come up under us, it would be good-by!" he added, grimly.

But the school of marine monsters swam away, leaving us safe, and presently a fairy fleet of the dainty Portuguese men-of-war floated near us, their gossamer wings spread to the light wind. Strange birds soared over our heads, and one dark sea-pigeon perched high on the mast.

Suddenly the wind rose to a gale, and showers of cold spray dashed over the deck with each bound of our flying boat. The sails were reefed, and in an hour Santa Cruz Island showed before us, high and clear. The western cape was our destination, and as we neared it, the lofty cliffs of naked basalt seemed like a great rampart, and I began to distinguish dark cavernous openings close to the surf, and imagined that I could already hear the barking and roaring of the seals. But, to my disappointment, the schooner veered toward the point, instead of making for the caves.

"Where are we bound for?" I asked.

"Forney's Cove, around the point."

"How about the seals?" I ventured.

The captain gave a short laugh.

"With this here sea a-thunderin' into those caves, how long d'ye suppose a boat would live? Jest about a jiffy!"

So we weighed anchor in a sheltered nook around the great west cape, and from here we saw the rolling uplands of another island, Santa Rosa, ten miles distant, while the steep, golden slopes of Santa Cruz showed through a thin, yellow cloud of dust and sand.

The captain called me at daybreak next morning, and I came from the small, stuffy cabin to look out upon a sea as smooth and shining as glass.

"The boys is waitin' fer ye!" shouted the skipper, and he motioned me to the side of the vessel.

Chills Up and Down the Spine.

The Spaniards had already lowered the rowboat, and each had his long rope for lassoing the seals, coiled and ready. Larkin smiled grimly as I clambered down to the boat.

"First rate day fer sealin'. Good luck to ye!"

"Aren't you going, captain?" I called back.

"Me? Not much! Ye don't catch me prowlin' round seal dens! I think too much of No. 1 for that!"

I felt a strange chilliness in the region of my spine,

him to the water, when the boat pushed off, and we towed him, still roaring, to an open space on the shore, where the crates were waiting. The seal was again drawn to the beach and pulled and shoved into the big, square cage, and the heavy slats were securely nailed down. Then the ropes were loosened from his body, with long hooks made for the purpose. And now began a fearful and pathetic struggle for liberty! It seemed as though he must either kill himself or demolish the cage.

A stout rope was tied to the crate, and it was quickly pushed out over the surf, when the boat towed it to a safe place in the great kelp bed, a short distance from the shore. The men twined and wove the long, shining seaweed around it; and here we left the poor fellow to reflect on his fate and regain his composure, while we returned to the cave for a new "catch."

Seven crates floated in the kelp, each with its struggling captive, and the men were wet to the skin from their battle with the breakers and the seals, when Juan Cota pulled his heavy nickel watch from his pocket.

"The tide, it is soon up," he said. "The door it get very small, see? No?"

And he pointed to the opening, which was now only a long, narrow crescent, while the surf boomed and roared far into the cave, now nearly pitch dark.

A Thrilling Experience.

We all scrambled into the boat and had almost gained the arch when Juan Espinosa quickly raised his lariat.

"No! No! No!" shouted José, but it was too late, for the daring Juan had already thrown his rope at a big seal lying on a shelf of rock almost above our heads. Instead of reaching the seal, the rope was flung against the rock, and the animal plunged full across the boat.

There was a terrible moment, when the dimness of the cave seemed to turn to blackest night, and a frightful struggle in the water, when the roaring of the seals and the tide seemed far away. The next I knew the boat was close under the side of the schooner, and the men were unshipping their oars with a noisy clatter. I suddenly became conscious of a throbbing pain in my left arm.

"By glory!" shouted the captain. "What's up?"

"A big seal he jump into the boat and catch señor's arm, and the seal he tip us over! Caramba! It is only the blessed virgin bring us out," explained José, with many gesticulations, which jerked the boat and hurt my arm.

"Get the lad aboard! Don't ye see he's bleedin' like a stag? Be quick!"

Strong arms lifted me to the deck, and the captain leaned over me with a fatherly look of sympathy on his weather-beaten face, though I imagined I saw a

skipper, as he handed me up the swinging steps. "I told ye it was ugly work, ye know!"

I was sure that "I told you so!" would come sooner or later!

"Yes, but it was worth getting bitten in both arms to see what I have!" I said, stoutly.

"Wal, glad ye think so! Say, if ye're able, just come down a week from today and ye can see the crates go aboard the steamer for Los Angeles. I'll have twenty more on the wharf by that time. Wal, good-by to ye. Be good to yerself!"

And he pushed off again toward the schooner, while I took a carriage for the hospital.

The next week, to a day, I went to the wharf with my arm still in a sling, and watched the great crates—there were more than thirty—hoisted into the hold of the coast steamer Santa Rosa, where the seals were to begin their long journey to New York.

The next time I look into the seal pit of an eastern aquarium, I am sure I shall see one big, old fellow with sharp teeth, that I shall recognize as having tasted my blood in a California cave.

L. M. A.

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SMALLPOX INCIDENT.

EMBARRASSING SITUATION IN WHICH A CITIZEN FOUND HIMSELF.

By a Special Contributor.

THE woman rose abruptly and left the men to themselves.

There were two. One was a short, ruddy-faced man with expressionless eyes; the other, of a clerical cut, and up to his neck in silence.

As the woman disappeared the short man heaved a sigh and drew a cigar from his pocket. He was the woman's husband.

"You came since the smallpox scare, I believe," said he and turned sociably to his companion.

The clerical man looked up and murmured, "Oh yes, indeed."

"It never was more than a scarce," pursued the little man, bent on being flippant, "but it was a large success as a scare. All sorts of stories floated about, of people being quarantined in houses where a case was found. Boarding-house keepers were in abject terror and their guests were in no less a state, for everyone felt that if smallpox was discovered at his lodgings, every door would be locked and every lodger fed through the key-hole for twenty-one days, that being the limit of quarantine."

"How dreadful," murmured the saintly one, cocking his feet on a convenient railing.

"It certainly wasn't a welcome proposition," remarked the other, rising from his chair. "This very house had its turn," he continued as he stepped down on the lawn and fastened his eye on a second-story window.

"My wife was mostly responsible for it, too," he went on, in a low voice. "She's a queer woman, as perhaps you have already noted, and generally has her way."

"I have, indeed," murmured the other, and raised his coat-collar, for the night was cool.

"Just about the time this smallpox bugaboo was at its worst, I shuffled into the room one evening and found my wife hurrying our traps into satchels and grips, and wearing a desperate look on her face.

"'Henry,' said she in a low, hissing tone as I threw up my hands in amazement, 'the worst has happened.'

"'My God!' I cried, 'have they turned us out?'

"'Would to heaven they had,' said she, bitterly. Worse than that, Henry. There's smallpox in this house!'

"Well, sir, when she told me that I caved completely. Everything I had ever heard of the horrible disease came to my mind. I felt we were as good as dead to the world, with a big, ungainly health officer standing guard over our charnel house.

"'Henry,' snapped my wife, bringing me suddenly to rights, 'don't stand there like an ass. Do something. Can't you see what I'm up to? Help me get our clothes in these grips.'

"'What's the use,' I muttered absently, 'we're in for three weeks at least, I—'

"'Shut up, you simpleton,' snorted my wife loyally, 'we'll be out of this house in half an hour, you mark my word. Pay attention and I'll tell you how we'll do it. Tell me, though, was there a man sitting on the front steps when you came up just now?'

"I called to mind the outlines of a man crouched there in the darkness and said as much.

"That's the health officer," hissed my wife, "curse him."

"Why the deuce didn't he say something to me as I passed?" I queried helplessly.

"Oh, goosie!" exclaimed my wife impatiently, "the brute is waiting till all the boarders get in for the night."

"It was plain to me I was no match for my wife at cunning, so I blurted out, 'Well, tell us your plan for giving them the slip,' and she outlined it.

"Take this rope . . . tie it to the bedpost . . . I go down first . . . satchels and grips next . . . you last . . . take street car for Uncle Hiram's."

"Very good," said I, when she had finished, "but supposing the landlady sets the police on us for her board bill?"

"That's easy," she chirruped, "leave what we owe her on the dresser before we go."

"Just as you say, Jane," I murmured, already resolved.

"Well, we made the rope fast, though I had my misgivings about its strength, for my wife was heavy and the distance was great."

"Jane stuck her head out of the window, and looked all around. 'Here goes,' said she and swung off into the night.

"I could hear her going down hand and hand, thumping the side of the house as she made the descent."

"I was proud of my wife then. I thought to myself, 'Surely, she was built for adventure.'

"The night was calm—chock full of peace; but the rope was rotten.

"I heard it snap, and a rousing bump, and a suppressed feminine squeak split the darkness. Jane had landed.

"From that on, all was tumult. I lost my head. The house dog grasped the situation and tore around from the back steps bringing his loud voice with him."

"Henry!" I heard my wife gasp excitedly. "Hurry, Henry, for heaven's sake!"

"That put the finishing touch to my highly-wrought condition, and I did hurry. I overdid it."

"There were three satchels. Grabbing them up one at a time, I flung them from the window and swung myself out immediately."

"I afterward learned that the first satchel felled my wife and bowled her into an innocent rosebush, where she made fast and her temper exploded. The other baggage simply undid and spread around promiscuously."

"All the time I was having troubles of my own. The rope held me up, as far as it went, but when it came to an end my agony began, and I dangled there trembling with terror, positive there was enough distance yet to break every bone in my body if I let go."

"Inside the house all was commotion. The landlady with a lamp in her hand, was marshaling her forces. Then the advance began; every boarder in the house followed her out into the night, and around to our heart-rending tableau; and there, with lamp aloft and every eye upon me, she had me drop. It was a matter of only a couple of feet and I dropped."

"What followed I was too excited to take notice of. Both sides had worked up considerable fire, and explana-

tions were long and varied, but it cost me just \$30 in theater parties and oyster suppers to remove all odium."

The little man tossed his dead cigar away and stretched.

"But how about the smallpox?" queried the listener, with a yawn.

"Oh, there wasn't any," drawled the other, "the bald-headed boarder had an attack of tic doucureux, and my wife jumped at a conclusion." RALPH KLAGES.

A MANILA LUMBER YARD.

THE NUMEROUS USES TO WHICH THE BAMBOO IS PUT IN THE PHILIPPINES. [BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

A Manila lumber yard consists principally of bamboo poles, as shown in the accompanying illustration. Bamboo is used for everything, from a canteen for the Filipino soldier to a ship's mast, or the principal timber in the native houses. A canteen is made by sawing off one joint of a pole about three inches in diameter and putting an ordinary hemp string at each end to carry it over the shoulder. This same device is used for carrying milk also. The imitative natives, in the present war, have even made "make-believe" cannons of bamboo. Early in March last one of our army "tin-clads," in pushing up the Pasig River, toward the town of the same name, suddenly approached what looked like strong fortifications with enormous guns. At the sight of them our soldiers were amazed. Where in the world did the Filipinos get the guns? Why didn't

the Argonaut's deck, can scrape the barnacles and sea-growths from a hull.

It will also revolutionize the oyster industry. When in Chesapeake Bay, cruising, the old Argonaut frequently settled down on oyster-beds, and, with the permission of the owners, procured all the oysters desired by reaching down through the sea-door. The new Argonaut can employ this method of gathering oysters, rising to the surface when her diving-room is full, or send out divers who can place the oysters collected in baskets or receptacles, which those on the surface can haul up. When bays or rivers are frozen over and oystermen cannot ply their trade, the Argonauts can go under the ice. Fishing can also be carried on easily on the bottom with nets, for the fish have no fear of the object they evidently consider a whale, and swim from every direction toward the glare of the electric lights shining through the ports.

Sponge-fishing will engage the attention of the first successful submarine voyagers. Good sponges are becoming dearer, for the supply in shallow water is running short. The divers cannot go deeper than twenty-five feet, and the best sponges are found in deep water. To this deep water the Argonaut will go, and, gathering the finest sponges, put them on the market at a price no greater than that paid for the common varieties. She will also try pearl-fishing, now conducted at an enormous expense of life, for by a strange freak of nature pearl-oysters are generally found in localities where bad weather prevails and hurricanes and typhoons are frequent. These the Argonaut, under the water, need not fear, and her divers, instead of gathering up the oysters by the single handful can gather them by the bushel.



A FILIPINO LUMBER YARD.

they fire one of them at the little navy of the army" and annihilate it? But inquiry only turned amazement into amusement, for the formidable-looking guns were but joints of bamboo several inches across, painted black.

Bamboo poles, 20 to 40 feet long, are used to propel the cascos (like our canal boats in size) along the rivers. A native on each side of the boat puts the pole to the bottom near the bow, rests his shoulder against the end of the pole, and pushes with all his might until he has run the length of the casco, the same as his companion has done on the opposite side. This is repeated until the boat has reached its journey's end. The "navigator's" family, usually a large one, lives on the casco, in a little cabin constructed of bamboo poles.

J. MARTIN MILLER.

THE NEW ARGONAUT.

[Charles S. Clark in Lippincott's:] "All the world has now heard of the little Argonaut which has moved under water over a thousand miles and which has ascended and descended over a hundred times with perfect ease and safety. But very few, possibly, are aware that the first Argonaut is only the forerunner of an infinitely more wonderful boat of the same type which will be launched shortly, the new Argonaut.

In designing this new boat, Lake has again made a radical departure from all accepted theories. It has been argued out that a submarine boat must be shaped like a cigar or melon or fish. But Lake, who placed a very small yacht-hull on top of the cylindrical steel hull of the original Argonaut, found that this appendage neither diminished speed nor in any way deprived the Argonaut of her (under) sea-going qualities. The boat-like upper section added to her stability and increased her speed when submerged, while it afforded the crew a deck upon which to stand when the boat was on the surface. . . .

The work of submarine torpedo-boats, even could such boats be made practical, would be only to sink a warship. It could not do a wrecking business, recover anything from the bottom, lay stone walls under water, or clean a ship's bottom. The new Argonaut will be able to do all these things and many more. It will, in the first place, be useful in giving us a definite and accurate knowledge of the bottoms of our harbors and in removing obstacles to navigation, including sand bars. It will enable the wrecking companies to recover from the depths the entire contents of a ship's hold, and its divers issuing from the sea-door can easily stop gaps and leaks in sunken vessel and enable those on the surface to raise them. It will make the use of dry-docks unnecessary to a great extent, for it can rise under a vessel and send out divers, who, standing on

MANILA'S COSMOPOLITAN NEWSBOYS

[Manila Freedom:] The Manila newsboys are a cosmopolitan lot, Filipinos, Chinese, Japs, Hindoos and representations of races from all the islands of the sea, but newsboys are newsboys, no matter where they are from or where they take up their abode of business. They are a comical sight and it is an amusing sight and study to watch them come for their morning supply of papers with which they tramp off, some to the streets, some out to the trenches, others to the various business houses, the dwellers in the suburbs and even to the ships far off in the bay; everywhere their coming now fills a daily want. With the coming of the American soldier came the daily newspaper and sprung into being the newsboy. These urchins are rapidly picking up and acquiring an English phraseology which is surprising, but an equal amount of curiosity is aroused in an American when he suddenly hears such tunes sung and whistled as "Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," "After the Ball" and all the other popular and unique airs of the Americano and then sees a little Filipino youngster doing it all. We are amused and laugh at the ragged, yes, here the almost naked newsboy. We are within sight and earshot of the occurrences and events that are making history for the nation, but often the newsboy making haste up the street with his papers give us the first intimation of such notable happenings and events as "Malabon has fallen," "Malolos has been taken," "All about the Americas at Pasig."

Our pet, Manuel de Lalinde, a young Spanish lad of 15 years, whose father was killed in the war, supports his mother, four sisters and one brother by his earnings as a newsboy and by doing office work at odd hours. His earnings have averaged \$20 gold per week, which equals \$40 Mexican. Each night he hands his earnings to his mother, and already is counting the months till they can all return to their old home in Spain.

A JUVENILE STRATEGIST.

[New York Journal:] "Got an orful lickin' last night, didn't yer?" said little Sammy Brown to his playmate, Johnnie Smith.

"Naw!" was the scornful reply. "Didn't get no lickin' 't all. My paw never licks me."

"Mebbe it was yer maw that done it, but I know yer got a lickin' coz I heard ye holler. Sounded like killin' pigs."

"That was me hollerin' all right, but I didn't git no lickin'. I always holler like that when paw gits ready to lick me. Then he gits scared fer fear the neighbors'll think how cruel he is, an' he lets me go. It's a bully scheme. Try it some time."

Lady Randolph Churchill is still a very pretty woman. Her raven-black hair does not show a single thread of gray; her figure is slight and svelte, and the deep, dark-blue eyes have all their vivacity undimmed by their years of tears. She is certainly one of the most widely-accomplished women of her time.

THE TELEPHONE.

PROF. BELL FOR THE FIRST TIME TELLS OF ITS BIRTH.

By a Special Contributor.

OHIE iron, steel and copper wire used by one great telephone company in the United States of America alone is of more than sufficient length to loop the earth to the moon. In fact, if it were possible to make the connections and to support the 772,989 miles of wire which this company reports as being used throughout its various circuits on January 1, 1899, three different wires could be stretched between our planet and her lunar satellite.

America is the birthplace of the telephone. Its discovery was made generally known in Philadelphia during June, 1876—100 years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and at the Centennial Exposition which commemorated that event. The story of the invention of the telephone is in many respects the most marvelous and interesting part of this one of the world's wonders.

Alexander Graham Bell, the genius who gave it scientific birth, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1847. His father, Alexander Melville Bell, was the inventor of what is known as "visible speech"—a system of teaching deaf mutes how to speak by indicating to them through visible characters the combinations of the vocal chords necessary to produce articulate sounds. To the life work of his father young Bell decided to devote himself. After a preparatory training he entered London University in 1867, but his health failed him and he left shortly afterward. In 1870, in company with his parents, he went to Canada.

Realizing that the United States offered a broader field for the work that he had in view, young Bell in 1872 came to the United States and settled in Boston, where he introduced his father's system of visible speech for the education of deaf mutes. He supported himself at first with private classes.

First Electrical Work.

Meanwhile, and even before he left England, young Bell had commenced experiments in that branch of physics and electricity which embraces sound. To the task of an inventor in this line he brought a life-long training for the profession of a teacher of vocal physiology—a profession involving a knowledge of how to produce and perceive articulate sounds. The groundwork of the system which he taught consisted in instructing deaf mutes to recognize by sight the motions of the organs which produce speech, and from this to understand the meaning of spoken words. He became an expert in sound, which embraces among its other branches that of harmonics. Some time before he left England, Bell, following the natural bent of his genius, commenced experimenting in harmonics. The art of telegraphy then afforded an alluring field for research, and, about the time he came to this country, he conceived the idea that a system of multiple telegraphy might be evolved from the principle that the various chords of a musical instrument are sensitive to sounds of different pitch. While in Canada he worked out a system of multiple telegraphy on this basis, and upon locating in Boston he interested Gardiner Hubbard and Thomas Sanders, two gentlemen of wealth, in his experiments.

They had confidence in the young man and the three entered a partnership, it being agreed that Messrs. Hubbard and Sanders should defray the expenses of the experiments necessary to complete Bell's system of telegraphy, and for taking out the necessary patents on it.

Teaching was absolutely his only means of support. He spent all day in the class-room, and when night came devoted his time to study and experiment.

As the young scientist proceeded with his work he noted with ever-increasing wonder the adaptability of the electric current to the transmission of sound. Some time in 1874 there occurred to him the idea that possibly the human voice itself might be transmitted and reproduced by means of the electric current.

There are many persons now who remember with what interest they read the first press accounts of Bell's discovery of the telephone. Some people even refused to believe, after they had heard spoken words issued from the receiver of the telephone, preferring rather to think that their senses cheated them, or that they were the victims of some clever and ingenious hoax.

But the idea of the telephone had been born in the brain of young Bell, and come weal or woe, he was determined that it should be carried through to an exhaustive experimental conclusion. In the fall of 1874 he communicated his elementary idea for speaking telephone to his friend, Dr. Clarence J. Blake, an eminent physician in Boston, and an authority on acoustics.

Bell received from him some encouragement for the further prosecution of this original idea. His partners, Messrs. Hubbard and Sanders, preferred, however, that the young man should devote himself to the completion of his system of multiple telegraphy, and rather

discouraged his seemingly impracticable idea for the transmission of speech by the electric current.

"Get It," Prof. Henry's Advice.

The year of 1875 dawned dark and gloomy enough on the struggling young inventor to have discouraged almost any one other than Bell. After he had completed his system of multiple telegraphy and applied for his patent, he was thrown into consternation by finding that his title to an original invention was contested by the distinguished scientist, Elisha Gray of Philadelphia. He went to Washington to look after his interests, and while there called on the veteran physicist and electrician, Prof. Joseph Henry, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

In the course of his interview with Prof. Henry he explained his ideas for the construction of the telephone. He then wrote to his father and mother in Canada, telling them of his talk with Prof. Henry, which it will be seen had a vital bearing on the future of Bell's ideas for the telephone.

"I felt," said he, "so much encouraged from his (Prof. Henry's) interest, that I determined to ask his advice about the apparatus I have designed for the transmission of the human voice by telegraph. I explained the idea, and said:

"What would you advise me to do, publish it and let others work it out, or attempt to solve the problem myself?"

"He said he thought it was the germ of a great in-

limit, and then he resolved on a bold step. On March 18 he wrote to his father and mother:

"I have put off my pupils and all my classes until the 1st of April. Flesh and blood could not stand much longer the strain I have had upon me. Professional work is all in confusion, and the only way is to cut the Gordian knot and throw up everything until the end is achieved."

In Love, but Poor.

Bell worked on now day and night, studying and experimenting. Meanwhile the situation had become complicated and even perhaps a little more difficult for the young man. In the course of his association with his partner, Mr. Hubbard, he had met the charming young daughter of that distinguished philanthropist, then Miss Mabel Hubbard. They had fallen in love with one another. The pride of the Scotch gentleman of small means, which has been so charmingly characterized in the novels of Sir Walter Scott, was exaggerated in young Bell. The expense of his actual experiments in multiple telegraphy had been defrayed by his partners in the enterprise. But that of the telephone experiments fell entirely on him, and his slender purse was taxed to the utmost to meet the calls upon it. He was unwilling to go to the father of his fiancée and ask a loan to help him defray his living expenses, and those incident to the purchase and construction of expensive apparatus. Neither was he willing to turn to his parents for aid; and with his sole source of revenue cut off by the dismissal of his classes, he found himself reduced to the verge of actual want. At this juncture a friend came forward and loaned him a small sum of money on the security of his prospective earnings from teaching during the coming winter.

With this he struggled on. The date of the real discovery of the telephone might be said to be June 2, 1875. On that day Bell was standing by one of his harmonic instruments when his assistant accidentally tapped the connecting instrument with his hand. The slight noise proceeding from the near-by receiver would have escaped the attention of a less skilled observer than Bell. To him it sounded as distinct as the crack of a pistol. Again and again the excited young scientist made his assistant repeat the tapping with his finger on the connected harmonic instrument, while he stood with his ear to the receiving instrument, listening delightedly to the sounds that issued from it. He repeated the experiments until he had satisfied himself that the sound which he heard from the one instrument was due to electric impulses generated by the sonorous vibrations of the other. Within the hour he gave orders for the construction of exactly such a telephone as in the preceding fall he had described to Dr. Blake. The electric speaking telephone was then a practical certainty!

In July and August, when his invention was ready to patent, Bell's assistant, Mr. Watson, became sick, and Bell himself broke down. He went to Canada to visit his parents, and in the fall of 1875 drew up specifications for his patent. These he gave to Mr. Hubbard to take to Washington and file in the Patent Office. But owing to delays with the English patent, it was not until February 14, 1876, that the application was filed with the Commissioner of Patents. One hour after it was filed, Elisha Gray of Philadelphia also filed in the Patent Office a caveat warning inventors against any attempt to patent an instrument such as the telephone, as he was doing some work looking to the transmission of speech by the electric current. Had this been filed before Bell's application, there is a possibility that he would not have been granted a patent.

Patent No. 174,465, perhaps the most important ever allowed by the United States Patent Office, was issued on March 7, 1876, to Graham Bell for his original invention of an electric speaking telephone.

Meanwhile, Bell was at work harder than ever conducting his classes in Boston, and in trying to make such improvements in the telephone as suggested themselves. He sent the rude instruments which constituted his first telephone on to the Centennial Exposition, which was being held that year in Philadelphia. They were placed in an obscure corner of the Massachusetts exhibit, and attracted little or no attention.

Miss Hubbard's Commands.

Gardiner Hubbard was attending the exposition during the latter part of June. He learned that on Sunday, June 28, the board of judges of the exposition, including Prof. Henry and Sir William Thomson, since Lord Kelvin would, in company with the Emperor of Brazil, inspect some of the inventions in harmonics of the distinguished scientist, Elisha Gray. As a special favor Mr. Hubbard obtained from them a promise to allow young Bell to show his telephone contrivance to the party. He then telegraphed Bell to come to Philadelphia.

The young man was undecided as to whether he should go. Perhaps the coldness with which the invention had so far been received and the hardships which had attended its inception, had disheartened him and shaken his confidence in himself. Anyhow, class work was pressing, and he determined not to neglect his scholars again for the chance of advertising his already too expensive and unremunerative invention.

He had about made up his mind to let the night train for New York and Philadelphia leave without him when someone knocked at his door and announced that Miss Hubbard was awaiting him outside in her carriage, and desired to see him immediately. He seized his hat and went down to meet her.

"Why, aren't you ready to go to Philadelphia?" was the question which greeted him.

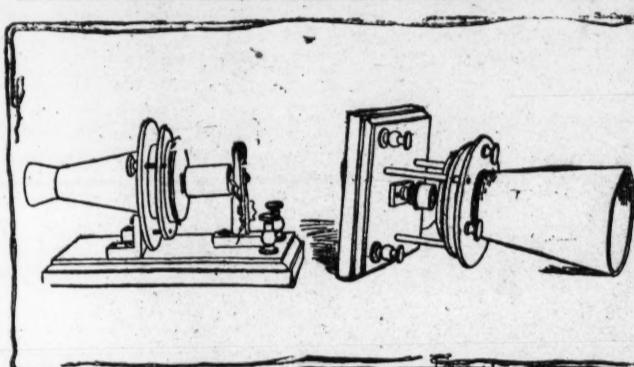
The young man began to explain about his classes and other duties which would deter him from taking the trip.

"Well, come take a drive with me," said his fiancée. This was an invitation which he could not refuse. He got in the carriage immediately and was driven to the station. There Miss Hubbard descended. Mr. Bell did likewise.

Compelled to go to Philadelphia.

The New York train was already waiting on the track, with steam up, ready to pull out.

"Mr. Bell, you are going to Philadelphia to exhibit your invention," was the decided order that the young man received. And go to Philadelphia he did, although there was little time remaining to waste in making his decision and none in which to make other preparations for the trip than to buy a ticket. Miss Hubbard saw him safely on the train and returned triumphantly home. The next morning Bell arrived in Philadelphia and prepared to exhibit his telephone. The 25th of June proved a very warm day, and the distinguished party of judges and notables, including the two world-famous scientists and inventors, Sir William Thomson and Prof. Henry, and the Emperor of Brazil, had taken a



INSTRUMENT THROUGH WHICH THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL AND LORD KELVIN FIRST SPOKE AT PHILADELPHIA A CENTENNIAL, 1876.



Alexander Graham Bell

vention, and advised me to work it out myself instead of publishing.

"I said I recognized that there were mechanical difficulties in the way that rendered the plan impracticable at the present time. I added that I felt that I had not the electrical knowledge necessary to overcome the difficulties. His laconic answer was:

"Get it."

"I cannot tell you how much those two words encouraged me. I live too much in an atmosphere of discouragement for scientific pursuits. Such a chimerical idea as telegraphing vocal sounds would, indeed, to most minds seem scarcely feasible enough to spend time in working over. I believe, however, that it is feasible, and I have got the cue to the solution of the problem."

The letter was written after his return to Boston, and he started in on his experimental work with renewed energy. He tried to accomplish with limited resources and under conditions the most trying, an amount of work which would have staggered the strongest of men. He taxed his resources, financial and physical, to the

long time in examining the really remarkable invention of Elisha Gray. They must have felt considerably bored when young Bell finally gained their attention and commenced to explain his apparatus.

But he had not proceeded far before Sir William Thomson and Prof. Henry became intensely interested. After explaining the theory of the telephone, Bell placed Sir William Thomson at one end of his instruments, and stationing another member of the party at the other, he told them to go ahead and talk to one another.

"To be, or not to be, that is the question," began Sir William. "Do you hear me?" The answer came back, "Yes, quite plainly." The members of the party were simply astounded. The Emperor of Brazil was then stationed at one of the instruments, and he carried on an animated conversation with Elisha Gray, who stated his wonder at the marvelous invention of Bell's.

Before Bell left Philadelphia that evening, a note of congratulation was delivered to him from Sir William Thomson. For a week Sir William, Prof. Henry and others experimented with and examined the telephone instruments. When they had satisfied themselves as to the great scientific and practical value of the invention, no words of praise from them for Bell and his telephone could prove too strong.

Accounts of the telephone were published in the press and were cabled and telegraphed all over the world. In a short while the name of Bell was on every tongue, and the young man awoke to find himself famous beyond his wildest dreams. It might be stated parenthetically that the Boston press shortly afterward announced the marriage of Miss Mabel Hubbard to Alexander Graham Bell.

Perfecting His Great Work.

But the telephone which Bell exhibited at the Centennial Exposition would scarcely be recognized as the parent of the wonderfully complete instruments used today by the great company which bears his name. It is true, however, that the basic principles of the instruments which now transmit messages amounting into the billions annually are identically the same as those first applied by Bell. The remainder has been a matter of evolution and of adaptation. Of late the principal movements have been effected along the line of long-distance telephony until conversations can now be carried on between stations 2000 miles apart.

How far the telephone has exceeded the expectations of its first friends in this one matter alone can be judged best from the official report of Sir William Thomson and the board of judges of the Centennial Exposition. In it is described as well the construction of the first telephone. It says:

"A. G. Bell exhibits an apparatus by which he has achieved a result of transcendent scientific interest—a transmission of spoken words by electric currents through a telegraph wire. To obtain this result Mr. Bell perceived that he must produce a variation of strength of current as nearly as may be in exact proportion to the velocity of a particle of air moved by sound, and he invented a method of doing so. A piece of iron attached to a membrane and thus moved to and fro in the neighborhood of an electric magnet has proved perfectly successful. The battery and wire of this electro magnet are in circuit with the telegraph wire, and the wire of another electro magnet at the receiving station."

"This second electro magnet has a solid bar of iron for core, which is attracted at one end by a thick disk of iron tube surrounding the coil and bar. The free circular end of the tube constitutes one pole of the electro magnet, and the adjacent free end of the bar core the other. A thin circular iron disk held pressed against the end of the tube by the electro magnet attraction and free to vibrate through a very small space without touching the central pole, constitutes the sounder by which the electric effect is reconverted into sound."

"With my ear pressed against the disk I heard it distinctly speak several sentences. I need scarcely say I was astonished and delighted. So were others, including some judges of our group who witnessed the experiments and verified with their own ears the electric transmission of speech. This, perhaps the greatest marvel achieved by the electric telegraph, has been obtained by appliances of quite a homespun and rudimentary character. With some more advanced plans and more powerful apparatus, we may confidently expect that Mr. Bell will give us the means of making the voice and spoken words audible through electric wire to an ear a hundred miles distant."

Others Making Improvements.

By the time this report was published, thousands of the brightest minds of the country had been turned in the direction of experimentation and improvement on the telephone. Bell himself had discovered that a far more convenient form of receiver than the "piece of iron attached to a membrane" was one which substituted a circular iron disk firmly clasped in front of a magnet. This was found to vibrate in much better unison with the transmitter into which words were spoken at the other end of the circuit.

Although a precisely similar contrivance to the Bell receiver, as it is now generally called, will serve for a transmitter as well, an improved form of transmitter, known as the Blake carbon transmitter, has now been generally adopted. This form of transmitter substitutes for the magnet behind the iron diaphragm a number of small pieces of loose carbon placed between a carbon diaphragm and a solid support. Carbon was found to be preferable to metal on account of its peculiar properties for transmitting sound. So delicate and susceptible to sound is the carbon transmitter that the footfalls of a fly crossing the carbon disk produce a perceptible sound in the telephone.

The carbon transmitter substitutes for the impulses of electricity, which were induced in the original form of transmitter by the action of the iron diaphragm on the magnet, an electric current which passes directly through the carbon diaphragm and the loose carbon behind it. In this case, the vibrations of the voice falling on the carbon disk, affect the current directly. The electrical impulses are accentuated by the motion transmitted through the disk to the loose carbon. In this shape they are transmitted to the wire, and a series of impulses corresponding exactly in rapidity and shape or quality to those sent out are then reconvered into facsimile sounds at the receiving instrument. As electricity travels with the velocity of light, which is much swifter than sound, the telephone carries and delivers the words spoken into it much more swiftly than the voice unaided by the electric current could send them.

The method described is known as the battery system and is in general use at present on all lines of any great

length. In the most improved instruments the Blake carbon transmitter is used in connection with the Bell receiver.

Specially contrived batteries are now used for reinforcing the current on long-distance lines, and magnetic coils are used to convert the electric vibrations caused by the voice into suitable form for long-distance transmission. A thousand improvements in call bells for attracting the attention of the central station, in the arrangement and construction of the transmitting and receiving instruments themselves, in the system of switch boards and switches employed at the central stations, and in methods of making connections, have been added since the telephone was first put into practical operation by Graham Bell and his associates. These are all more or less familiar to the millions of persons who have occasion daily to make use of the greatest time and labor-saving device of the century—the electric speaking telephone.

JAMES M'ILHANY THOMSON.

TRADE EXPANSION.

EXPOSITION TO TEACH IT WILL BE HELD IN PHILADELPHIA.

By a Special Contributor.

BEGINNING on September 14 a novel and unique exposition will be held in Philadelphia. It will mark a new era in the commercial policy of the United States, being devoted entirely to showing what trade expansion has done and can do for us. It will be a display for and by the American export manufacturer and will be known as the National Export Exposition.

The exposition will be marked by some notable gatherings. It will be formally opened by President McKinley. Official representatives will be sent by nearly all foreign countries. President Diaz of Mexico has accepted a special invitation to attend, and it is expected that he will be present sometime during the month of October. About the middle of October a great International Trade Congress, the first of the kind ever held in this country, will assemble in Philadelphia. It will be composed of delegates from all parts of the world and all sorts of questions relating to international trade will be discussed by authorities in the various lines of commerce and industry.

Notwithstanding the great gathering of foreigners that is expected to attend the exposition, it will be distinctively an American display. There will be no foreign exhibits. Foreign goods will be on exhibition, but they will be displayed as samples and for the purpose of comparison.

The primary object is to show the American manufacturer and exporter exactly what he must produce in order to compete with foreign nations in the markets of the world. By displaying thousands of samples of goods now used it will show what is demanded in these markets. By placing before him the exact cost and selling price of these articles it will show whether he can compete successfully against them. In short, it is designed to be a great school of trade instruction and will impart its teachings by the object lesson method. The enterprise will undoubtedly result in giving a big boom to the cause of national trade expansion.

Under Federal Patronage.

The new expansionist display is to be held under the patronage of the United States government and under the auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum and the Franklin Institute, two commercial bodies in the city of Philadelphia. At its recent session Congress appropriated \$350,000 for the project. For the local advantages expected to accrue from it the State of Pennsylvania has given \$75,000 toward it and the city of Philadelphia has donated \$200,000 to the same purpose. Individual citizens have subscribed an additional \$150,000.

The enterprise is backed by many prominent financiers. Its president is P. A. B. Widener, the street-railway magnate, and among the directors are Charles H. Cramp, the shipbuilder, William L. Elkins and Thomas Dolan of the street-railway syndicate, and others as well-known.

Mr. Widener says in explaining the purpose of the exposition:

"While practical demonstration has proved that American manufacturers are superior to those of foreign countries in most lines of production, it is true that European nations, like England and Germany, for example, enjoy a certain advantage over our own exporters through their greater familiarity with foreign markets and trade condition.

"Such a condition of affairs is natural enough. Great Britain, for instance, has been a great exporter for half a century. In that time her dealers have become familiar with the requirements of trade in all parts of the world. They know just what is demanded in South America and Africa and the Orient. Moreover, they have learned by experience the best form in which to ship their goods to these countries. The same thing is true to a greater or less extent of the other European countries.

"The United States, on the other hand, is new to the business and is somewhat handicapped by that fact. Until the panic of 1893 this country was of small importance in the commerce of the world, except in supplying food products and raw materials to the manufacturing nations. The surplus manufacturers left on hand, by that period of depression naturally sought a foreign outlet. Our manufacturers found that in certain lines there was no question of the superiority of American goods. In other lines, particularly those sent to South America, Africa and the Orient, the particular form or appearance or preparation of our goods prejudiced them in the minds of buyers not familiar with them.

"In spite of these drawbacks our foreign trade has grown and it has received a remarkable impetus from the events of the past eight months. The superior producing power of American machinery and American workmen makes it possible for us to compete with foreign exporters. But the competition is close and if the American is to take and hold a foremost place he must

know his markets thoroughly. For each exporter or manufacturer to study this matter independently would require a great deal of expenditure of time and money, but when done on a large scale and on the collective principle it becomes a simpler matter.

What the Exposition Aims to Do.

"It will bring together within small compass and place at the disposal of American producers and exporters all that our competitors have learned from their long years of experience.

"That is to say the American boot and shoe manufacturer will find gathered here all the kinds of footgear now sold in the countries affording a market for that class of goods. He will see, for example, just what kinds of shoes are supplied to Central America. He will see also the cost price of these articles and the price for which they sell. With very little effort he will be able, therefore, to figure out whether he can profitably make shoes to compete with those of European manufacturers in the Central American market.

"Of course this is only one small phase of the work contemplated by the exposition, but it serves to show the purpose of the undertaking. From the letters and inquiries already received we know that it will attract to this country a great number of foreign dealers who are prospective customers. It will be no less interesting to the American producer and the American consumer as showing what his own country, and his fellows are doing to meet foreign competition in the markets of the world benefit our trade to the extent of millions."

Character of Exhibits.

The exhibits displayed at the exposition will be unique and highly interesting in character. They will all be articles of commerce. Side by side will be shown, for example, the various forms of headgear worn in different parts of the world. Each display will be marked by a card indicating where it is produced, what the cost of production is and for how much it sells. The cloth manufacturer will see exactly what styles and qualities of print cloth go to adorn our new subjects in the Philippines and whether they are sold at a price that he can meet in competition. On account of the divergent character of the exhibits and the world-wide area which they will represent, the display will be highly interesting to the curious visitor and student of customs as well as to the seeker after practical information.

Even in the efforts to make the exposition's displays attractive to the ordinary visitor, the practical is not lost to sight. Instead of a midway and similar attractions there will be a Chinese street reproduced exactly with people, customs and costumes. There will be a Filipino village and other up-to-date features calculated to be of value to the persons interested in the possibilities of traffic with these countries.

One of the most practical of the exposition features will be a display showing how goods should be packed and prepared for shipment to different countries. One complaint that has frequently been made against American goods has been that they were not packed properly to meet local conditions in the countries to which they were shipped. Goods sent to interior points in South America, where it is necessary to convey them by pack mules, have been shipped in 300-pound package cases. In other instances goods have not been prepared properly to withstand the severe handling or the climatic changes that they encounter.

To remedy this a practical demonstration will be made at Philadelphia by men familiar with transportation conditions in the different countries showing how goods are to be prepared for shipment. There will be many other features of an equally practical nature in the progress of the exposition.

The exposition grounds are located on the banks of the Schuylkill River well within the city of Philadelphia. They comprise ninety acres, and the main buildings cover eight acres. After the close of the exposition the principal building will be used as a permanent home for the Philadelphia commercial museum.

The Commercial Museum.

The exposition is in fact an outgrowth of the work of the commercial museum, of which Charles H. Cramp is the president and Dr. William P. Wilson the managing director. The museum has been actively in operation for two years. Its work consists in collecting and distributing commercial information for American exporters, and in calling attention of foreign buyers to American products. The museum maintains a permanent exposition in Philadelphia, where it displays all the trade products that are likely to be of practical interest to Americans. For example, its wool exhibit contains over one thousand specimen fleeces, including samples of every variety grown in any part of the world.

Another part of the institution's work is the investigation of credits. It keeps a list of the principal dealers in all foreign ports with all available information as to his credit trustworthiness and the extent of his business. This information is at the disposal of American shippers and is of great convenience to them.

The museum collects and keeps on file all current information regarding the progress of our export trade.

Dr. Wilson says on this subject:

"The investigations which we keep constantly on foot show that there is a steady, rapid and healthy growth in the export of general manufactures. For instance, nobody will be surprised by the statement that we shipped abroad \$82,000,000 worth of iron and iron manufactures last year, but it may occasion some surprise to know that we also exported \$9,000,000 of agricultural implements, \$9,000,000 of chemicals, \$7,000,000 of bicycles, \$13,000,000 of oil coke, \$2,000,000 of carriages, and the same amount of railway cars, \$8,000,000 of oleomargarine, and \$2,000,000 of boots and shoes. This list is sufficient to show that there is considerable variety in the products that we send abroad.

"American manufacturers are likewise making inroads on fields which the British or Germans have heretofore had exclusively to themselves.

"American manufacturers are pushing out in every direction. What they most need at present is information as to foreign markets and products. The museum and the forthcoming exposition will furnish this and will form a school of commercial expansion by which our exporters and manufacturers can profit to the extent of millions."

H. H. M.

Richard W. Thompson, "Uncle Dick," of Indiana, who on Friday observed the ninetieth anniversary of his birth, served in Congress with Lincoln, John Quincy Adams, Calhoun, Clay, and Webster. He was born in the year that produced Darwin, Longfellow, Gladstone, Tennyson, Holmes, and other great men who are now all dead.

GOOD SHORT STORIES.

Compiled for The Times.

Why His Teeth Were not Filled.

IN ONE of the rural districts of the Borough of Brooklyn is a little church which pays to its pastor a salary of fewer hundreds a year than the average city clergyman gets thousands. His women parishioners, especially one who poses as the Lady-Bountiful of the church, but whose contributions scarcely fit the part, attempt to make up to him in cordiality what he lacks in financial support. They surrounded him at the picnic of the Sunday-school of the church the other day and urged him to eat dainties from their baskets. Finally Mrs. Bountiful pleaded with him to try a piece of fruit cake that looked as hard as the heart of a sunburn girl in October.

"I—I really can't," said the minister. "My teeth are not good."

"Oh, why don't you get your teeth filled?" burst forth the sympathetic architect of the cake.

The underpaid clergyman fastened his eyes on her and said, with a voice as dry as a Long Island truck garden at the end of the drought:

"Generally I have a hard-enough time to keep my stomach filled."—[New York Tribune.]

* * *

Would Rather Be a Presbyterian.

APRESBYTERIAN father and mother who are somewhat lax in their attendance upon church services sat in their summer cottage last Sunday afternoon and overheard the following conversation between their seven-year-old son, Hugh, and his playmate, who lives in the cottage next door.

"I don't like Baptists," said Hugh.

The playmate's parents are Baptists, and he protested indignantly with, "Ah, get out! You don't know what a Baptist is."

"I do so," retorted Hugh. "They stick people under the water and pretend that they are soaking their sins out."

This was a poser, and seemed to admit of no answer. Gradually the conversation drifted to the two, Irish maids whom Hugh's mother employs.

"Is Katie Rafferty a Catholic?" asked the playmate. "You bet she is. Why, she goes to church every Sunday morning."

"Is Katie O'Hoolihan a Catholic?"

"No, I think she is a Presbyterian, because I never see her going to church."

"Courtney," called a woman's voice from the next cottage, "come get dressed, dear; it's time for Sunday school."

"Oh, my!" sighed the playmate, with an air of rebellious submission; "I wish my mamma was a Presbyterian."—[New York Tribune.]

* * *

Not Necessary.

A YOUNG woman of Sheffield came into a fortune and promptly hunted up a country house, where she played the role of chatelaine to the manner born according to her own ideas of the part. One day some of her old-time friends came to see her, and she condescended to show them all over the place.

"What beautiful chickens!" exclaimed the visitors when they came to the poultry yard.

"Yes. All prize birds!" haughtily explained the hostess.

"Do they lay every day?"

"Oh, they could, of course; but," grandiloquently, "in our position it isn't necessary for them to do so."—[New York Sun.]

* * *

Not Up to Date.

WHILE I was over in Springfield the other week," said the Boston grocer, "I was casually introduced to a farmer from Vermont. As he was sending butter, cheese and eggs to the market in large quantities, I thought it might be a good thing to do business with him. He was willing, and we were getting figures down to our satisfaction, when he suddenly inquired:

"John L. Sullivan, the prize-fighter, lives in Boston, don't he?"

"Yes, I believe so."

"What street does he live on?"

"I can't say."

"Haven't you ever met him?"

"No."

"Don't even know him by sight, eh?"

"No."

"Well, that's funny! You may live in Boston all right enough, and maybe everything would be all right if I shipped stuff to you, but I guess we'll call the deal off."

"Because I don't know John L. Sullivan?" I queried.

"Mostly," he soberly replied. "I rode 200 miles to see him once, and if you don't care to even go a mile to shake hands with him, I'm afraid we might not just hit it off in business."—[Utica Observer.]

* * *

Expensive Hotel Life.

WHEN the convention met yesterday there was a great thinning out of the faithful, who had not come to Louisville prepared to fight it out if it took all summer. Many of them long before yesterday morning were in a frame of mind and pocket to sympathize with Col. W. of Kentucky, who paid a visit to New York some ten or twelve years ago and put up at a European hotel. He busted into an American-plan hotel shortly afterward, accepted a rate of \$5 for a room and four meals a day, and had the clerk send a nigger instantly to the other hotel for his baggage. "I've been payin' fo' dollars a day for my room alone over there," he explained, "and they've been a-chargin' all my meals extra. Yes, sir! they've been a-chargin'

me 20 cents apiece for roastin'-years, and I've been just fairly eatin' my damned head off."—[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

* * *

An Odd Bible Text.

THEY are criticising Parson Hills of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, because he takes texts from novels. The former Chicagoan is a decidedly progressive divine, and he declares he will take texts from where he pleases. Consequently, a church squabble is confidently expected.

Which reminds a Plain Dealer reader of a humorous incident that happened here in Cleveland several years ago. A certain pastor, widely known and greatly beloved, was not as careful as he might have been in the preparation of his sermons. He was hampered but little by his manuscripts, and had a way of wandering far from the written creed. However, he had the good sense to submit his texts, and usually his manuscript sermons to his highly intelligent wife. He usually did this Saturday night, but on one occasion the lady happened to be away from home all the evening. So on Sunday morning she asked him for the chosen text.

He gave it very glibly.

"Book, chapter and verse?" she queried.

The pastor hung his head.

"The fact is, my dear, I was in such a hurry that I couldn't turn to it, but I've built up a most interesting sermon around it."

"And you couldn't find it?"

"No, my dear."

"Well, it isn't very much to be wondered at," said his helpmeet dryly. "That text of yours is from 'Robinson Crusoe.'"

"No!" gasped the shocked pastor. "What will I do?"

"Give me the Bible," said the wife.

And it was but a few moments before she had picked out a text that fitted the sermon almost as well as the Crusoe quotation.—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

* * *

Where are the Love Birds?

WE TRIED to keep the railway carriage to ourselves from Liverpool to London," writes a young bride. "The steamer was so crowded we really had not a moment to ourselves. At Busby, I think it was, the guard opened the door, and, in spite of Fred's scowls, lifted a small girl into our apartment, making a lot of apologies about having no place else to put her. She was a real little tow-headed English girl about 7, and she sat down on the edge of the seat and stared about her.

"What's the matter, Miss Victoria?" asked Fred, who is the most good-natured man in the world.

"I don't see the birds," said the small girl, plaintively.

"Birds? What birds?" asked Fred.

"When I came from my other train your guard said to my guard, 'Shove her in along with the love-birds.' Where are they?"—[Troy Times.]

* * *

Couldn't Fool Him.

THE late Lord Cairns, when Lord Chancellor, was, of course, an ex-officio visitor of lunatic asylums.

An old "chestnut" says that he went down one Wednesday when the peers did not sit, to Hanwell, knocked at the door and asked to be admitted.

"Can't let you in," said the janitor, "days for visitors, Tuesdays and Fridays."

"But I have the right to go inside," said His Lordship. "I insist on doing so."

"Read the regulations," and the janitor pointed to them.

"Do you know who I am?" asked Lord Cairns.

"Don't know, and don't care," said the menial.

"I am entitled to admission at any and every hour; I am the Lord Chancellor of England."

"Ah! ah!" laughed the janitor, as he shut the entrance gates in the noble lord's face; "we've got four of 'em inside already!"—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

* * *

A Sollicitous Widow.

THE other day a woman shipped her husband's remains and a dog over the Central. At Albany she appeared at the door of the baggage car to see how they were getting along.

"How does he seem to be doing?" she asked with a sniff.

"Who, the corpse?" inquired the baggage master, kindly.

"No, the dog."

"Oh, he's comfortable," replied the baggage man.

"Anybody been sitting down on him?"

"Who, the dog?"

"No, the corpse."

"Certainly not," answered the baggage man.

"Does it seem cool enough in here for him?"

"For who, the corpse?"

"No, the dog."

"I think so," grinned the baggage master.

"Does the jolting appear to affect him any?"

"Affect who, the dog?"

"No, the corpse."

"I don't believe it does."

"You'll keep an eye on him, won't you?" she asked, wiping a tear away.

"On who, the corpse?"

"No, the dog."

And having secured the baggage man's promise, she went back to her coach, apparently contented.—[Drake's Traveler's Magazine.]

* * *

Diamond Cut Diamond.

THAT reminds me," said a Chicago man in a reminiscent group, "of an old story that is good enough to repeat. Some years ago three bookmakers put up at a hotel at my home and handed a large package of money to the chief clerk. They told him that they would leave it with him every night, and were particular in saying that it was to be delivered only in the presence of all three. It was evident, you see, that they didn't quite trust one another. Well, a week or so rolled around, and one morning one of the trio came down rather early and called for the cash.

Without thinking of the conditions of the delivery, the clerk handed it over, and the bookmaker promptly skipped. His two partners were furious and brought suit against the hotel for \$25,000, the amount in the bundle. A smart young lawyer volunteered to take the defense, which other attorneys frankly regarded as hopeless. When the trial came off he waited until the bookmakers had submitted all their evidence and then arose with a large bundle in his hand. "We stand ready," he said, "to fulfill the letter of the agreement you have just proven. This package contains \$25,000 in cash. As soon as the three owners apply for it together we are prepared to turn it over." Of course, the third man couldn't be produced, and the case immediately collapsed. The parcel really contained an old pair of pants."—[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

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True as Gospel.

FATE, with wonted levity, had thrown the sour and taciturn man into the company of the talkative citizen in the railway car.

"That was quite an interesting game of football, wasn't it?" said the latter, as he shoved a newspaper into the inside pocket of his fur-trimmed overcoat.

"I never read about football," was the solemn reply. "How true it is," he added almost tearfully, "that this world is but a fleeting show."

"Of course. That's one way of looking at it. I've felt that way about it myself. But let me ask you something. Are you putting in your money and hustling around to make this world any better?"

"What's the use?"

"Well, you'll excuse me for questioning you, but you referred to the world as a fleeting show. I'm a theatrical manager, and I'm interested in anything in the show line. Now, I notice that you ain't in any hurry to get out of this world, are you?"

"No, I can't truly say that I am. The instinct of self-destruction—"

"That's all right. You didn't pay anything to get into this fleeting show, did you?"

"Certainly not."

"There you are. There's the old, old story right in a nutshell. I never in my life saw a deadhead who wasn't a kicker."—[Columbian.]

Remarkable Brand of Whisky.

ONE of the minor candidates was asked yesterday how his race was getting along. "Well," said he, "I can tell you better by telling you a story. Two of my good friends up home had been out a little later than usual, and as they walked down street one of them happened to look up into the skies."

"By gracious, Bill," said he, "there's the sun shining."

"Jim, I'm shamed of you," responded his companion; "that's the moon."

"They entered into a bet with each other, and determined to leave it to the first man who came along."

"Finally a man came reeling toward them, and they said:

"Mister, what is that shining up there?"

"Friends," said he, "I'm sorry, but I'm a stranger in town and don't know."—[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

* * *

A Natural Mistake.

A STORY which John Sherman relates of the Speaker of the House has to do with a visit made by Mr. Reed to Lake Champlain, N. Y. Mr. Reed, Senator Sherman and Congressman Foote were being shown around by a native, who had the story of that region at his tongue's end, and who, much to the amazement of his listeners, was throwing in a lot of historical fiction as embellishment to his tale. The native seemed to take a particular interest in "stuffing" Mr. Reed, whose identity was unknown to him. In a spirit of fun Senator Sherman introduced the Speaker.

"This gentleman," he said to the native, "is Speaker Reed, the Speaker of the American Congress."

"Do tell!" said the native, without any great degree of astonishment.

"I've heard somewhat of you," he continued, addressing the Speaker. "They do say as how you be the greatest Speaker what they have ever had. They do say that you can speak for fifteen hours on a stretch."

"This is too much," said Mr. Reed. "He takes me for a United States Senator."—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

* * *

A Mere Bagatelle.

THE Indians of Mexico know nothing of the laws of contagion. They display an apathy toward certain loathsome diseases which surprises a foreigner.

In a recent hunting trip in the Sierra of Pueblo our party of eight was descending toward Zacapoaxtla. We rode leisurely, for the trail was narrow and hemmed in by Indian huts. At the door of one of these stood a woman and a little girl. We stopped to inquire the way, when the following conversation took place:

"Good morning, señora."

"A very good morning, at your orders, señora."

"This is the road to Zacapoaxtla, is it not?"

"You are quite right, señora."

"And is it very far?"

"On the contrary, it is a very little ways."

GIGANTIC OCTOPUS.

A GREEN-EYED MONSTER RECENTLY
CAUGHT IN PUGET SOUND.

From a Special Correspondent.

TACOMA (Wash.) July 5.—The largest devilfish caught in many years in Puget Sound was captured a few days ago by rock-cod fisherman at the Narrows near Tacoma. The monster measures 14 feet from tip to tip, having eight arms over 6 feet long, and a body 2 feet in diameter. The rock cod are caught in water at least 300 feet deep, and it is in depths like this that the octopus, or green-eyed monster, known as devilfish, is usually found. Rock-cod fishermen use set lines, to which are attached several hundred hooks, fastened three inches apart and baited with herring. The devilfish sometimes attach themselves to the bait or the cod or salmon caught on the hooks. If the devilfish is above the bottom, or if the bottom be sandy or gravelly, he can be raised to the surface when the hooks are pulled up. If the bottom is rocky, Mr. Devilfish simply fastens himself to the rocks and allows himself to be cut to pieces by the hooks before he will release his tentacles from the rocks and come up. It frequently happens that they are torn apart in this manner.

When the fishermen raise one to the surface, great care must be taken that he does not grab the bottom of the boat, in which event he might overturn a small boat, or, to get rid of him, the boat must be taken ashore and overturned. The suckers of the devilfish are then released from the boat by the dexterous use of a large spade, which is shoved beneath them. The suckers and tentacles are fastened so tightly to the boat as to form a vacuum, and their release is attended by loud reports, like those of a rifle. This is the manner in which the fishermen released the octopus recently caught, a picture of which is herewith presented.

The wonderful sucking power of the devilfish is better understood when it is realized that each of the eight tentacles or arms is covered with 300 or more suckers, ranging in size from three inches in diameter near the mouth to the size of a lead-pencil point near the ends. Once caught in the powerful grasp of one of these tentacles, nothing, whether it be fish or human being, is ever released unless the tentacles themselves be cut in two and the octopus slashed to pieces. Even four or five of the eight arms can be cut off and the monster will still live and thrive. Two summers ago an old gentleman and his two daughters were out boating on the Narrows, when an ugly devilfish attacked the boat and attempted to overturn it. He was vigorously pounded with the oars, which seemed to increase his fury. He threw two of his arms into the



THE OCTOPUS.

boat, and was winding one of them around the foot of one of the young ladies, when she withdrew it just in the nick of time. Had the monster caught her she would have been pulled out of the boat in a jiffy.

A number of years ago a squaw was killed by a devilfish near one of the lower Sound Indian reservations. She was out bathing, and was caught by the fish, which had several of his arms securely fastened to some large rocks. With the others he caught the unsuspecting squaw. The tide came in while she was struggling for life, and she was drowned. Two days later her body was found, still in the clutches of the octopus. Had she possessed a knife she could have slashed it to pieces and escaped.

The devilfish has a light-pink flesh color and two bright green eyes. Its body is shaped like a spider, the eight tentacles radiating from the head. The mouth is on the underside, exactly in the center of the radiating arms. Inside the mouth is a beak, or bill, shaped like a parrot's. Everything caught by the tentacles is carried to the mouth just as the elephant performs the same act with his trunk. The stomach contains a crude digestive apparatus. The octopus has neither flesh, blood nor bone, but seems to be composed of gristle. The eyes and small head are located on the opposite side from the mouth.

The only use to which the octopus has been put, so far, is to make food for the Puget Sound Indians. The Siwash take off the outside skin and boil the remaining mass of gristle into a delectable stew.

The arch enemies of the octopus are the dogfish and shark. His only means of defense is the black fluid or ink which he emits when attacked or in danger. This fluid discolors the water all around and enables him to escape. Three drops of this fluid will impart an inky blackness to a large pall of water. A fifty-four-pound devilfish caught several years ago had a quart of this fluid in the ink sack located near its intestines. The big devilfish under notice weighed ninety pounds and had nearly two quarts of the fluid. As found in the ink sack the fluid is much thicker than when thrown out. It has been learned that the octopus dilutes it by passing it through a second sack before throwing it out to blacken the water for an instant.

Fred Edwards, a local taxidermist, who has handled over twenty devilfishes, says this one is the largest he ever saw. It is being preserved, and will be used for exhibition purposes by the owners of Joe, the famous orang-outang, which has been traveling around the country for several years. EDWARD MILLER.

Coaxes a New Skin

Many women can trace their ruined complexions to the use of injurious cosmetics which, at their best, simply COVER UP defects. They try one preparation after another, hoping to find one that will bring back what has been lost, but it will never return. There is but one way and that is to SECURE A NEW SKIN. All physicians and dermatologists agree on one point, that, when the outer cuticle is stained with freckles, tan and other discolorations, or has a muddy, roughened appearance, there is but one way to eradicate the defects and that is by using a preparation which will surely, but not too hurriedly, take off the outer skin and with it the blemishes.

No truer words were ever said than that

Anita Cream



COAXES A NEW SKIN. It is the result of years of study and experimenting, and today stands alone as a time-tried remedy which cures. It passed the experimental stage nine years ago, and since then has been used by thousands of discriminating women who never fail to recommend it in words of praise and thankfulness.

It does not contain a single ingredient that can possibly harm the most delicate skin, but it must be remembered that ANITA CREAM is not a cold cream, but a medicinal preparation which, if properly used, will accomplish a very different result from that obtained by the use of a simple bland or cold cream. It draws all impurities to the surface and removes the outer skin in small, scaly particles, thus eradicating all blemishes and at the same time promoting a growth of new skin as soft and clear as an infant's. It contains no vaseline or any other ingredient that will stimulate a growth of hair.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Sell it, or you can send 50 cents to us. Anita Cream Advertising Bureau, 213 Franklin St., Los Angeles, Cal.

FRESH LITERATURE.

MATTERS OF INTEREST IN THE WORLD
OF LETTERS.

Edwin Markham's Poems.

A THIN little volume bearing the title "The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems," is Edwin Markham's first venture between covers, the result, probably, of the unbalanced enthusiasm which followed the appearance of the title poem last winter. That rather astonishing wave of enthusiasm, largely froth, which has been sweeping over this continent and has now appeared in Europe, is not without its elements of humor, the chief of which is that most of the effusive admiration for the poem which has been lavished upon it and has taken itself so seriously is not founded at all upon the poetic merits of the production, but upon its philosophy, which has nothing whatever to do with its poetic merits, or demerits. It is safe to say that twenty years ago, before the present widespread movement of sympathy with the wage-earner and the day-laborer had gathered to itself form and power, "The Man with the Hoe" would not have attracted a tithe of the attention and the commendation which it has received during the last few months. And fifty years ago, when literature was judged more as a product of the mind and less by its connection with the heart, it would have made scarcely a ripple upon the surface of literary interests. This new spirit of sympathetic interest and brotherly love which is everywhere making itself felt is beautiful and inspiring and full of promise of justice for the world's toilers. But it is not always as discreet as it is beautiful, nor as well-balanced as it is inspiring, and when it seeks to judge the products of art and of literature by its feeling the result is likely to be misleading, and the attempt a thing to make the judicious grieve. The people who have been loudly bugling that Mr. Markham is the great American poet, newly risen above the horizon of the West, and that "The Man with the Hoe" is the greatest poem ever written by an American have sadly befuddled their enthusiasm over his philosophy with their appreciation of the poetic form in which he has clothed his ideas. The truth about Mr. Markham's famous poem is that it is a very fine and noble piece of oratory, considered merely as oratory without reference to whether or not it is a truthful presentation of facts; as philosophy it is shallow and deplorable, and as poetry its true place is far below that to which unthinking, uncritical and ill-advised enthusiasm has assigned it. The poem contains some noble and beautiful lines, most notably that one of "the long reaches of the peaks of song," and as a whole it possesses in high degree a certain sonorous quality, what one critic has aptly called "the organ note." It is this "organ note," by the way, which makes the poem such remarkably fine oratory, and would help to make it, also, remarkably fine poetry, were the verse not lacking in some of the essentials of the poetic art. With the exceptions of a few noble lines the poem as a whole lacks poetic fancy and the beauty of poetic imagery, for its imagination, is nearly all of the very extremely obvious and practical sort—and that is a fatal defect in any poem which aspires to be of the best and noblest exemplars of the art of poesy. In poetic construction, it is monotonous to an extreme in its cadences, and that again is an unpardonable sin in any poet who understands his art and wishes to achieve in it the best of which he is capable. Whether or not the philosophy of the poem is good and true, whether or not it is a true interpretation of the great, sad phase of life of which it treats, has little to do with whether or not it is fine and noble poetry. Fineness and beauty in poetry depend, first, upon perfect poetic construction, the beautiful body of the art, and second upon the beauty of its soul, its poetic fancy, its exquisite imagery, its appeal to the imagination. If in addition to these it has high and noble intellectual qualities it is so much the better, so much the nearer perfection as a product of the human mind. But if it makes its appeal, as does Mr. Markham's poem, as much by reason of its philosophy as by reason of its poetry, then it must be judged from both standpoints. And the philosophy of "The Man with the Hoe" is behind the times, discredited by modern science, disproved by the researches of anthropology and shown to be untrue by the philosophy of history. Nevertheless, the poem shows that Mr. Markham possesses a warm and impulsive, if somewhat too credulous, heart. It does more credit to his feeling than it does to his skill in the poetic art.

There are other verses in this slender little volume that speak more plainly of the poet's feeling and the poet's skill than does the single poem which has gone on the swift wings of sensationalism all over the country. In structure and sustained imagination the blank verse poem entitled "A Look Into the Gulf" is one of the best specimens of his verse. It begins:

"I looked one n'ight, and there Semiramis,
With all her mourning doves about her head,
Sat rocking on an ancient road of hell,
Withered and eyeless, chanting to the moon
Snatches of song they sang to her of old
Upon the lighted roofs of Nineveh."

There are several quatrains, marked by refinement of feeling and delicacy of insight, of which this is an excellent example:

"I built a chimney for a comrade old,
I did the service not for hope or bire—
And then I traveled on in winter's cold.
Yet all the day I glowed before the fire."

Very many of the poems show the same beautiful spirit of ardent sympathy with the world's toilers which has caused "The Man with the Hoe" to be mistaken for a great poem, and the same deplorable lack of understanding as to the place of toil, even excessive toil, in the economy of the universe, and of its absolute necessity in the spiritual development of man. In nearly every one of the poems there are lines or images of great beauty, or of power and nobility, and there are many evidences that the author has the keen sensitivity to impression which is part of the nature of the true poet. But there is nothing in the book which can be called great, and as a whole it is much less worth the praise that has been heaped upon it than has been other work by American poets published within the last year. Mr. Markham's best friends will never tell him that he can rightly think of himself as other than "one of our minor poets."

"The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems." By Edwin

Markham. Doubleday & McClure: New York. For sale by C. C. Parker.]

The Modern Farmer.

A noteworthy book for all manner of thinking people, although it is addressed primarily to the farmer, is Edward F. Adams's volume of over six hundred pages bearing the above title. It is written on a basis of common sense and is the result of many years of observation, experience and thought of the conditions, circumstances and prospects of the agricultural class in the United States. In the early part of his life Mr. Adams was a farmer of the old school, then for many years devoted himself to business, and afterward to cooperative work. He now lives upon a farm near Wrights, Cal., and serves as agricultural editor of the San Francisco Chronicle. For a short time he was connected with the University of California as organizer of farmers' institutes.

The book treats of the life of the modern farmer in all its aspects—its evolution from the old-time manner of life upon the farm; the various kinds of education possible to the farmer and whether or not they are profitable to him; his relationship to his surroundings, his competitors and his creditors; the way in which he is affected by such questions of the day as the tariff, the single tax, the labor question, the trusts, socialism, co-operation, export bounties, the currency; his relations to the banker, the commission merchant, the railroads, the speculator, the tax gatherer. The author shows how the farmer has become a producer and merchant on a large scale for the markets of the world, and declares it is now essential for him to be a broadly-educated man, familiar with the conditions affecting his own business in all parts of the world. And he concludes that "henceforward the successful farmers will be only those so educated." He thinks that the small farmers must combine to secure such education for the benefit of all, or the small farms will be absorbed by the strongest and it will follow, slowly but surely, that the small farmer will sink into the condition of dependence. Mr. Adams discusses such mooted public questions as the tariff, the currency, and others upon which the popular mind is still divided, in a spirit of nearly absolute fairness. He puts the arguments both for and against with all possible force and detail, and leaves his readers to form their own conclusions. He considers the

Some Scenes of Spanish Occupancy in Our Southwest, with scenic illustrations and Indian portraits, by George Wharton James; and a study of brick paving in the smaller cities of our Middle West, by H. Foster Bain, of the Iowa Geological Survey.

Lippincott's for July has a new cover, a new dress, a new style of get-up, and, altogether, starts in afresh almost as a new magazine. The complete novel is by John Luther Long, and is entitled "The Fox-Woman." The number contains also "The Teller," by the author of "David Harum."

Books and Authors.

Mr. Kipling now has twenty-three suits in progress against American publishers and booksellers. His latest is brought against Elbert Hubbard of the Roycroft Shop, East Aurora, N. Y. Mr. Hubbard is the editor of the Philistine.

The London Academy gives the following as the six books now enjoying the most sales in England: Miss Fowler's "A Double Thread," Miss Harraden's "The Fowler," the "Golden Treasury" edition of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, S. R. Crockett's "The Black Douglas," Rider Haggard's "Swallow," and the half-guinea edition of "The Life of Tennyson."

Frank T. Bullen tells in "Book News" how he began "The Cruise of the Cachalot" in the sorest need, as a last resort, and in despair of being able to accomplish anything that would be profitable, how he wrote it in three months in such odds and ends of spare time as remained after ten hours' daily office work as a junior clerk.

It is announced that a German translation of "David Harum," for publication in Germany, is to be made very soon. It is beyond the power of the imagination to conjure up what sort of thing the attempt to put David's dialect, home-made philosophy and racy personality into German will result in. Beside it, the famous French translation of Mark Twain's "Jumping Frog" will be plain and simple.

Prof. Lombroso, the famous Italian specialist on the mental and moral significance of nerve disease, and on criminology and insanity, has written an article for the August Pall Mall dealing with Lieut. Hobson's triumphant progress across this continent when all girls kissed him who could get near enough. It is entitled "An Epidemic of Kissing."

Emile Zola intends in due season to write a book on the Dreyfus affair. He proposes to deal with the psychological side of the case, and thinks that it will fill about three volumes. He intends also to publish a book describing his experiences in England, and will do this as soon as he has taken a rest and allowed his thoughts and impressions to take shape and form. His new serial, "Fecondite," is already appearing and, it is said, is shocking his old antagonists more than all of his recent novels together. It is to have three sequels.

Bret Harte is among the story-tellers who are to be contributors to the Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia. He is now engaged upon a series of four short stories dealing with California life in the days of the great gold fever. A "Treasure of the Redwoods," the first of these characteristic tales, will appear in an early number.

POLICE COURT PHOTOGRAPHER.

NEW JERSEY WOMAN FOLLOWS AN UNUSUAL PROFESSION FOR ONE OF HER SEX.

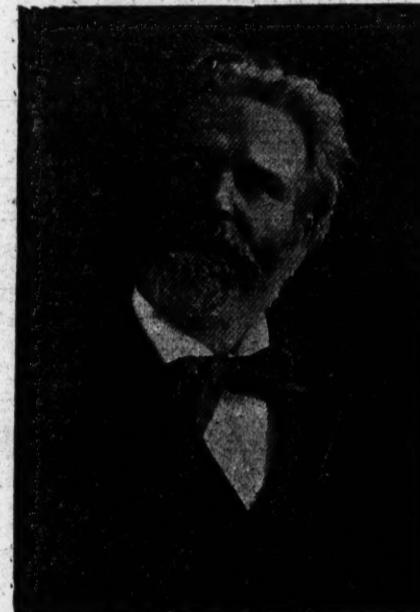
[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

There's a quiet, clever, notoriety-hating woman in Newark, N. J., whose occupation probably takes the prize for unusualness. So far as heard from Mrs. Morrison is the only woman in the country, or in the world for that matter, holding the post of official photographer to police headquarters. Her work consists in taking pictures of criminals for the rogue's gallery, which is a feature of police headquarters in Newark as well as other cities. Since criminals have begun to appreciate the possibilities of changing this appearance by a different arrangement of the hair or another style of hirsute decoration, photographs have fallen somewhat in esteem. Some day, no doubt, they will be superseded by a record of measurements, thumb marks and such things. It will probably not happen in Mrs. Morrison's day, however, and she has little fear on that score of losing her job.

She has a studio specially fitted up for her work at the top of the headquarters building, and the prisoners are brought to her under guard. She has been particularly successful in getting them to sit quietly and allow her to photograph them with no more trouble than any ordinary sitter would give. Men who have hitherto done this work have nearly always had great difficulty in getting good pictures, because the sitters would twist and turn and screw their faces up. Sometimes it was only after the guard had clubbed them into a proper frame of mind that they could be persuaded to allow the photographer to get a proper focus at all. It may be Mrs. Morrison's personality or that whatever good is left in the most hardened criminals responds to the polite feminine variation of the request to look pleasant.

After such a pleasant account of her success with her pictures it seems a pity not to be able to say that the financial end of the business is equally successful. There is no danger that Mrs. Morrison will grow rich as a result of her official labors. To be sure, \$3 or \$4 a day in addition to your income from other sources, is not to be despised, and Mrs. Morrison feels very happy over her new post. She fitted up the studio at headquarters at her own expense, and she is paid at the rate of \$1 a dozen for all the photographs she takes. She makes a dozen copies from each negative. One of these is regularly posted in the rogue's gallery, with the record of the original written on the back. The others are kept for use in identifying suspicious persons. For instance, if the police in another city have arrested a man suspected of having been previously convicted, these extra copies come in handy as he's in identifying him. Then the detectives sent to identify prisoners find these extra copies of great service to carry with them for purpose of comparison.

Mrs. Morrison is a business-like little woman, with a firm belief in the possibility of a working woman keeping the personal and domestic side of her life quite separate from business. She took up her present occupation because she was suddenly thrown upon her own resources. She had some knowledge of the work and a studio in the lower end of the city. She does all her own work except the retouching. Mrs. Morrison's opinion is that photography is a good, practical trade for a woman if she will learn the business right through. Few of them know more than one very simple branch.



EDWIN MARKHAM,
The Author of "The Man With the Hoe."
[From The Critic.]

farmer as the basis of the social order, and treats them all from the standpoint of the farmer's interests. The book is bound to be interesting and beneficial, not only to farmers, but also to all classes of business and professional men. These latter will find it an illuminating book upon social conditions, because it shows so clearly wherein the farmer is lacking, and how and in what ways he will have to advance and strengthen himself if he is to retain his power and his independence. The book will be published simultaneously in Great Britain and America about the first of next month.

[The Modern Farmer. By Edward F. Adams. N. J. Stone Company: San Francisco.]

Minor Mention.

"A Function of the Social Settlement," written by Miss Jane Addams, the head of Hull House, Chicago, is a pamphlet published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia. It deals with many phases of life and is noteworthy for its keen insight, its clear-cut statement, and its sympathetic feeling.

"Packingtown," by A. M. Simons, published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, is the fourth monthly number of the "Pocket Library of Socialism." It is a study of the work, homes and surroundings of the laborers in the Chicago stockyards and packing-houses.

"New Pointers for Amateurs," written and published by George E. Mellen, Times Building, Chicago, is a neat booklet of pleasantly-written advice to the amateur photographer which aims to put him into the right track for becoming quickly successful in picture taking. Edward Denny & Co., 207 Montgomery street, San Francisco, publish a pamphlet by S. Bloom, a member of the San Francisco bar, entitled "Practical Hints to Owners, Contractors, Mechanics, Materialmen, Miners, Architects and Builders, with References to the Mechanics' Lien Law." An appendix contains the law as amended in 1899.

The special features of the Review of Reviews for July are a discussion of the Philippine situation by ex-Minister John Barrett, lately returned from Manila; an account of "Gold in the Philippines," by Ramon Reyes Lala, a native of Manila; a sketch of the career of the late Rosa Bonheur, with reproductions of some of her most famous paintings of animals, by Ernest Knauff; an illustrated article on modern history and historians in France, by Pierre de Couvertin; "A Pilgrimage to

AN ACTOR'S MAXIMS.

RULES THAT HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO JOE JEFFERSON'S SUCCESS.

By a Special Contributor.

"THE surest way to score a failure is to imitate someone else."

This is Jefferson's favorite maxim. For years he has striven to impress his four actor sons with the notion that the truth it contains is of the greatest importance to everyone desirous of winning and keeping a place upon the stage. Yet it should by no means be understood that he would advise against a young actor studying the work of a true artist; on the contrary, he believes such study very beneficial, providing it is properly directed. He explained his views upon this point in detail last fall.

Mr. Jefferson took greatest interest, perhaps, in preparing Tom for the Rip Van Winkle scene, in which that character regains consciousness after a sleep of twenty years. Just before the first rehearsal the older man explained his plan of action:

"Now, Tom, I will lie down as if asleep," he said, in effect. "Then I will waken, exactly as I would if I were performing on the stage of a crowded theater. You must watch me intently. But you must not try to catch the gestures or the facial changes. Never mind the outer man; it is the inner man you must observe. By that I mean that you must try to discover the workings of my mind. For when I begin to waken as Rip Van Winkle I strive to put myself in the mental attitude that would have been his on recovering himself after half a lifetime's slumber. I try to express the uncertainty, the confusion, the hopes and the fears that would crowd the mind of a person passing through such an extraordinary experience.

"It isn't necessary that your interpretation should be outwardly like mine; in fact, I should be extremely doubtful of your success if it were. There will surely be some resemblance, since you, like myself, are a Jefferson, and so, no matter how you try to do otherwise, you will probably be somewhat imitative. But the great point will be to express properly the thoughts and emotions of the wakening Rip Van Winkle in your own way. Never mind just how you do this, and don't try to produce the desired effects in the same way every time; the thing you must be concerned with is your own notion of the part and your personal feelings when you are playing it.

"When it comes your turn to do the wakening act I will watch you critically, and I can certainly tell whether you have succeeded in feeling the part or not."

Six Rules for Success.

Here are more of Mr. Jefferson's maxims, as given by his son Charles B. (so named after the late Charles Burke, half brother of Joseph Jefferson and his predecessor in the part of Rip Van Winkle) to the writer:

"Never act to or at your auditors; always act for them."

"Never try to gauge the intelligence of your audience by the price of the seats."

"Always keep the promises you make to the public."

"Always do the thing you can do best." It is evident from his life-long insistence upon the value of his maxims, six in all, including the one given at the beginning of this article and his well-known rule never to allow vulgarity or impurity to find a place in his performances, that he considers their observances a potent factor in his success. With regard to his rule about keeping faith with the public, he has said many times that refunding the money at the box office does not satisfy a disappointed audience, and he prides himself that no considerable number of theatergoers was ever disappointed by him until last fall when his illness made it utterly impossible for him to go on with his engagements.

But Joseph Jefferson may not properly be spoken of as a slave to rules. On the contrary his art has always been in a state of evolution. He has been constantly on the lookout for new ideas as to effective "business," and many of the quiet touches that have made him so strong with the public have been the result of accident, pure and simple.

On one occasion, at least, however, an accident from which he expected satisfactory results did more harm than good. He was playing Mr. Golightly in "Lend Me Five Shillings," his son Charles B. being also in the cast. In that play Mr. Golightly wears a butterfly necktie fastened to the collar button by a loop of rubber string. One night the loop became unbuttoned and the butterfly fell to the ground. Jefferson was unconscious of the mishap, but he knew something had happened, for scattered auditors were laughing all over the house in that hesitating way which shows uncertainty as to whether the cause of the laughter is designed or accidental. Charles B. saw what was the matter, of course, and made signs which conveyed the truth to his father. When he understood the situation a complicated and highly comical look, expressing surprise, annoyance and relief, passed quickly across his face. At sight of this the audience, now assured that the whole thing was part of the "business" and so legitimate cause for laughter, burst into a hearty guffaw. Jefferson then picked up the tie and buttoned it again to his collar, whereat there was more laughter and a round of applause.

All this happened in less time than it takes to write it, and, the result being a hit, Jefferson determined to introduce that same business regularly thereafter, and tried it next night. But it was not in any sense a success. It seemed utterly impossible for the actor to counterfeit the facial expressions of perplexity and impatience, followed by whimsical comprehension, that had been apparent when the business was really an accident, and it had to be abandoned before the week was over.

The Rip Van Winkle Idea.

It is one of the traditions of the Jefferson family that Boucicault did not believe a phenomenally successful piece could be devised from the Rip Van Winkle idea. This view of the situation he placed definitely and frankly before Mr. Jefferson when asked to begin the work. When the piece was finished the playwright begged the actor not to attempt its production.

"You see," pleaded Boucicault, almost in tears, "the

Rip Van Winkle of the play, though young and lusty in the first act is old, gray-haired, decrepit and wrinkled later on, and, in fact, through all the best part of the piece. Now, I have studied the preference of theatergoers closely enough to know that they will not accept you as an old man, and I am sure you will play to disaster whenever you attempt that part."

But this sort of talk did not shake Jefferson's faith, and at this late date it is hardly necessary to say that the Boucicault Rip Van Winkle, as played by Joe Jefferson, scored an immediate and profitable triumph.

Getting on in the World.

Recently Dr. George F. Shrady, the surgeon-journalist, formulated a few of the maxims which he has accumulated in his journey through life, and pointed each one with an anecdote.

"Getting on in the world," said the doctor, "is generally a matter of brains, hard fighting and learning the plain lessons of experience."

"But the man who appears to have brains shouldn't be puffed up because he has them. It isn't because of anything he has done that he isn't stupid. The clever man who is conceited because of his cleverness is like a certain watch that hung in a row with a lot of other watches in a jeweler's window. This watch kept much better time than the others. Every one of them was sometimes out of order; now running too fast and now too slow, and the jeweler regulated them all by this one watch. After a while it fell into a state of great conceit with itself, and to a man who had often regulated his timepiece by its hands, its ticking seemed one day to sound exactly like self-praise."

"See how much better I am than my fellows," its second-hand clicked out, as it worked its busy way round its narrow circle, "they are entirely untrustworthy; unless someone gives special attention to them you can never learn the time of day with certainty from their dials. But you can depend upon me. I am always right."

"The man knew this, but he didn't like to hear the infallible timepiece praise itself, nevertheless, so he

"No one has asked me for a sample of my penmanship," I put in, softly.

"That time he looked at me, but there was no encouragement in his glance."

"No one wants to see a sample," was what he said.

"Still I wasn't discouraged. I got hold of a piece of paper and a pen, sat down at a desk and made a swan with flourishes, such as the old-time writing masters used to pride themselves on. Then, screwing up my courage for a final onslaught, I handed it to him. He looked at it and then at me. Maybe he liked the swan; maybe he was won over by my assurance. Anyway, his glance was somewhat softened."

"Did you make that?" he asked. "I guess we can find a place for you."

"What will you pay?" I asked.

"Five dollars a week."

"Any overtime?"

"About four hours a day at 25 cents an hour. That's a dollar a day extra. Come tomorrow morning."

"Why not begin today?" said I, fearful of losing the point I had gained.

"He looked at me hard, hesitated a moment, and then called to his chief clerk.

"Mr. Riley," he said, "give this young man a desk and set him at work immediately."

"All summer long I put in as regular hours as any of the clerks in the office, and at the end of the three months I drew my pay in gold in one lump. It was the first money I had ever earned and it seemed like an enormous amount to me. When I told my employer I was about to leave him, he remonstrated with me."

"I want you to be my private secretary," he said, "and will raise your wages. You'd better think twice before you say no, because there's a chance for you here to grow into a really fine position."

"I told him I was going into a different business; he pressed me for particulars, and I said I was studying to be a doctor. He jeered the notion."

"'Why,' he said, 'doctors never make money. Stay here and you can make a fortune; there's no doubt about it.'

"Years afterward he came to me as a patient. He was surprised when I called him by name, and he couldn't place me at all till I reminded him of the swan made in flourishes. Then he remembered me."

"You can get on in the world much better by always talking to the head man. I could never have got that place if I had been content to talk with an underling the day I started out to see whether I couldn't earn some money on my own hook."

A. A. J.

THE BICYCLE AMBULANCE.

IT IS AN INVENTION OF A CHICAGO POLICEMAN AND PROMISES TO ACCOMPLISH MUCH.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Without doubt the cycling novelty of 1899 has been the bicycle ambulance invented by a Chicago policeman. It is only necessary to mention a few points to show what a decided improvement it will be on the poorer institutions of our great cities, is quite a consideration. It can be driven to the scene of an accident much quicker than can the ambulance at present in use. The injured or sick man or woman who has to be conveyed to the hospital travels much easier on the bicycle ambulance than on the jolting wagon that dashes, with a rumble and a rush, through the city



JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

opened its cases and read an engraved name. The time-piece had been put together by the most eminent watchmaker in the whole world.

"Click away at your own self-praise," said the man. "What you say about your qualities as a timekeeper is all quite true. But the credit is due to your maker."

Despise Not Small Things."

"My first patient after I left the hospital was a little child with the scarlet fever. Her father was pretty well known in New York. I felt proud that I had won his confidence, and I worked as faithfully over the case as I ever did in my life. The child got well, and after the lapse of what seemed like a proper period, I presented my bill. There had been nineteen visits, and the bill was for \$19. The father looked it over, and then deliberately asked me whether I would like him to pay me the whole when it was convenient, or what he thought proper right then.

"I told him I was in no great hurry for my money, but I wanted the full amount of my bill. He said he'd give me \$17 on the spot; otherwise I'd have to wait. I wouldn't take the \$17, and I have never got anything. It is sometimes better to take what you can get in this world and be thankful things are no worse than they are."

To Headquarters."

"My first real victory over circumstances was won while I was studying medicine. The spring term had come to a close. I went to my father and hinted that my vacation expenses might be a little in excess of my allowance. He didn't take the hint at all kindly. In fact, he said things to 'the boy' that didn't set very well; he pointed out that I was already pretty well supplied with cash, which was true, and drew my attention to the fact that although I had been working hard as a student, perhaps, I had never yet earned any money for myself. That being the fact, I had no answer to make.

"But the next day I went down town, walked into the office of a big corporation and asked for the president. I scolded to state my business to any lesser light when that was suggested, and in due time I was ushered into his presence. The president was busy talking to someone when I entered, but I made myself known as soon as I could.

"You don't happen to want to hire a likely young man for a clerk, do you?" I asked him.

"No," he said, shortly, without looking up or stopping the smooth flow of his conversation for an instant.

"I was surprised. At first I thought of going away without further parley, but I dropped that notion as foolish. After a little I approached the president again.



BICYCLE AMBULANCE.

streets, making the drive to the hospital a terrible experience to those who are already mangled, bruised or battered so that even smooth traveling would be painful enough.

The bicycle ambulance is provided with tires larger than those ordinarily used on the bicycle, for the express purpose of making the trip over the uneven streets of a city more comfortable to the patient.

The first of these ambulance machines, for although there has been a so-called military bicycle ambulance invented, this has never been a success, is constructed by utilizing the framework and wheels of two diamond-framed tandems side by side, and about three feet apart, the same being connected by means of a light framework of seamless tubing, the whole being very neat in appearance and detachable with very little effort.

The entire machine does not weigh over 150 pounds. It can easily be operated by two men on an ordinary road at a speed of ten miles an hour, and can be controlled perfectly by means of the patent device that is connected with the wheels, and acts as a brake at the will of the rider.

FUNSTON MAY COMMAND HIS RIVAL.

[Omaha Bee:] Lieut. Charles Crawford of the Twenty-first Infantry left San Francisco with his regiment about three weeks ago, bound for the Philippines. It is quite possible that he will be assigned to Gen. Funston's brigade. It was this same Crawford who, in a competitive examination about fourteen years ago for a cadetship, beat Funston and won the appointment. Crawford went through the military academy and was brevetted a captain for gallant conduct under fire during the Santiago campaign.

OUR SWITZERLAND.

A KITE-TAIL VIEW OF THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN JUAN (Porto Rico,) June 25, 1895.—Uncle Sam's West Indian garden patch! How shall I describe it? It is different from anything that has been published concerning it. It has more curious features than any part of the South American continent, where I have been traveling for the past year, and a richer soil than almost any part of the world.

I came to Porto Rico on the government transport McPherson, and have already crossed the island from one side to the other, making many excursions through the interior. The island is a revelation to me. I have never seen a country in which nature has done so much to make a pleasant home for man.

Porto Rico is a combination of the beauties of the tropics and temperate zone. It is the new Switzerland of Uncle Sam's dominion. It lacks perhaps the grandeur of the Alps or the Rockies, but its quiet semi-tropical beauties more than make up for lack of snows and gigantic rocks. Sometimes in going over it I am reminded of Japan, and again I am carried back to the mountains of Korea or the hills of China. There are

hills and such valleys. The hills slope up in places like walls, and the valleys are gigantic capital Vs, with mountain streams dashing through them. Everything is covered with green, the dark shades of the mountains largely composed of coffee, tobacco and bananas, while the sickly green of the coastal plains comes from the sugar plantations.

In looking at the island you see that the hills rise higher in the center. It is divided by a mountain chain, which runs through it from west to east, branching out near the end in two spurs. This ridge looks just like a pitchfork with two great tines and a long handle. The joint of the fork is about sixty miles long. Not far from where they join one green mountain rises high above the others. This is El Yunque, or the "Anvil," the highest point in Porto Rico. It is 3600 feet above the level of the ocean and you can see it far out in the Atlantic and in the Caribbean.

Where the Atlantic is Deepest.

It is the top of the mountain chain which, rising out of the sea, forms the Antilles. There islands are, in fact, merely the peaks of a great mountain range which extends far down into the bed of the ocean. If the water could be taken away or walled off, you would here have some of the highest mountains of the globe. The deepest part of the Atlantic is just north of Porto Rico. In coming to San Juan I sailed over Brownson's Deep, the bottom of which is five miles under water. It was at the point in the ocean plain where the land rises and finally culminates in El Yunque. If you could shut the sea off from this point the top of Porto Rico would be higher than any mountain in the Andes or the Rockies. It would be higher than anything in the world outside the very highest of the Himalayas. The same mountain chain springs up out of the water in Cuba to a distance of 8000 feet above the sea, and in

160-acre farm, there are living on the average about ninety-four souls.

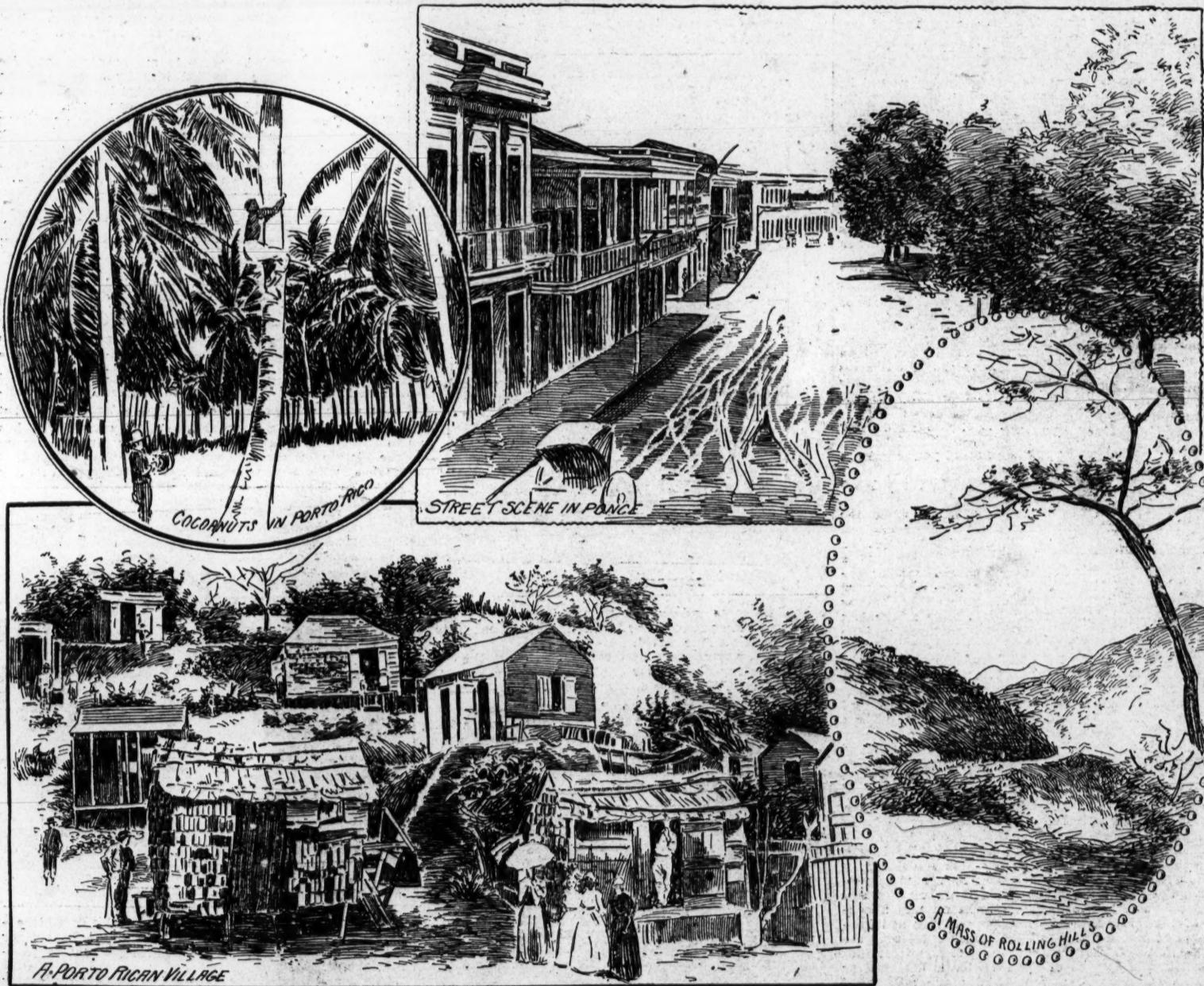
This is so notwithstanding the island has almost no manufactures. The people all live off the soil, and hence their condition cannot be compared with that of the people of our thickly-settled manufacturing States, where there are so many large cities.

As it is, Porto Rico has twice as many people to the square mile as the State of New York; twice as many as Pennsylvania, and three times as many as Indiana or Illinois. Six times as many as Missouri or Georgia and almost nine times as many as Louisiana. With such conditions it would seem a poor place for our farmers, who need at least a square mile to turn around in.

I see it stated that there are 200,000 people living in the cities of Porto Rico. I don't believe it. The country has only three cities of any size, and all the towns are overestimated. San Juan has, it is said, 37,000 people, but if so half of these live in the suburbs. By the estimates of the health officers, who made a careful canvass, there are only 16,000 people living inside the walls, and this section constitutes the city proper. Mayaguez has perhaps 10,000 people, and Ponce between 20,000 and 30,000.

The most of the so-called cities of Porto Rico would be considered little more than villages in the States. The land is divided up into municipalities, but each municipality contains not only the village by which it is governed, but all the people living for miles around, so that a town of 500 or 1000 is often put down as having from six to ten times that number. I find, in fact, the figures and statements put down in the books as to matters Porto Rican full of errors. They are made up from unreliable data, and the most of them come from Spanish books from fifty to 100 years old.

Take, for instance, the climate. About a generation



silver steams, with thatched huts clinging to the sides of the hills, down which they run; there are regions which equal the Blue Ridge Mountains in their soft, hazy beauty, and other parts in which were it not for the bananas, the cocoanut palms, the bread fruit trees and other tropical wonders you might imagine yourself at home in some of the most beautiful of our rolling lands.

A Kite-tail View of Porto Rico.

Before I describe my tour of the island let me give you a birdseye view of it. Suppose we could attach ourselves for the purpose to the tail of one of our weather kites, which, I believe, mount higher than any other kites made by man, and fly over it. We should see a great rectangular body of blue land rising, as it were, out of some of the quietest waters of the globe.

Porto Rico is about fourteen hundred miles from New York on the boundary between the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea.

It lies between the islands of Santo Domingo and St. Thomas. It is so near the latter island that you can steam there in about six hours, and so far east of Cuba that it takes our best transports two days to go from Ponce, on the south, to the city of Santiago.

Porto Rico, as we see it from our kite, is a mass of rolling hills. With the exception of a light green fringe bordering the coast it is all hills and valleys. And such

Santo Domingo, where it is the tallest, to 11,000 feet. It rapidly falls toward the east, and in St. Thomas it rises only half as high as Porto Rico above the water.

I have called Porto Rico a garden patch. It is little more than that in size compared with the United States. It is so small it would hardly be a mole on the face of Texas. It would take just about one thousand Porto Ricans if they could be sliced off and patched together to make a crazy quilt covering the United States. It is only three times as big as Rhode Island, about half as big as New Jersey, and little less than half the size of Massachusetts. You could put ten Porto Ricos into Indiana, and if you cut it up into squares it would only be sixty times the size of the District of Columbia. Its average width is about as great as from Washington to Baltimore, and its length is not much greater than from Baltimore to Philadelphia. Were it level you could walk from one end of it to the other in three days and across it in one. On a bicycle you could travel over it in a few hours from coast to coast.

The People Swarm.

Notwithstanding its smallness, however, it is more thickly populated than any of our States, except Massachusetts and Rhode Island. It has 814,000 people, or 223 to the square mile. A square mile is 640 acres. It is just a section of land. On every section of Porto Rico there are 223 people, and on every quarter section, or

ago some Spaniards wrote that Porto Rico was a country of catarrh, consumption and bronchitis. He stated that the hot, moist climate caused dysenteries and fevers and gave the land a bad name as to health. This statement has to a large extent been copied and has created a serious misimpression. Our army surgeons tell me that the contrary is the truth, and I find that the Americans who have come to Porto Rico have, as a rule, improved in health.

Take myself. When I left Washington I was considerably troubled with the nasal catarrh, for which that city is famous. I brought with me an atomizer and other remedies. The moment I landed at San Juan my catarrh left me and I have not had a sign of it during my stay here. One of the captain quartermasters has had a similar experience, and I have met a number of people who have been cured of catarrh and bronchitis since landing in Porto Rico.

A Sanitarium for Nervous Diseases.

I was talking today with Mr. Harrison, the manager of the San Juan and Rio Piedras Railroad, as to climatic conditions. Said he:

"I think Porto Rico will eventually be a sanitarium for Americans who are broken down nervously. Take my own case. I was afflicted with nervous prostration when I was in Chicago. I could not sleep and could not work. I have improved every hour since I came to

Porto Rico, and I have been at my desk from 8 in the morning until 6 every day. I am doing what would naturally be wearing work. It is, you know, the organization of this railroad, but it does not seem to affect me. Every one sleeps here.

"There is another thing about the climate," continued Mr. Harrison, "that should be contradicted, and that is as to consumption. I have looked for it, and I cannot see many evidences of it. In our street cars we do not have the disgusting hawking and spitting that you find in the United States. You will not see it on the streets, and I don't believe that the disease exists."

It is not hot here except in the middle of the day, and then no warmer than in the United States. I doubt whether Porto Rico ever gets so hot as some parts of Ohio and Indiana in the summer, and there is no question but that the Porto Ricans would roast in Washington in July and August. The air here is full of moisture, but there is a breeze always blowing which makes it rather pleasant than otherwise. The average daily temperature the year around is about 80 deg. and here at San Juan the mean monthly temperature deduced from observations of more than twenty years, is less than 70 deg. Fahr. In this period the thermometer only rose thrice to 90 deg. and it never fell below 57 deg.

With so much humidity even this heat would be oppressive if it were not for the breezes which come from the North Atlantic. They are full of ozone and they stimulate you like a cocktail. I find that I am daily doing too much, tiring myself out before I know it, and only realizing that I am worn out when I sit down. This is especially so on the coastal plains. Further back on the high lands the air is cooler and more stimulating. In fact, I should say that Porto Rico is fully as healthful a country as any of our Southern States.

Eight Hundred Thousand Sore Arms.

And this brings me to the question of the smallpox, which has been reported as raging down here this year. There have been some cases and the most of them have been removed to an island near San Juan, or put into hospitals apart from the rest of the people. The poor among the Porto Ricans herd together in such a way that it is a wonder the whole island is not infected with the disease. I will describe their life later. At present I believe there are no smallpox cases left.

The most remarkable thing in connection with the smallpox was the vaccination of the whole population under our army surgeons. When I arrived in San Juan every man, woman and child had sore arms. I saw sore arms on every country road. Sore-armed men worked in the fields, sore-armed women stood at the doors of the houses with sore-armed babies in their arms, and I saw them by hundreds in every city and village as I traveled through the interior. I venture that there were at least 800,000 sore arms here at that time.

In many cases the vaccination took so seriously as to make large scars, and it was not uncommon to see babies with scabs on their arms as big as a quarter of a dollar. In going through the poorest quarters of the cities and studying the life there I pretended at times to be a government inspector, and took a look at the arms of the people as an excuse for entering the houses to see how they lived, and I failed to find any who were not more or less afflicted.

The vaccination of this enormous number within a few weeks was one of the great feats of modern surgery. A few months after Uncle Sam took possession it was found that smallpox had broken out and that only a few in every thousand of the population had been vaccinated. It was decided that all must be inoculated at once. Maj. Azel Ames, one of our army surgeons, was chosen to take charge of the work, and he has accomplished it in a way that will be one of the wonders of medical history.

In the first place, regulations were sent out providing that a man could not get work or do business of any kind unless he was vaccinated, and that all the people must come to certain stations over the island and submit their arms to be scratched. The penalties were such that they came in hordes, and today I doubt if there are a hundred unvaccinated men, women and children on the island.

The work was carried on largely by the native doctors, under the direction of our surgeons, and thousands were treated in a day. In cases where the first vaccination did not take, a second vaccination was required, and, all told, the vaccinations must have amounted to more than a million.

Vaccinating Cattle for Smallpox.

The supplying of the vaccine matter for this work was a serious undertaking. At first vaccine points by the thousands were imported from the United States. The long sea voyage destroyed the virus and Maj. Ames found that he would have to make his own vaccine matter here.

For this reason he tried to vaccinate the Porto Rican cattle, but the results at first were unsatisfactory. Our cattle, when vaccinated, develop blisters and sores just like those which appear on the arms of human beings when so inoculated. The matter which oozes out from these sores is put upon the points used for vaccination of human beings. The Porto Rican cattle, when vaccinated, formed hard, round scabs without pus. At first Dr. Ames thought that the operation had been of no effect. By squeezing the scabs, however, he discovered that they produced drops of vaccine matter, and that from these he could make the points required.

The next thing was to establish a vaccine farm. He did this near Coamo Springs and in a few weeks had here the largest vaccine farm on record. He secured about two thousand animals ranging from eight months to one year old. The vaccination did not injure the cattle, and the big stock dealers of the island furnished them for nothing on the simple condition that they were to be returned in good order.

Each of the animals was first examined to see that it had tuberculosis or other diseases. Its temperature was taken again and again, and it was given a place on the government record. When vaccinated, it was numbered with a zinc tag and the number of vaccine points which were made from it were marked to correspond with this tag, so that an exact record of every point could be had.

During my stay at Coamo Springs I learned something of how the beasts were vaccinated. Each animal, after being tested and found free from disease, is brought up beside a folding table, the top of which stands perpendicularly against the side of the animal. The beast is now tied to the table and by a twist the top is raised and laid horizontally on the legs of the table with the beast on top of it.

Now the doctors shave all the hair from a place as big as your two hands on one side of the belly, exposing

the skin, which is as soft and tender as that of a child. This is scraped for a time with a sharp knife until the blood shows through the skin, and upon the sore spot the vaccine matter is rubbed. The animal is then turned over and a spot upon its other side is vaccinated in the same way.

It is found that nearly all the animals take, and Dr. Ames tells me he has obtained as many as 2000 points from a single beast. One of the queer things about the farm is the method of distinguishing the cattle vaccinated from day to day. Those which are treated one day have their horns painted red, those of the next day have their horns painted blue, and those of the third day yellow. In this way the groups can be easily distinguished and the vaccine matter gathered at just the right time.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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A COUNTRY WITHOUT A BIRTHDAY.

ENGLAND ALONE HAS NO NATIONAL HOLIDAY CELEBRATED IN HER HONOR.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

There is one country in the world, and one only, which has no birthday or national holiday. Nor is that country in some remote corner of the map—it is England.

Although the Queen's birthday—May 24—is annually celebrated in royal fashion, it is not a national holiday, and Englishmen and women have at last aroused themselves to the fact that they are quite alone in this respect.

"What day shall we choose for our nation's birthday?" they are now asking. "Shall it be the Queen's birthday—or the day of her ascending the throne, or any day which she herself shall name?"

There was a movement not long ago to bring forward St. George's day as the nation's birthday, St. George being England's patron saint.

The birthdays of different countries all have very good and substantial reasons for being.

January 18, Germany celebrates her national holiday; the day when the King of Prussia was first proclaimed Emperor of Germany and Prussia.

September 2 is Italy's birthday, for it was the day on which Italy became a united country.

July is a pet month for national birthdays, and starts off with July 1, which the Canadians keep as the date upon which their present constitution was given.

July 14 is France's national holiday, or the day the Bastille was taken, now our own national holiday is July 4.

Mohammedans keep November 10—Mohammed's birthday.

Every country, of course, has its fete days—often miscalled "national holidays." For example, in England Primrose day, April 19, is often called a national holiday; as well as St. Patrick's day in Ireland, and October 24, which the Irishman honors in gala fashion, as Turfutters' day, when peat as a fuel was discovered.

The Welsh celebrate Ascension day with much pomp and circumstance, nor will any one in that country work on that day, believing that a fatal accident will cut off those who go to their daily labor as usual.

May 17, the Spaniard makes merry and drinks to the health of the young King, whose birthday it is.

Honolulu is said to have more public holidays than any other city in the world.

LORD KELVIN.

It is customary among Americans, and Englishmen, too, for the matter of that, to give all the credit for the first successful Atlantic cable to Cyrus W. Field, but by right the credit should be divided. It is true that Field financed the enterprise, and that he furnished the enthusiasm and persistence without which Europe and America could never have been electrically joined together. But the laying of a cable beneath the ocean between the continents was not the only essential to the success of Field's Napoleonic scheme. A way to make the cable work, a method to insure its economical delivery at one end, of the words intrusted to it at the other, was as necessary as the cable itself, and that was a task which Field was quite unable to compass.

The man who wrought out this problem, deemed absolutely insoluble by most scientists forty years ago, was named William Thomson. He was then, as now, professor of natural philosophy at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, and was already making a name for himself in the scientific world. In 1858, when the first cable was laid, only to break a short time afterward, Thompson had the problem only partially solved; but in 1866, when the second cable was laid, the Thomson apparatus for deep-sea cabling was practically perfected. He was promptly knighted for his achievement by Queen Victoria, and the whole world has profited immensely therefrom ever since. In 1892 he was made a peer of the realm with the title of Lord Kelvin. Today, at 75, he stands at the head of the modern masters of practical science.

Considering his opportunities, the father of Lord Kelvin was quite as extraordinary a man as his son. Born of Scottish stock on a small farm in Ireland, the elder Thomson educated himself and won the professorship of mathematics at Glasgow. The son was an unusually precocious lad. He entered the University of Glasgow at 11, and, after finishing the course there, studied at Cambridge. At 18 he was upsetting the well-grounded theories of the authorities of the times in physical science. Before he was 25 he was recognized as the coming man in his line, but the world at large knew little about him till he was knighted, at 42.

Most of the men who attain scientific eminence at that age forego further hard study, but the bulk and the greatest achievements have been accomplished since then. His friends say that the older he grows the harder he works. His activity is immense. No practical or scientific problem is either too large or too small for his attention. A bare list of his patents would fill a newspaper column. They range from an improved water tap to the most intricate scientific apparatus, and include, among other things, a contrivance for deep-sea sounding that has made the navigation of unfamiliar waters twice as safe as before it was invented. For the past few years he has devoted himself mainly to electricity.

Lord Kelvin was made president of the Royal Society of London, the world's most important scientific organization, in 1891.

TWENTY MILLIONS.

NUMBER OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES.

By a Special Contributor.

"THE man or woman who is much troubled over the necessity of having an artificial tooth inserted," said a popular dentist the other day, "may take consolation from the fact that there are about twenty millions of such teeth manufactured and sold annually in the United States, allowing on an average one artificial tooth every four years to each man, woman and child in the country, including Indians, negroes and tramps.

"On the authority of the greatest manufacturer of dental supplies in the country, there are over forty thousand ounces of pure gold worked up annually for dentists' use in material for filling teeth, in plates and solders, the value of this gold approximating one million of dollars. In addition there are about fifty thousand ounces of platinum used annually by the various manufacturers of porcelain teeth, to say nothing of the large amount of silver amalgam prepared for inconspicuous fillings, such as those in the back teeth.

"There is no other profession which has made greater strides during the last few years than has dentistry, and the number of practitioners has steadily increased until now there are 20,422 dentists in the United States. Even the little towns of Alaska have their dentists, there being nine engaged in practice in the territory.

"As figures do not lie, the majority of these men cannot have very much to do, because 20,000,000 of false teeth and \$1,000,000 worth of gold for fillings, etc., divided equally between 20,422 dentists, allows only about one hundred teeth and a little less than \$40 worth of gold per annum to each dentist. As the popular practitioners in large cities use many times these amounts, many of them earning from \$8000 to \$15,000 a year in the practice of their profession, it will readily be seen that a good many of the smaller ones must fall far below the annual average.

"The use of electricity has worked wonders in dentistry. Until the discovery of the X rays it was often necessary to remove a tooth in order to learn the nature of some trouble at the root; but now the root and a portion of the jawbone may be photographed by means of the Roentgen rays, the cause of the trouble located and the tooth generally saved.

"The average person, however, considers the discovery of what is called 'dental cataphoresis' to be of far greater importance to them personally, because of its unprecedented power to deaden pain.

"Cataphoresis," continued the doctor, "is the process of driving anaesthetics into the bone tissue, or dentine, by means of a gentle current of electricity applied to the cavity itself. The method is rather interesting. The cavity is first cleansed as thoroughly as possible without causing discomfort to the patient, and is then closed with a plug of cotton just large enough to fill it without undue pressure at any point. The electrode is placed in the moistened hand of the patient, who is required to grip it just tight enough to secure good connection, the anaesthetic to be used is drawn into the barrel of the syringe and injected into the cotton. The current is then turned on and gradually increased till the proper amount is reached. If complete insulation is secured, the process is not accompanied by sensation of any kind, and the subsequent drilling which is necessary in order to cleanse the cavity prior to filling it can be done with no appreciable degree of pain. Without the aid of cataphoresis, however, there is no such thing as good workmanship in painless dentistry.

"But the new 'cataphoric bleaching' is even more appreciated by women. The bleaching fluid is driven into the tooth by means of a current of electricity in a way similar to that in which an anaesthetic is driven into sensitive dentine. Even a tooth that has become very much discolored as a result of the improper treatment of a dead nerve may be rendered beautifully white by this means. In fact, electricity is now used by the up-to-date dentist for nearly everything connected with his work. It is used for killing nerves; it propels the treadle for cutting and the mallet for filling; while light is supplied to the mouth lamp and heat to the hot air syringe by the same means.

"The dentist of twenty-five, or even ten years ago, who had not kept abreast of the times, would hardly know what to make of the many improvements in the modern practitioner's operating-room. The sterilizer, for instance, into which every instrument is placed after being used, is now considered as necessary a part of the office furniture as the treadle or the 'hydraulic chair.' The certainty that every instrument put into the mouth has been thoroughly sterilized since being previously used, means a great deal to a sensitive patient.

"Another special horror has been done away with through the invention of the dental speculum and the drainage tube. The former protects the lips from abrasion, while the latter, when placed under the tongue, takes up and carries away the troublesome 'drool,' which under the old-fashioned system of dentistry was the cause of such aversion to fastidious men and women.

"If dentistry improves proportionately during the next fifty years as it has during the last decade, by the middle of the twentieth century women will look upon a visit to the dentist with no greater dread than is now inspired by the prospect of a shopping tour. It is probable, too, that artificial teeth will become more and more natural every year. Even now the bluish white teeth so common a few years ago are seldom seen, and the porcelain fillings which are daily growing in popularity, are so identical in tint and appearance with the teeth of which they form a part that their presence can hardly be detected. Their preparation and insertion, however, require considerable skill. They are generally first shaped to the cavity, then baked, glazed and carefully inserted. The superior beauty of these fillings over the conspicuous gold ones is apparent to the people most conservative in adopting new ideas.

M. D. S.

Mme. Diaz, wife of President Diaz of Mexico, is doing some excellent work in aid of La Escuela Industrial, a school where girls are given free instruction in needle-work. Mme. Diaz is very popular in Mexico, where she is known as "Our Little Carmelita."

JULY 9, 1899.



AT THE THEATERS.

THE TIMES is in receipt of "syndicated" letter from Walter Morosco, manager of the Grand Opera house, San Francisco, regarding a controversy between that gentleman and Manager H. C. Wyatt of this city, respecting the lease of the Burbank Theater in this city, but as neither the public nor this newspaper is interested in the business differences which appear to exist between these gentlemen, Mr. Morosco's communication will not see the light through these columns. We take it that the theater-going people of Los Angeles are principally interested in having the local playhouses managed in a manner to afford the best that can be had in the way of theatrical attractions, and that quarrels between impresarios, with their attendant "back talk," are neither amusing nor instructive. Whether the Burbank is conducted as a stock theater or as a player of strolling combinations, matters little—it is the quality of the productions that count, and it is all the same to the people who pay their money at the box office whether it goes into the pocket of one man or of some other man. Mr. Morosco says in his letter that he intends to "get as good attractions as I (he) possibly can," which is gratifying, for that is precisely what must be done if the conduct of the theater is to be at once a profitable enterprise to the management and a satisfactory place of amusement to its patrons.

If Mr. Morosco gives good shows, he will doubtless do his share of the business, and if he fills the house with commonplace attractions, the result will be otherwise. Los Angeles has the glad hand in readiness to extend to the theatrical-caterer who will give the city the best that is going, no matter where he hails from, or what his name is; but the blood and thunder melodrama presented by barnstormers will not go—at least, not to the point where there is profit in the business. Give the people good plays, capably acted and adequately staged, and the Burbank will do business; otherwise, the previous history of that house will be repeated.

A sort of courteous bluntness of speech was one of Augustin Daly's traits in his commerce with men and women whose names were not enrolled on his limited list of intimates. He was neither brusque nor rude in his dealings with strangers who presented themselves to him, as a great many did, with letters of introduction, nor was he anything but kindly and considerate toward the people in his employ, says the Washington Star. He was plainspoken and scrupulously truthful, and he rarely expanded, outside the small circle of his intimate friends, into what could correctly be called geniality.

He had a great contempt for the species of stock, skin-deep gallantry, which is assumed by many people of the stage. Daly was visited by more stage aspirants of both sexes, but chiefly young women, than any other theatrical manager of his time. All, of course, wanted a trial in his employ. Most of them offered their services for nothing for long periods, the "Daly training" being their first aim, and Daly was offered considerable sums of money at different times to lend his name in exploiting the stage aspirations of well-known, if somewhat flighty, society women. He always declined to have anything whatever to do with persons of this sort. He had a fine eye for talent, and he raised many a clever man and woman into solid theatrical prominence from utter obscurity. Likewise, he was compelled to "turn down" many an aspirant. He gave them all a trial, and then frankly told them his opinion.

"You are, I am bound to say, uncommonly plain of feature," he was heard to say once to a young woman who had just done a scene from Lady Macbeth's role for him, "but you have a little—a very little—talent. Your talent, however, is really not sufficient to offset your plainness of countenance, which I deplore. A homely woman must have commanding genius, and not a mere souffle of talent, in order to force the world to accept her as an actress. Dusé is hideous, but she has genius and a very cool intellect. You have neither. You are not a Dusé, nor would you ever be. After some few years of training you might play some of the smaller parts acceptably, and even well, but I am assured that you are looking beyond a career of that sort, which is squalid and unsatisfactory at best. I venture to suggest that you abandon completely all your stage ambitions."

This was plain talk, but it was true, and Daly hadn't the remotest intention of being simply rude. The young woman, however, was not endowed with sufficient perception to understand and appreciate the words of a man who had been through the mill for forty years and who knew the theatrical game as a printer knows his case, and she took umbrage.

"You are intentionally insulting," she said, brindling. "You are studiously discourteous. I feel impelled to slap your face."

Daly was astounded. The young woman's brother, a clever man of 40, well known in New York, was standing by on the stage, and he took Daly's end of it instantly. His manner showed that his sister's words had thoroughly angered him.

"You may count yourself fortunate that I do not slap yours, where you stand," he said, addressing her. "Meanwhile, you shall apologize to Mr. Daly for that remark, which ought to appreciably lower you in your own estimation."

The young woman perceived her mistake, and she did express her chagrin over her foolish outburst of un-called-for anger when she quieted down.

Mr. Daly had few experiences of that sort, for the stage aspirants whom he was compelled to discourage, owing to their palpable deficiencies, usually melted into tears. A pretty Washington woman, now comfortably married and the mother of several children, underwent a peculiarly violent attack of stage mania about eight years ago. Her friends had complimented her for her elocutionary powers as exhibited in her rendition of "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight," and other grievous affairs of that sort, and they advised her to "adopt the stage as a career." She wanted, of course, to begin

at the top, and she went over to New York to see Daly.

"I was really quite confident that he would engage me immediately," she said the other day in describing her experience on that occasion. "I found Mr. Daly in his little office next to his theater. He was alone and working hard over an old yellow manuscript. I told him about myself and he leaned back in his chair and looked me over with a not unkind expression of countenance.

"'You carry yourself well,' he said, slowly. 'What can you do?'

"I am told that I can do the role of Portia in 'The Merchant of Venice' very well,' I said to him. 'I should like to have you go through the trial scene with me.'

"He nodded, with just a trace of a grim smile on his thoughtful face, and then he picked up his queer, old-time derby hat and conducted me back to the stage, which was dark and gloomy enough in all conscience. I wasn't the least bit nervous, and I began with all the assurance in life, Mr. Daly playing up to me in a quiet way. The whole piece was, of course, at the end of his tongue. He didn't say a word in criticism until I had finished the scene, and then he regarded me thoughtfully.

"Do you wish to have me tell you exactly what I think?" he asked me.

"Yes," I replied, my heart sinking, though, for I felt from the way he spoke that his verdict was not to be favorable.

"I do not think, then, that you are in anywise fitted for the stage—least of all, for such ambitious parts as these which you appear to attempt," he said in a kindly but very firm tone.

"I need not tell you that you are of pleasing appearance and that you carry yourself very gracefully when you are not endeavoring to act. In endeavoring to act, however, you seem to be hopelessly unnatural and awkward, and your natural grace of action quite disappears. Your voice, which is musical in ordinary conversation, you strain and take inconceivable liberties with in the recitation of lines. Something might be made of you, but I assure you that your greatest task would be to unlearn, so to speak, all about acting which you think you have acquired, just as a young man who graduates from a "school of journalism" must unlearn many things when he takes employment in a hustling newspaper office. You will have at least ten years of miserable drudgery ahead of you before you could count yourself even a moderately good actress and at the end of that period you would be very far indeed, from the first or even the second rank of competent stage women. I don't think the game would be worth the candle in your case. Do you? Believe me, I am not speaking perfunctorily nor in pursuit of any desire to be merely discouraging. There are, perhaps, many managers who would give you an opportunity on account of your exceedingly pleasing appearance, but if I were you I would not avail myself of any such an opportunity. Do you think you had better?"

"I could not reply, for I was dabbing my hanukerchief into my eyes and having what we women call a 'good cry.' Mr. Daly's tone and manner grew gentle immediately, and he spoke very kindly to me—a completely cast down, whimpering, grievously disappointed girl who did not know her own mind.

"I feel confident that a few years hence you will be disposed to thank me for what I have said to you," he said quietly, and this confidence was surely justified. Many a time I have thanked him in my heart for his kindly words of discouragement."

It is now an assured fact that the Lambardi Grand Opera Company will play a return engagement at the Los Angeles Theater about the week of July 11, presenting almost an entire new repertoire of plays, including the production in which they made one of the greatest successes in San Francisco, *"at well-known opera, 'Mignon'"*. They will also give *"The Barber of Seville," "I Puritani," "Un Ballo in Maschera," "Ione,"* and probably repeat *"Aida," "Lucia di Lammermoor," and "Manon Lescaut,"* the favorites of their last engagement in this city. The entire company returns, and it will, indeed, be a pleasure to hear Sostegni, Uberto, Marchetti, Bararacco, Repetto, Russo, Bugamelli, Travaglini and all the old favorites in their most charming roles.

The sale of seats and the exact repertoire as presented by the company and their opening date will be announced later.

The Week's Attractions.

Clay Clement, the actor-author, commences a week's engagement at the Los Angeles Theater tomorrow night, presenting his own idyllic comedy, *"The New Dominion."* Mr. Clement was specially engaged as the amusement feature of the National Educational Association Convention week, and he is a fitting star for the occasion, as he represents the progressive spirit of the American stage. He is an American actor and author, and has written one of the most delightful dramatic stories of an American type, the South. He belongs to the new school of actors, whose methods are natural, whose eyes are always trained on truth, and whose greatest triumphs are the picturing of humanity as it exists without resort to exaggeration or extravagant sentiment and methods. He has acquired the mastery of the technique of his art, and there is nothing narrow about his conceptions. His scope is broad, rich and varied in resource, and it is no wonder that he stands out today among the public's greatest favorites and best actors.

Clay Clement's play, *"The New Dominion,"* is not an absolute novelty here, having been presented in this city five years ago, but it is one of those charming stories that can bear repetition year after year with increasing interest, and which strikes a chord harmonizing with the universal heart.

The central figure, Baron Hohenstaufen, is one of the rarest characters on the stage, a refined and natural German, and Mr. Clement has achieved an artistic triumph in its interpretation. The most exacting critics have paid tribute to the genius of his impersonation which has established the actor a favorite from ocean to ocean and from Mexico to Canada.

Notable in the support is Mrs. Clay Clement, Harry Duffield, Jeffrey Williams, Nell McEwen, Phosa McAlister, T. F. O'Malley, William Mack and Gertrude O'Malley. The engagement is for the entire week, with the usual matinees.

A realistic bit of "Down East" play acting is given the first place among the Orpheum's new features for the coming week. Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne

are the players, and the piece in which they spread on New Hampshire coloring is called "Grasping an Opportunity." Cressy is considered one of the best exponents of the Josh Whitecomb school of "Rubes" extant. He was the original Cy Prime in "The Old Homestead," and Miss Dayne was the first Ricketty Ann in the same play. They have developed what is said to be a very clever sketch on the lines of their "Old Homestead" characters, and carry special scenery and stage settings for the piece.

Melville and Stetson are character artists, who intersperse in their act bits of song, dancing and imitations of stage celebrities. Miss Melville is the wife of Col. John Hopkins, whose record as a vaudeville magnate is known throughout the land. Miss Stetson is Mrs. Sam Gumpertz, her husband being only second to Hopkins in point of vaudeville fame. Judging from the praise accorded their performance in San Francisco, they are entertainers of decided originality and merit.

The four O'Learys were imported from England by the Orpheum people. They are acrobats of high class.

Last, but not least, is the biograph, which has been at the Orpheum before, and always as a strong feature of the strongest bills. A series of ten new views will be shown during the week. Among these will be a picture of the ruins of the Hotel Windsor fire in New York, showing Helen Gould's residence in the background; the launch of the Oceanic, the Brooklyn bridge, pole-vaulting by Columbia College athletes, an ice-yachting scene, and a number of comic views from life.

The Photo troupe of nine pantomimists, Francesco Redding in a new sketch, "A Forgotten Combination;" Tacianu, the female impersonator, and Fred Nuovo, with new stories and songs, are held over.

Plays and Players.

A burlesque is to be produced in New York, entitled "The Girl in the Moon."

It is an impression in theatrical circles that Ada Rehan was Daly's partner in his enterprises, and has been for the last four years.

When George H. Broadhurst christened his first comedy "What Happened to Jones," it is probable that he did not anticipate the extent of the epidemic he was starting. The latest is "What Did Tomkins Do?" and Harry Carson Clarke has it for next season.

When Julia Marlowe plays Barbara Frietchie, she will not say "shoot, if you must, this old, gray head." No, indeed, Clyde Fitch does not believe that Barbara Frietchie was an old woman, and his play makes her as young as Miss Marlowe can make her, and just as pretty.

Gustavo Salvini is said to have been so successful as an actor that his father has finally approved of his choice of a career. His style of acting is said to be much more in accord with modern methods than with those represented by his father and Ristori, although his repertoire includes most of the Italian classical tragedies.

Recent developments in the Dreyfus case suggested the revival, at the London Princesses, of "One of the Best," and the experiment has proved very successful. This melodrama, it will be remembered, is founded upon a supposed Dreyfus affair in the British army, and ends with the triumphant vindication and glorification of the alleged traitor.

London is getting two American plays without knowing their source. "Skipped by the Light of the Moon," which Louis Harrison wrote and acted in many years ago, is being used there under the title of "A Good Time," while "The Seven Ages," remembered here as a vehicle for Henry E. Dixey's mimickries, is known there as "The Merry-Go-Round."

Yvette Guilbert no longer makes such a feature of the simplicity of her methods. She reappeared in Paris the other day in a sketch supposed to take place in her dressing-room after she has left the theater. On the wall is a full-length poster of the singer. This proves to be Yvette, who comes to life, steps down from the wall and sings a number of new songs typical of many phases of Paris life.

Sara Bernhardt is in the ecstacy condition which is usual with her when she accepts a new play for presentation, the subject of present ecstacy being Rosand's new play, "L'Aiglon," (The Eagle). Mme. Bernhardt declares this play better than "Cyrano," and has chosen to cast herself for the character of Napoleon's son, the King of Rome. She says the play is patriotic, but whether the present republic or the Napoleonic dynasty is the object of the patriotism, is not disclosed. The theme is tragic.

Mrs. Leslie Carter has closed her engagement in "Zaza" at the Garrick Theater, New York. At the close of the run she had played the part continuously 163 times. Taking it all together, it has been the most phenomenal engagement any actress has played in this country. In point of actual receipts and length of runs there have been plays which excel that of "Zaza," but there never has been a run of a play for so long a time at which the entire capacity of the theater has been sold out at every performance, and this frequently a week or more in advance. In another and perhaps more important respect, Mrs. Carter and "Zaza" beat the record, and that is the extraordinary hold which both artist and play have made on the public. Usually after an engagement of several months, strong personal public interest languishes and the attraction moves along in a monotonous rut. In this case, however, the condition is far different. Both Mrs. Carter and the play are as much talked about and discussed at the present time as during the first weeks of the season. This is undoubtedly largely due to the remarkable performance of the actress in a role that is manifestly so trying. While Mrs. Carter has never permitted this to become apparent to her audiences, still it is a fact that there have been weeks at a time when her physical strength was so low that nothing but the most phenomenal determination of purpose could have prevented her from omitting one or more performances. On the opening night of "Zaza" Mrs. Carter was simply regarded as an ambitious actress. Today everyone who has seen her in the part regards her as a great one, fully meriting the title that has been given her as the "American Bernhardt."

Mrs. Carter resumes her season at the Garrick Theater, September 4, for an engagement of four weeks.

Mary Spooner, who died at Acushnet, Mass., at the age of 105 years, was said to be the oldest woman in New England. Her father, Micah Spooner, was one of the minute men in the revolutionary war, and he also fought in the war of 1812.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Weekly Review.

In the last twelvemonth more good books on music have been published than in any three or four other years of the last two decades, says a writer in the Chicago Evening Post. The stimulated interest in the subject is due, probably, to the tremendous "boom"—it can be called nothing else—of musical affairs in America.

The operatic situation has been so lively and instructive, and the influx of foreign soloists has been so big that there has ensued a flood of concerts and productions seldom approached.

Nearly all the books on music have been seized with avidity, and it is likely there will be an increased demand for them the next few months.

If you purpose going to the concerts next winter, have purchased season seats and are not sated with knowledge by the facts supplied in the notes, it would be a shrewd scheme to forego the privilege of reading "No. 5 John Street," or any other "latest novel," just to peruse some of the music volumes now on the market.

For concert-goers, it would seem at first blush the best book obtainable is one recently sent out by W. J. Henderson, the music critic of the New York Times, entitled "The Modern Orchestra and Orchestral Music." It is a splendid book, and tells precisely what you wish to know of the orchestra, unless, perchance, you are thoroughly convinced you know all you need now, and it tells in a way that may be understood by a layman.

It is a treatise of unquestioned value, and furthermore, it is not an impressionistic catch-as-catch-can description of the orchestra, but a sane and helpful discussion. You can learn from it about the world's great conductors, as well as the use and quality of the instruments, and the placing of the orchestra.

It may well be debated, says the same writer, if there is in all the literature on music a more ambitious or comprehensive tone than Lavignac's "Music and Musicians"—Apthorpe published a book of the same title, by the by, but of decidedly different caliber—and it has an American supplement by Mr. Krehbiel. But to cover the subject—and it does attempt that seemingly impossible feat—in 600 pages, is an undertaking that would make most men pause, though it did not the eminent French professor. This book is destined to become a sort of musicians' bible.

Mr. Henderson's "What is Good Music" will aid almost anyone who thinks he is above the sneers of those who profess to condemn the lover of so-called classical music. And so will Hubert Parry's "Evolution of the Art of Music," and Krehbiel's "How to Listen to Music," which, despite the unfortunate caption, is actually an admirable book.

W. F. Apthorpe of Boston compiled some of the notes he wrote for the Boston Symphony Orchestra programmes in two little volumes, "By the Way, About Music," which are delightful in their way, though not so clever as James Huneker's "Mezzotints in Modern Music."

These are but a very few books selected at random. You can find a complete list at any shop. But even if you read only one you will find your interest so aroused that you will in all likelihood determine to go a bit deeper into the subject another time.

After a study of Henderson's "The Modern Orchestra and Orchestral Music," you will discover infinitely more pleasure in such concerts; yet, on the other hand, you will not lose your taste for the music that Herr Bunge grinds out at the Bismarck Garden or that which Mr. Spiering will furnish at Thielmann's this summer.

Naturally you will recur to that old argument that you would prefer to enjoy music as it appeals to your senses, but you might as well say that you would like to enjoy Thackeray with the vocabulary you had when 10 or 12. You must study to appreciate literature, and certainly you cannot be given any phenomenal insight into music that will permit you to understand it and value it correctly unless you are a full-blown genius.

While it is true enough that music cannot be squared and measured off like dry goods, yet it is an art governed by certain rules—rules, however, that are not fixed unalterably; if they were, Tschaiikowsky's Pathetic symphony, on account of its departure from strict classic form, could not be termed a symphony. And it is necessary to have some acquaintance with these rules to gain any adequate idea of compositions played by an orchestra. Of course, the best way to become on good terms with the great compositions is to hear them often, but even that will not serve half so well as an introduction to them through the pages of some guide. Get the modern books by men like Henderson, Krehbiel, Parry, Huneker and others who are progressive; they are the best for you to read.

Musical Melange.

If the public in front knew what was going on upon the stage, how much disillusioning there would be, says Musical America. Van Dyck, the tenor, who was here last season, speaking of his colleagues and various parts the other day, said: "Susan Strong is charming, yes; she has a beautifully fresh young voice, and a fine presence. But I find that she lacks fire a little; perhaps, she is a little shy, a little timorous of looking Siegmund directly in the eyes. . . . One Sieglinde I shall never forget. As I took her to my arms in the love scene, she leaned on my shoulder and whispered softly: 'I'm going to cut sixty bars here.' And yet there are some who think, foolishly enough, that a dramatic singer should give himself or herself up to the feelings of the part and the situation."

Paderewski, who was to have played Cowen's new "Concertstück" for the first time in public at the London Philharmonic concert on June 1, was called to Poland by the serious illness of his son, and probably will not be heard again in England this season unless he be able to return for certain private appearances for which he has been engaged. The great pianist lost his wife under extremely pathetic circumstances, and since that time his domestic happiness has centered in

his son, who is a confirmed invalid. No crowned head has had doctors' fees more profusely lavished for him than has this boy, though unfortunately without securing a permanent cure, and the report of his serious illness may well awaken the sympathies of friends and admirers of the eminent artist.

In the "Fragments of an Autobiography," recently published, Felix Moscheles gives this anecdote to illustrate the jealousy of Meyerbeer:

Rossini was going along the boulevards with a friend, when they met Meyerbeer, and exchanged cordial greetings.

"And how is your health, my dear Maestro?" asks Meyerbeer.

"Shaky, cher maître, very shaky. My digestion, you know, my poor head. Alas! I'm afraid I am going down hill."

They pass on. "How could you tell such stories?" asks the friend. "You were never in better health, and you talk of going down hill."

"Ah, well," answered Rossini, "to be sure—but why shouldn't I put it that way? It gives him so much pleasure."

Actor Davies tells the following story in the New York Evening Sun:

"Conductor Kerker was trying her voice for a position in 'The Man in the Moon.' She was frail and timid. Kerker finished the test. The girl looked at him. Manager Lederer was waiting for Kerker's verdict. Kerker is renowned for his gentleness toward the weaker sex.

"How is it?" asked Lederer, unceremoniously.

"Kerker caught the pleading eyes of the girl. But he had his duty to perform. He struck three notes on the piano and left the rest to Lederer."

"The three notes were B A D."

George has absolute pitch.

Some time ago it was hinted in the foreign papers that the church authorities were not altogether satisfied with the way in which Dom Lorenzo Perosi was careering about Europe in order to direct his oratorios and completely neglecting his duties as organist of St. Mark's, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. He was to have appeared in London to conduct three of his works in Queen's Hall, but at the last moment he sent word that he could not come as he had been recalled to Rome to assist at the consistory. This is taken by continental writers to mean that he will no longer be allowed to pursue his career as a star, so long, indeed, as he is formally connected with the church. One is tempted to believe, however, that this will not be very long, for he has announced his intention to devote himself in the near future to secular music, especially the opera, and as the whole Perosi "boom" was merely the result of the church attempt to offset the pernicious effects of modern Italian opera, it can easily be seen that his period of usefulness is nearly over.

Word has been received in New York that Mme. Marcella Sembrich has signed a contract in London to return next season to this country with the Maurice Grau Opera Company. Mme. Sembrich has been engaged for sixty appearances. It was somewhat uncertain when she sailed away whether or not she would return next year. Mme. Sembrich was not content with the success she made last year in the Italian operas. She is anxious to be heard in "Faust," "Lohengrin" and "Die Meistersinger." For the latter opera she was prepared last winter, but was able only to sing part of the work at the benefit given for Anton Seidl. Mme. Sembrich had not followed the example of the other singers and mentioned in her contract the operas in which she was to appear. So brilliant was her success in the Italian repertoire, Mr. Grau has made contracts with some of the other singers which entitled them to the right to sing these roles as many times as it was found profitable to repeat the operas. Mme. Sembrich wished these roles explicitly included in her contract, and that matter remained in dispute until her meeting in Paris with Mr. Grau, when the contract was finally signed.

The Grau opera season will begin October 2 in San Francisco, where the company remains for three weeks, going to St. Louis for one week and then to Chicago, November 13, for three weeks, says the Times-Herald of the latter city. The itinerary then carries the singers to Boston for a stay of two weeks, and then, beginning December 18, Mr. Grau and his melodious force will remain in New York fifteen weeks.

It has been given out recently that Jean de Reszke has determined not to visit the United States at all during the coming season, but with reference to this the New York quidnuncs are saying that he will join Mr. Grau in New York after the "provincial" tour is at an end. The great tenor does not wish to undergo the fatigue of travel in the West, and we are assured that the diplomatic Mr. Grau, not desiring to offend the cities outside of Gotham, is willing to have it understood that De Reszke has withdrawn entirely from the game. This was the modus operandi last year, when Calvé was included in the announcement, and it is quite likely, therefore, that the gossip is correct in their current statement of the case. Two years ago, when the illness of Melba and Eames left Calvé and De Reszke to carry the burden of a four weeks' season in Chicago, the failure of that engagement proved a mortal offense to both of those singers. It appeared to them that Chicago was not appreciative, and De Reszke was so humiliated by his failure to draw crowds that he is supposed to have registered a vow never to sing in this city again.

The rush to Paris of American students, both men and women, to perfect themselves in the art of singing has this year exceeded all previous limits, says a Paris letter in the New York Tribune. Although many musical students coming here have undoubtedly talent, it is nevertheless a fact which causes many bitter heartburnings that at least half of the newcomers have not sufficient talent to compensate for the sacrifices involved by coming to Paris to study, and they had much better put themselves under the care of teachers at home. It cannot be too strongly urged upon American fathers and mothers not to send their daughters over here without proper protection. The evil results of this carelessness on the part of American parents are familiar to all residents here, and painful instances of the consequences of this oversight are frequently brought to light. American girls should be accompanied by one of their parents or relatives, and ought

never to be left to the protection of the families with whom they may be boarding. It is absolutely useless for American students to come over here with a view of appearing in continental cities where French is spoken until they have thoroughly mastered the French language and can speak it without a trace of English accent. Many American students get shipwrecked in Paris because they wander from one teacher to another in the expectation of having their voices or the manner of their tone production materially changed. They should not strain and injure their voices by excessive study, as many do. They should not economize in food, but should consider their physical welfare quite as important as their vocal culture. If they really possess great talent, they ought, then, to come here as early as possible—even before their voices are placed.

M. Lamoureux and Willie Schultz (for several years Jean de Reszke's American agent,) now officially announce in the legal columns of the French papers particulars of their scheme to produce Wagner's operas in Paris during the exhibition period. M. Lamoureux brings into the affair the sole right, granted by Mme. Cosima Wagner, to perform "Tristan und Isolde" in France, and will also devote his time and care to the direction of the artistic side of the enterprise. Mr. Schultz, on his part, brings into the scheme the lease of the Théâtre Nouveau, and will manage the business details. M. Saléza, of Covent Garden, has been offered the part of Tristan. A private joint stock company has been formed, with a capital—apparently by no means too large for such an enterprise—of \$15,000, the 150 shareholders, however, each contributing \$100 for the sake of art alone, and being mere sleeping partners, without having any voice in the management.

Notes.

Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" is to be produced in Paris next October by M. Lamoureux.

M. Camille Saint-Saëns has gone to Rio de Janeiro, where he has accepted an engagement to conduct a series of concerts under remunerative conditions.

Petschnikoff, the Russian violinist, will make his American début with the New York Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall, November 17 and 18.

Overheard, at the recent London Musical Festival, after the repetition of Saint-Saëns's "Rouet d'Omphale" (encored): "Why, that piece ends like the one they played before!"

Sir Arthur Sullivan may shortly publish his musical reminiscences. It is also rumored that he will conduct a performance of his well-nigh forgotten symphony, written aout thirty-three years ago.

Mascagni has been engaged to give a series of concerts with the Pesaro Orchestra in connection with the Paris Exhibition next year, when he proposes also to introduce his orchestra to London audiences.

It is stated that the Theodore Thomas Orchestra—of course, without Mr. Thomas—has been engaged for the Grau Opera Company for the performances in the western cities next season, including the Pacific Coast tour.

The London Daily News announces that a joint stock company has been formed for the production in London of some of the successful operas of the American musician, Reginald de Koven. A start will be made in the autumn.

The Knaben Kapella, a Hungarian band, composed of thirty-six small boys, under the leadership of Nicolas Schilzonyi, which played at the Orpheum here last year, arrived last week from Bremen on the North German Lloyd steamer H. H. Meier. They appeared in Washington on Sunday.

Francis Wilson has decided on a name for his new opera, which will be produced early in the autumn. It will be called "Cyrano," and it is said that the part suits Mr. Wilson exactly. Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith have just completed the score. It was originally named "Soldiers of Fortune," but "Cyrano" will doubtless prove a drawing card.

With the aid of a large dictionary and a map of the world, says Huneker in the Musical Courier, I discovered that Petschnikoff's name is not Russian, but Cherokee. The name is not to be spoken, but simply coughed. It means in North American Indian picture printing, "Young-Man-Not-Afraid-of-the-Fiddle." Carry the news to Thrane!

Cecile Chaminade, who has threatened annually for the last four or five years to come to this country and play the piano and conduct orchestras, has lately given a most successful concert in London. The programme consisted entirely of her own compositions, among which was a new violin solo for Johannes Wolff, yet unpublished. Mlle. Chaminade, if rumor be correct, is one of the most prosperous composers living, for it is said that her income from her songs and other compositions amounts to not less than \$25,000 a year.

The great maestro, Anton Rubenstein, was playing in Dresden at a rehearsal, to which, he having admitted some friends as listeners, a lady admirer of his brought her little boy. After the master had finished, the child, like the rest of the audience, began applauding furiously. Rubenstein, deeply touched by the incessant clapping of those tiny little baby hands, approached him, and pressing the child in his arms, kissed him, asking why he cheered so, whereupon the boy, with his softest smile, said: "Because you stopped at last" Tableau!

The late Johann Strauss left an estate valued at about \$200,000. It is to be divided among his wife, his two brothers and the Vienna "Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde." His last work was a ballet, founded on "Cinderella," but partly finished, which was to have been produced next season at the Royal Opera, in Vienna. One of Strauss's latest waltzes was called, after the artist Lehnbach, who had painted portraits of the composer and his wife, and then refused to accept a fee for them. The remains of the late composer are to find permanent resting-place in Vienna, between the graves of Schubert and Brahms.

Leonora Jackson, the young American violinist, who won the Mendelssohn State Prize, of 1500 marks, at Berlin last fall, for which artists of various nationalities, vocalists as well as instrumentalists, competed, will tour in the United States and Canada next season under the direction of Victor Thrane. Her first American appearance will occur on January 5 and 6, 1900, with the New York Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall, when she will play the exceedingly difficult Brahms's violin concerto. It will be remembered that her performance of this concerto at the Gowanda concert under Nikisch, at Leipzig, last February, created a sensation.

A LESSON OF LOVE.
A LITTLE SCHOOL MISTRESS WHO WON UNEXPECTED SUCCESS.

By a Special Contributor.

I.

GERALD GORDON, the new school superintendent for the town of Peacedale, was young, that is, comparatively young, say, not more than 32 at the outside, and for some reason best known to himself, a bachelor.

He was not what would be called a handsome man, exactly, but he was the possessor of a graceful, well-knit figure, and a clean-cut, self-reliant face, from which a pair of honest gray eyes looked forth unflinchingly upon the world.

Just now they were looking into a pair as honest as his own—the troubled blue eyes of Ethel Ellis, the teacher in one of Peacedale's half-dozen schools. Troubled was not their natural expression, but troubled they certainly were at that moment.

"I am sorry, Mr. Gordon, that you should have heard such poor reports of my school," she said, looking the new superintendent frankly in the face. "Yes, I am very sorry, indeed—" and the speaker's eyes certainly looked as if she meant it; in fact, Gerald Gordon was almost certain he detected a tear in one of them at that very moment—"but I don't think it is wholly my fault. I have tried hard enough to keep order, and if the three or four big boys who have made all the trouble had a spark of chivalry or manliness in their nature I should have no difficulty in controlling the school; but do you know, Mr. Gordon, there are boys who simply won't behave, and there is nothing in their make-up, no sense of fairness or justice, no gentlemanly instincts, absolutely nothing to which one can appeal to induce them to do so?"

"You put the case rather strongly, Miss Ellis," replied the new superintendent, thoughtfully; "but, after all, there is little doubt that you are right. Such boys are natural-born bullies, and cowards as well. There is nothing that appeals to them except a good thrashing, and you are almost too slender to attempt anything of that kind."

"Oh, I shouldn't think of such a thing, Mr. Gordon. I am too tender-hearted to punish my pupils. It would hurt my feelings worse than theirs, I am afraid, and if I cannot conquer them by love I shall have to give up doing so at all."

"You would have an easy task before you if I were one of the pupils," said Gerald Gordon, with a glance of admiration at the blue eyes before him.

The petite and attractive school-ma'am smiled for the first time during the interview.

"I'm not so sure of that," said she, archly. "If you were a boy again—and, of course, you couldn't be one of my pupils unless you were—perhaps you would be just as incorrigible as any of the rest of them."

"Do you really think so, Miss Ellis?"

Her blue eyes fell before the ardent glance of his gray ones.

"Well, I—I hope not," she stammered.

"Thank you," said he, with a graceful bow; "and now, Miss Ellis, if you will ring the bell for the children to come in I will remain an hour or so while your classes are reciting and see if there are any suggestions to be made. Perhaps your unruly boys will behave while I am here."

"I'm not sure about that. They may take advantage of the opportunity to show off before a visitor. Of course, none of them know yet that you are the new superintendent."

"That's good. That will give me an opportunity to see how they behave when they are off their guard."

II.

A moment later the girls came hurrying in, with faces flushed from their exercise in the open air, and quietly took their seats. The majority of the boys did the same, but bringing up the rear were half a dozen of the larger boys, scuffling and shoving each other about, and behaving in anything but an orderly manner.

They kept it up until they were inside the schoolhouse door, and when the embarrassed teacher requested them to come to order, the one who was evidently the ringleader sung out: "All right, ma'am; just as you say!" and then, reaching out and deliberately upsetting an empty bench standing a few feet in front of the rest, he swaggered to the back part of the schoolroom and took his seat.

"Peter Crane," said the teacher, quietly, "you will please walk back here and pick up the bench that you upset."

But Master Crane, a thick-set, bullet-headed youth of 16, was very busy with his books just then, and apparently failed to hear the teacher's command.

"That is a fair sample of what I have to contend with. Now, what can one do with a boy of that kind?" said the frail, young teacher, in low tones, turning helplessly toward the new superintendent.

Like a flash Gerald Gordon was on his feet, with flushed face and eyes blazing with indignation.

"Peter Crane," he began, in firm, even tones, "I am the new superintendent of schools for Peacedale, and I would like to know if you intend obeying your teacher's request to pick up that bench which you purposely upset?"

"I dunno," muttered Master Crane.

"Well, I know, young man!" rejoined the new superintendent, briskly. "You are going to pick up that bench, and you are going to do it inside of one minute by the clock or get a thrashing that you will have good reason to remember for the rest of your life!"

Master Crane gazed dazedly at the new superintendent for a moment, and then he came slowly forward, and, picking up the bench, replaced it in its original position. Then, casting a scowling look in the direction of his teacher and the superintendent, he turned and shuffled back to his seat.

"Not much there to work on," said Gerald Gordon, in tones intended only for the teacher. "It is just as you said, Miss Ellis; there is nothing in such a nature to appeal to. The only thing that has any effect on that sort of young man is physical force, or the fear of physical force. The fear of it answers as well as the reality in most cases, as I have found in my experience."

that boys who behave in that way are invariably cowards at heart."

"No doubt you are right, Mr. Gordon, but, you see, I'm not big enough to frighten them, and as nothing else seems to answer the purpose I am having rather a bad time of it trying to keep them within bounds. I wouldn't care so much, but this is my first term at school-teaching, and I wanted to make a good record, so I could retain the place, as I am fond of teaching and would prefer making a living in that way to any other. I presume, however, that the school committee won't want me another term unless I can manage somehow to keep better order—and if they dismiss me I'm sure I don't know what I shall do."

"Well, Miss Ellis, if I were in your place I shouldn't be at all discouraged. Keep on doing the best you can with your school, and I will get around as often as possible and assist you in straightening matters out in case I find it necessary to do so. I think I shall be able to visit your school three times a week, or perhaps oftener for the present, and if there is anything requiring my attention at any time I trust you will not hesitate to let me know."

She accompanied him to the door when he rose to go, and as they shook hands at parting she said:

"I am sorry you have such a poor impression of my school to carry away with you on the occasion of your first visit, Mr. Gordon. It seems really too bad."

Her voice trembled as she spoke, and the big blue eyes, as innocent and confiding as a child's, looked up with pathetic helplessness into his.

"Never mind, little girl. Keep up your courage, and things will come out all right in the end," basely uttered Gerald Gordon, and then with a sympathetic pressure of the hand he turned and strode away.

III.

And during the rest of that long summer day, and the many long summer days that followed, that dingy little schoolroom somehow grew brighter and brighter—but even in the sanctity of her own chamber, with only her conscience for confessor, pretty Ethel Ellis dared not whisper to herself what it was that had caused the change.

That was a secret, sacred to her heart alone, the mysterious, world-old, yet over-new and precious secret which many a daughter of Eve has cherished, alas! in vain, and carried unconfessed to her grave.

Was that to be her fate? Doubtless it was, she told herself, for there was no reason why any one should love or care for her. She was only a school teacher struggling for a living, working hard, not for luxuries, but for the bare necessities of life. Mr. Gordon was very polite and kind to her, it was true, but probably not more so than he would have been to any woman situated as she was.

The school term was fast drawing to a close, and as yet no word had come to Miss Ellis regarding an engagement for the term to follow. For some time she had been in daily expectation of hearing from the School Committee, but as day after day passed and no message came for her she began to fear the worst.

None knew better than she her shortcomings as a teacher, and how utterly she had failed in checking the turbulent element in the school until it had been awed into reluctant submission by the frown of the new superintendent. Since his advent she had succeeded in keeping better order, but there were times even yet—too many of them, she sadly realized—when the school got beyond her control and gave her many uneasy moments.

Though she had done her best, she felt that her teaching that first year had been far from a success; but she hoped, oh, how eagerly she hoped, that they would give her another trial!

But if they did not, she felt that she could not blame them. It would be only what she deserved. She was too weak, too soft-hearted, to teach school. As she thought of it she fairly hated herself for being a woman. School had been dismissed for the day, the scholars had all gone home, and as Miss Ellis was following out this train of thought and clearing up her desk preparatory to taking her departure, she suddenly exclaimed:

"Oh, dear; I'd give anything if I were only a man!"

Just then a quick step crossed the threshold, and a cheery voice sung out:

"Fie, fie, Miss Ellis, what a wish that is. But, of course, you don't mean it."

"Of course I do, though I didn't intend you to hear

me, Mr. Gordon," responded Miss Ellis, blushing vividly as she turned toward the speaker. "I'm sick and tired of being only a woman."

"Why, I wouldn't have you anything else for the world," exclaimed Gerald Gordon, moving a step nearer and earnestly gazing down at the troubled face before him. "Only a woman, you say, but to me you are the dearest, sweetest and best little woman in the whole world, and I need you just as you are. Miss Ellis—Ethel—I love you. Will you be my wife?"

A few moments later, as they were walking slowly homeward side by side, she glanced shyly up at the stalwart lover upon whose arm she was leaning, and said:

"A dreadful suspicion has just come into my mind, Gerald. I believe you proposed to me out of pity, because—because I'm a failure as a schoolteacher, and if so I wish to revise my answer. It is love I want, not pity."

"Why, dearest, didn't I tell you that the committee re-elected you for another term at their meeting last night?" exclaimed Gordon, smilingly. "I meant to, but more pressing news got ahead of it. You received a unanimous reelection, but I took the liberty of declining for you on the ground that you were about to accept a private school, with a more tractable pupil; in short, that you were soon to become my housekeeper."

"Why, Gerald! How dare you tell them that, when you hadn't even asked me yet? I'm almost tempted to punish you for your temerity by—by—"

"What, dearest?"

"Making you wait a whole month longer before I marry you."

WILL S. GIDLEY.

JAPANESE GARDEN IN A BACK YARD.
IT BELONGS TO A NEW YORK MAN, AND HAS A CURIOUS EFFECT, SET IN A BIG CITY.
[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

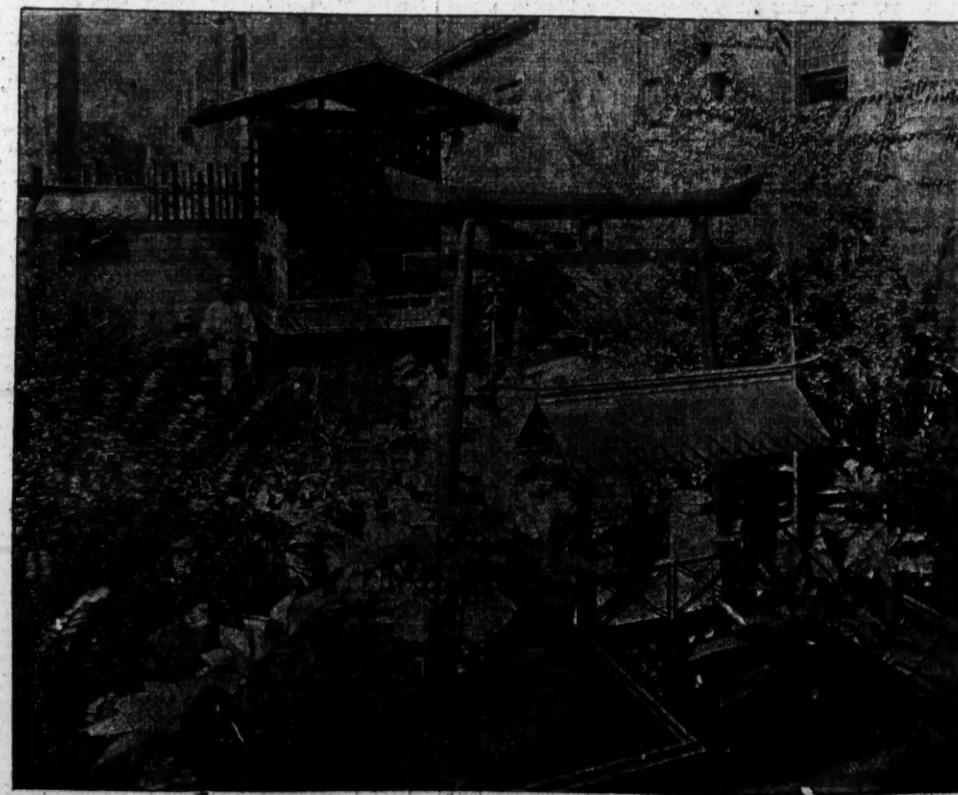
The Japanese garden shown herewith is located in the midst of the barren yards in the older portion of New York City. It belongs to Julius Hoffman, a German physician, who has constructed it after making a visit to Japan. The Japanese idea of representing a miniature landscape is followed; small trees and plants are arranged in the distance, and larger ones in the foreground, giving the appearance of a greater perspective.

But the most picturesque effect is hidden by the foliage. It is a winding rivulet flowing from a lake which is fed by a waterfall, constructed in the further corner of the yard. It winds around beds of Japanese flowers, under a pretty arched bridge, and forms little pools and cascades. To get this effect the ground had to be given an incline of five feet, which required fifty cartloads of earth.

The torii, or Japanese arch, in bright red and black, is such as is seen near all Japanese palaces, on which the sacred birds of old rested. They are always made to look old, even if the wood has to be "treated." The summer-house and all the other woodwork is of chestnut, of fine workmanship, and decorated with the usual symbols. There are covers for Japanese pottery and stone work, and a bell which is rung by the wind. The paths are of bright round stones, which, to the Japanese, represent the islands of their country. The water abounds with frogs and turtles, and even a small crocodile and a snake are to be seen here.

Nearly in front of the doctor in the picture is what is called Ishitoro. This is in shape like a little Japanese house, the windows on the sides being covered with oil paper. At night, when the Japanese lanterns are lighted, this is also illuminated inside, appearing like a house in the distance. These are found in all Japanese gardens, and invariably tune the soul of their owners. Near the gate is a Japanese washstand, and the first symbol to greet the eye is that of "Jehu"—liberty.

The doctor believes in being out of doors, and finds his novel grounds a means of recreation. During warm weather he has his meals served out here, under an awning. The Japanese foliage was quite expensive, and altogether the garden cost nearly \$1000. F. M.



BACK YARD JAPANESE GARDEN.

EARLY CATALINANS.

INTERESTING EVIDENCES OF THE SKILL OF A PREHISTORIC RACE.

By a Special Contributor.

WHAT became of the early inhabitants of Santa Catalina Island? There are evidences everywhere of a dense population having once inhabited its rugged mountains and cañons, but none are left to tell the tale of their taking off. At every level spot where the numerous cañons debouch on the coast there will be found a burial-ground densely packed with the bones and household implements, of stone or bone only, which were once the possessions of the animated representatives of the remains found in these charnel houses. Old camping-places, where fires must have been kept going for ages to so blacken the earth and leave the mass of detritus, are met with everywhere, and mounds of shells, interspersed with broken mortars and pestles, indicate the locations of long-used camps. Even in the interior of the island, at a distance of several miles from the sea, from which their principal supply of food was procured, are evidences of numerous camps, which, from appearances, contained a large population.

A Dense Population in Cabrillo's Time.

Cabrillo, the first explorer to pass this way, of whom

stones, which may have been used either for weapons or sport; bludgeons, sacrificial stones, stone imitations of whales and fishes, bones and shellfish-hoops and jewelry, wampum, their money or medium of exchange, which was usually the large end of a small conical shell, through which a hole was pierced, and which shell is now used in making the shell portieres which have become a popular fad among the later inhabitants; bone whistles, spears, needles, and many articles for which no use can be imagined. Everything was made of stone or bone, showing the antiquity of the race and their isolation from the progressive spirit of the world. No metals are ever encountered, and the race lived and died, no doubt, without the knowledge that the world contained anything better than that which they possessed.

These people must have drawn their food supply very largely from the sea, for the island, unless under far more favorable conditions than now prevail, could scarcely have been made to provide sustenance for even a corporal's guard of that great company. If such was the case it becomes a mystery how, with their crude appliances, they managed to catch the gamey fishes of these waters, or were able to detach the muscular abalone from his vise-like hold on his native rock. We compare the fancy tackle of the sportsman of today, with his silver-mounted, agate-tipped rod and ball-bearing multiplying reel, and line as strong as steel, with the rude bone or shell hook and seaweed line of our predecessors, and the wonder grows apace. We plumb ourselves on our skill in taking fish with light tackle, but surely to the man with a line of kelp belongs greater credit.

An Intelligent Race.

The prehistoric inhabitant was artist, artisan and sportsman. He fashioned his own hook from an aba-

out later. So numerous were the workings in this valley that the place was called "El Porto de las Ollas," or the Port of the Pots, which finally became contracted to "Pots' Valley," and is now known as Empire quarry.

A New Kind of Marble Found.

The stone was found to be a marble of the serpentine order, but as it was unknown here specimens were sent to the Smithsonian Institution, where experts gave it the name of "verde antique," stating that it was entirely new to the mineral industry. It has wonderful tensile strength and great density, weighing 180 pounds to the cubic foot. It is without grain, and even a thin slab requires a vigorous blow to shatter it. One grade is comparatively soft, and can be readily turned in a lathe and worked to any desired shape, and this is the grade the artless Indian discovered and made use of. There are other grades as hard as granite. It takes a superior polish, and is of a black and green color, beautifully mottled. It is the only known stone from which goblets, tumblers, cups and saucers can be turned. It can be turned down to the thirty-second of an inch. Evidently these benighted old Indians could give the present generation many pointers, notwithstanding the superior airs we arrogate to ourselves.

The kaleidoscope in "El Porto de las Ollas" has been turned since the passing of the red man, and instead of the Indian industriously pecking away, manufacturing his metate, a pebble his only tool, a different view is presented today. Not a quarter of a mile away from "Pot Rock" is the scene in the other illustration, where has been installed a steam plant and huge machinery and great gang saws are converting this marble into slabs from three to nine feet long, the size being only limited by the capacity of the saws. S. J. M.

ALEXANDER AS A MURDERER.

THE WORLD-CONQUEROR'S PASSIONATE ACT AND NO LESS PASSIONATE REMORSE.

Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell University, who has lately been offered the presidency of the University of California, is the author of an article entitled "Alexander in Anger and in Love," in the July Century. In it he tells of his killing of Clitus, and his marriage to Roxane. At Samarkand, at a feast in honor of Dionysus, the brilliant cavalryman taunted the King, being provoked thereto by certain courtiers:

"Clitus's friends, in hope of preventing a collision, hurried him out of the room, and Ptolemy led him away out of the citadel and beyond the moat; but his fate and the folly of wine drew him back. In a moment he had entered at another side of the banqueting hall, and raising the portiere that hung before the door, stood defiantly there, chanting in tone of reckless challenge Euripides's verses of discontent from the 'Andromache':"

Alas, in Greece how ill things ordered are!
When trophies rise for victories in war,
Men count the praise not theirs who did the deed,
But give alone to him who led the meed.

"A few words brought the import of the well-known passage. The apparition at the doorway was sudden as the challenge was insulting. Quick as a flash the impetuous King snatched a spear from the hands of a guard and hurled it at the figure by the raised curtain. The deed was done. The friend of his childhood, his life companion and rescuer, lay gasping out his life.

"Quick came the rebound from the fury of anger in a passion of remorse. Alexander bent by the side of the prostrate body, drew out the fatal spear, and would have turned it against himself, but his companions seized him and led him away by force to his chamber. There he lay through the night and through the day, writhing in the torment of remorse and self-reproach. Now he would call Clitus by name as if to awake him from death, now implore his forgiveness, now chide himself as murderer of his friends, now call the name of his nurse Lanice, Clitus's sister, and, as if she were present, abuse himself in self-accusation before her: 'How ill have I repaid thee, kindly foster-mother, for all thy care in rearing me! Thy sons thou hast given to die fighting in my behalf; thy brother I have slain with mine own hand.' When the first storm of grief had spent itself, he lay still upon his bed, neither eating nor drinking, nor uttering a word.

"So for three days, until the fear spread through the camp that he might become demented. Men came to plead with him that he should face his work and put his grief behind him; but he listened to none of them, till finally 'specious platitudes of kismet and predestination began to soothe, and a sophist Greek infused a baleful balm, reminding the successor of Darius that Emperors stand above obligation and above law.' Still the deed remained a burden upon his soul, and the memory of it seems to have embittered the remainder of his life. Perhaps it added something of the hardness we cannot fail to note creeping in upon his temper during the latter years. Continuous life in the hard experience of war, coupled with the unnatural excitements of risk and enormous success, might well have been expected to show their effects in his character; but this incident alone cannot be made, prominent as it has been in the accounts of his life, to carry the whole argument."

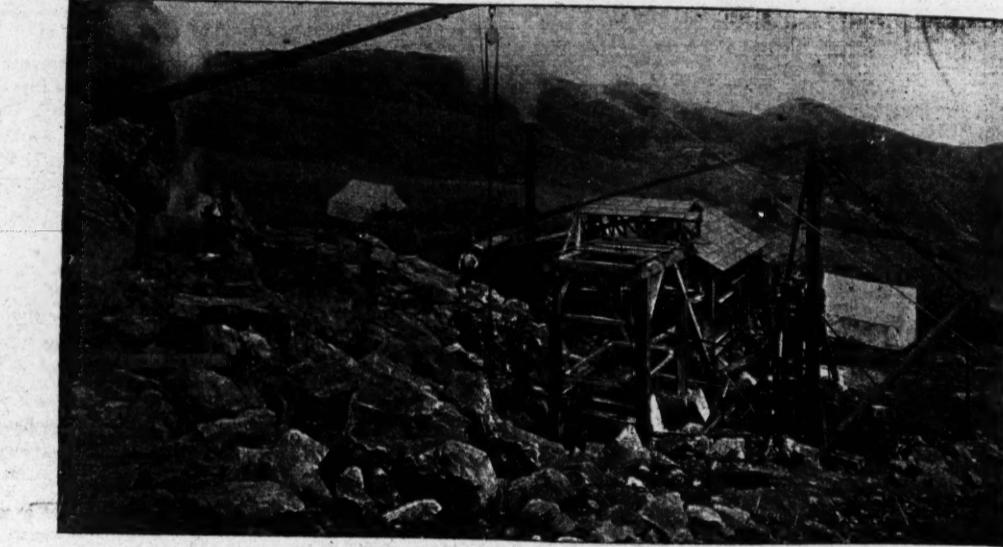
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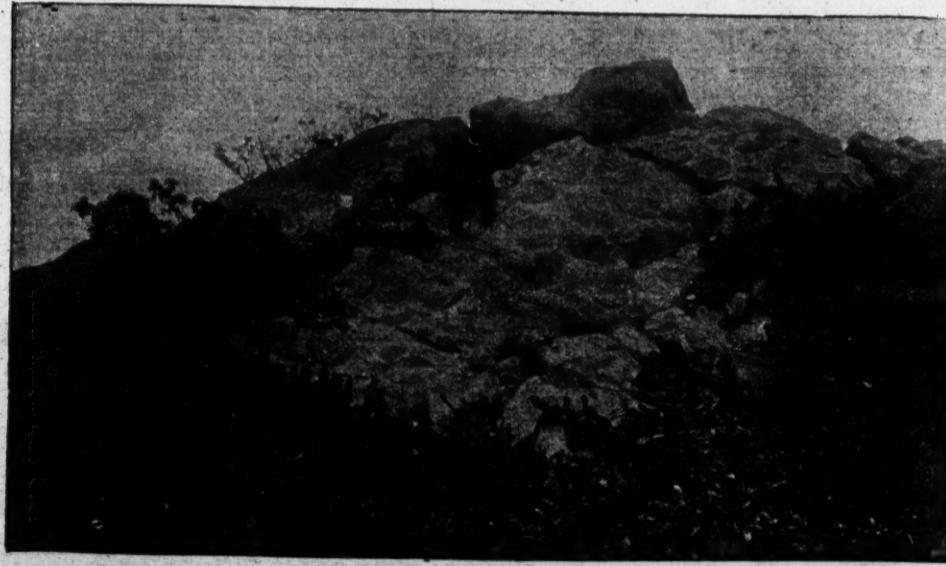
NATURES
GENTLE LAXATIVE
SYRUP OF PRUNES
ALL DRUGGISTS



SERPENTINE QUARRY OF TODAY.

we have any record, in 1552, named the island San Salvador, and remarked that it contained a dense population. Later, in 1602, Vizcaino passed this way, and spent some time about the island, to which he gave the name of Santa Catalina, ignoring Cabrillo. He also stated that the island contained a large population of a very superior race of Indians—tall, well-formed and light of color. They are described as being of a peaceful disposition, which they showed by motioning the explorers to come ashore, and dropping their bows and arrows as an earnest of good faith. They had boats which, says the historian, would carry twenty men, and were expert boatmen and fishermen. They were religious in character, and one of their

alone shell, with the aid of a pebble, and did it well. He made his own culinary outfit, which, while not so extensive as now adorns our kitchens, must have represented much labor. Some of his mortars, or metates, were beaten out of granite boulders, and must have required months of constant labor to complete, and some are artistically ornamented. Some were formed of the vertebrae of the whale, but the larger number of those found on this island were made from a stone which was softer and more easily worked than granite or basaltic stone, and yet is more durable. It frequently showed a greenish hue, and when a geologist dug up an imitation of a whale, in stone, neatly polished and showing a beautiful sea-green color, his at-



ANCIENT POTTERY.

temple is described as being a circular affair, built partly of stone and partly of poles and brush, in the center of which was an idol, and the whole elaborately ornamented with feathers. A hundred years later we learn they were still present on the island, and there seemed to be no apparent reason for their voluntary abandonment of their island home, and whether wars, pestilence, or the mission padres were responsible for their disappearance will probably remain an unanswered question.

Archaeologists and relic hunters have despoiled most of the burial-grounds, and have carried away many tons of relics, large numbers of which have been collected at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., consisting of mortars, or pots, with pestles for grinding acorns, nuts, etc., flat, plate-like stones, small, hollowed-out stones for dishes; curiously-fashioned

tension was riveted, as it was a stone unfamiliar to him. Investigation proved it to be unique. Search for its source discovered a mountain of it near the center of the island, about four miles east of the Isthmus. Here was found the Indian pottery, or factory, from which their pots were taken, one of the accompanying illustrations showing the workings on the face of one of the rocks. Conclusive evidence as to how the mortars were formed is here found, as the workmen seem to have been interrupted and left their pots in all stages of incompleteness. In some cases they were formed by beating out a hole in the face of the rock of the size wanted. Then the rim, of the thickness desired, was left, and the surrounding stone was beaten away to the depth required, and the vessel detached, ready for use. In other cases the ball of stone, of the desired size, was beaten out and left to be hollowed

CARE OF THE BODY.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR ACQUIRING AND PRESERVING HEALTH.

TUBERCULIN AND CONSUMPTION.

Referring to statements that have appeared in this department regarding the various asserted cures for consumption which are brought to the attention of the public from time to time and become more or less fashionable, a local physician, who makes a specialty of lung diseases, and is said to have achieved a considerable amount of success in his practice here, sends The Times the following argument in favor of tuberculin as a remedy for consumption. The Times gives space to this statement, as a contribution to the other side of the question:

"Preventable disease destroys much more life than war, the statisticians say. This fact alone justifies an international congress like that recently held in Berlin, Germany, to consider the best means of suppressing tuberculosis.

"Little that is new in regard to mortality from tuberculosis was brought out, though it was shown that of the large cities of Europe, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Vienna and Budapest show the highest death rates from consumption, and Naples and London the lowest. It was shown that in France alone the number of deaths every year from this one cause reached the appalling total of 150,000, and that the disease works its greatest havoc among people between 20 and 30 years old.

"Considering the matter of treatment, both preventive and curative, great stress was laid upon the necessity of sanitary provision against its spread, and it is to be hoped that much good may result from a concert of action by all countries acting under the advice and direction of these scientific men. It is said the most striking figure in the Berlin congress was the venerable Prof. Virchow. His utterances on questions like those under consideration at this time possess peculiar value. He thinks that the danger of infection through fowls has been overestimated; that from swine, though not so great as from cattle, is nevertheless serious and deserving of special attention, though even in cattle the germs are localized, and if care and intelligence are exercised in the slaughter-house the flesh of an infected ox can be sold with propriety.

"Regarding the value of tuberculin, the eminent German expresses himself with confidence, and as a test for diagnosing the disease he pronounces it 'almost infallible,' and believes that no animal which is not subjected to this test should be admitted to any country abroad.

"Dr. Brieger, who is in charge of the Bacteriological Laboratory of Berlin, goes a step further, and insists on the curative power of tuberculin. He indicates that its efficacy has its limitations, but says that the pessimistic reaction that followed the first premature announcement of Koch's discovery, was unjustified. If its use is persisted in long enough, he says tuberculin will betray a distinct healing influence.

"There is a certain advanced stage of consumption known as secondary infection, when it has been customary to regard the patient's condition as hopeless. But Dr. Brieger declares that help has been rendered by tuberculin, even when secondary infection has set in. Dr. Brieger's utterances on this subject are entitled to heed, as no one in the world is so well placed as he to know what he is talking about.

"In further support of the efficacy of the tuberculin treatment the experience of the Koch Institute in Berlin was cited. In this institution a great number of consumptive patients are annually treated with Koch's tuberculin, and a large per cent. of cures recorded.

"In this country, also, are to be found many of the leading medical lights, who are strong advocates of this system of therapy, though in nearly every instance those who have been the most successful have been specialists in this line of work rather than those who are in the general practice of medicine. This is not to be wondered at. The multiplicity of perfection in any one branch of his work, and he can only have a vague and general idea of it all, with no time to devote to special study or original investigation, and it is absurd to expect the highest perfection in all of the various branches pertaining to the healing art. The specialist here, as in Europe, is becoming more a necessity each year, as both the causes and the art of treating disease are becoming better understood.

"That consumption is curable, especially in the early stage, is an accepted fact. Prof. Jaccoud says, in his work on phthisis, that 'pulmonary phthisis (lung consumption) is curable in all its stages, and in its two forms, the ordinary and the pneumonic.' Tyndale says, 'Consumption is curable.'

"It has been the belief of the great physicians of Europe that consumption is curable—Celsus, Galen, Willis, Laennec, Rokitansky, Shuller, Virchow, Klebs and Koch. In this country, Lindsey, C. T. Williams, Austin, Flint, Pepper, Loomis, Osler, Whittaker, Von Ruck, Dennison and Whitman are among those who say that chronic pulmonary tuberculosis is not necessarily a fatal disease."

Another correspondent writes to strongly indorse the use of tuberculin injections and medicated air, stating that his health was vastly improved by this means.

It may be added that tuberculin, which is used more or less frequently by most physicians, is regarded by a majority of them as an excellent means of diagnosing phthisis, while most of them do not regard it as a certain cure. The difference between a means of diagnosis and a cure is about the same as that between a burglar-alarm and a revolver. The former will let you know when there is a burglar in the house, while the latter, if judiciously used, will generally dispose of the intruder in a manner satisfactory to the householder, if not to the burglar. Both revolvers and cures, however, sometimes miss fire.

* * *

There are no people on the face of the earth among whom nervousness is so common as those of the United States. The reason for this condition of affairs is not difficult to discover. In fact, most of us realize that we, as a nation, are going "the pace that kills."

While the high pressure at which life is conducted in

this country is responsible for most of the nervousness that prevails here, this cause does not generally act directly on the nerves, but indirectly, through a breaking-down of the digestive organs, due to the absolute indifference, which so many Americans display to the common laws of health, if indeed, they are acquainted with those laws.

It is a curious fact that, while there is, perhaps, no other country in the world where so much is written and said on hygienic subjects—where there are so many health foods and preparations—yet there should be such a general contravention of the simplest laws of health, in eating and drinking. It is this that has made dyspepsia a national disease, and has forced many into a study of the laws of health.

In Good Health for July, Dr. J. H. Kellogg maintains that nervousness is, in nine cases out of ten, caused by a general demoralization of the digestive organs. He says:

"The causes of these nervous disturbances are varied; the most common of all, however, is indigestion. Yet the majority of people who suffer from these morbid sensations feel no pain or discomfort in the stomach. But when the mouth and the contents of the stomach are examined, they are found to contain poisons generated by decaying food substances. The tongue of a person affected in this manner is covered with germs. This is positive proof that poisons are being absorbed into the blood, and that the whole body is disturbed by them. The physician knows that this is the root of the trouble, but it is hard to make the patient believe it, because, according to his opinion, he has no difficulty with his digestion.

"There are thousands of people living under a terrible burden of nervousness simply because their stomachs have fallen into such a state that the food they eat becomes poisoned, and the poisons distributed throughout their bodies manifest themselves not only in all these various nervous sensations, but in dullness of thought, irritability, and numerous other disagreeable ways. Perhaps the sufferer is a business man. He runs up a column of figures, and forgets how much it is. He has to go over it two or three times before he gets it right. He is perplexed and confused in various ways, and sends twice as much time as he ought on everything he does, just because he cannot concentrate his mind upon his work. Perhaps he falls into a chronic state of inattention, and finally becomes incapable of doing business. Or the sufferer may be a woman, a housekeeper. Nothing goes right in the home. She has 'nervous spells,' and is obliged to go off by herself and 'have a good cry.'

"Now these manifestations do not grow out of a diseased condition of the brain or spinal cord, as is often supposed, but they come from a foul stomach, which is sending poisons to every part of the body.

"One is just as surely poisoned in this way as if the poison were injected beneath the skin by a hypodermic syringe. This theory has proved true in so large a proportion of the cases coming under my care that I am convinced that these morbid conditions of the alimentary tract are responsible for at least 99 per cent. of all the nervousness of which people complain.

"I ceased, long ago, to try to treat nervous symptoms except in a palliative way, but have made it a point to strike at the root of the trouble—the stomach. When you find a Canadian thistle growing in your yard or garden, you do not stop with cutting it off even with the ground. It is of no use to touch it unless you dig it up, roots and all. Every fiber must be destroyed or it will surely spring up again. It is just as necessary to strike at the root of stomachic ills."

"Of course there are other causes of nervousness besides indigestion. Some people are born with diseased nerves. There are also reflex causes which affect the nerves. Local irritations of various sorts may become so great as to produce a chronic condition of nervous exhaustion. But in the vast majority of cases this disagreeable and dangerous state may be traced directly to the poisoning resulting from indigestion. When the causes of indigestion are removed and the stomach is allowed to resume its normal action undisturbed, the nervousness, the irritability, the headaches, the dullness, disappear, and the stomach becomes once more a silent, unconscious organ."

* * *

Dr. William S. Gottheil of New York City recently sent to Modern Medical Science a report of a case in which a whole family of eight persons was inoculated, every one, with syphilis, introduced by vaccination. The first case was a child of 2 years; then the mother, aged 33; then two girls, aged 9 and 14 respectively; then a boy of 4; then a girl of 7; and then a nursing, aged 6 months. The father escaped until the last, but late in the spring he came to the clinic with a characteristic eruption. The cases were all severe; all had obstinate, and some very extensive mucous patches; and the two-year-old child has a syphilitic pneumonia. The site of inoculation was discoverable in two cases only, probably on account of the lateness and irregularity with which the patients were brought to the clinic.

The City Council of Richmond, Va., some time ago authorized the appointment of a number of physicians to vaccinate all unvaccinated persons in the city, a penalty of \$5 a day being imposed upon each person failing to be vaccinated, after due notice was given. This was going farther than in Los Angeles, where only the school children had to be vaccinated, and even they could escape, if they were kept out of school. As might be expected, a number of Richmond people positively declined to be vaccinated. When they were brought before the Police Justice, he could do nothing else than fine them, whereupon appeals were taken, and it was expected that it would be shown that the ordinance is unconstitutional.

In France, as in many other countries, vaccination has been taken as a matter of course. All persons seeking employment of any kind are required to produce a certificate of vaccination. The Academy of Medicine awards every year a considerable number of prizes and medals to the medical practitioners who have performed the most vaccinations. Under these circumstances, no one looked for a campaign against vaccination. Such, however, has been undertaken by the celebrated anti-Jewish journalist, Edouard Drumont, a

campaign undertaken in the name of individual liberty and in the name of hygiene, as understood by M. Drumont. In an article which produced some sensation, he declares that smallpox is not a disease, but a natural process, in the course of which the organism spontaneously throws off morbid products which it contained. In his opinion, vaccination is the only cause of radical degeneration and of the increase of new diseases which were formerly unknown.

* * *

**THE AIR
BATH.** The benefits to be derived from an occasional air bath for the skin are, undoubtedly, great. It is natural for

the sun and air to obtain free access to the skin, but in civilized life it is seldom that they have a chance to do so. In many cases, it has been noted that uncivilized tribes, who have been accustomed to going about in a state of absolute or partial nudity, have degenerated physically after being taught to wear civilized clothes, and in some cases have died off from lung diseases.

In some of the European hygienic resorts a prominent feature is made of air and sun baths. The idea is by no means a new one, having been strongly indorsed by Benjamin Franklin, who, in writing to his friend, Dr. Duborug, said:

"You know the cold bath has long been in vogue here as a tonic, but the shock of the cold water has always appealed to me, generally speaking, as too violent, and I have found it much more agreeable to my constitution to bathe in another element—I mean cold air. With this view I rise almost every morning and sit in my chamber without any clothes whatever, half an hour or an hour, according to the season, either reading or writing. This practice is not in the least painful, but, on the contrary, agreeable; and if I return to bed afterward, before I dress myself, as sometimes happens, I make a supplement to my night's rest of one or two hours of the most pleasing sleep that can be imagined. I find no ill consequences whatever resulting from it, and that at least it does not injure my health, if it does not, in fact, contribute much to its preservation. I shall, therefore, call it for the future, a bracing or tonic bath."

* * *

LEMON JUICE. New testimonials are constantly being received in regard to the medicinal properties of the lemon. Dr. Laser,

of the Hygienic Institute of Konigsberg, draws attention to the power which lemon juice has in destroying the diphtheria bacillus. He testifies that he tried it as a gargle in fifteen cases of acute diphtheria and eighty other cases of throat disease, and that only one of these proved fatal. The lemon juice must be diluted when used as a gargle, but slices of lemon may also be given to the patient to masticate, when he is able to do so. The pulp should be rejected.

* * *

**CATARRH
OF THE
STOMACH.** Catarrh of the stomach is a very common disease nowadays, arising generally from errors in diet. It is often the foundation for other diseases. It is useless to attempt to cure it as long as dietary errors are kept up. After the patient has reformed in this direction, medical science offers a number of aids to restore the tone of the stomach, some of which are harmless, while others will only aggravate the disease. A simple remedy is that recommended by Dr. Simon of Vienna, who uses small doses of sulphate of sodium. He usually gives from ten to fifteen grains of it, in about six ounces of hot water. Under these circumstances, it is claimed that the catarrhal condition of the stomach, with its hyperacidity, passes away, and the sensations of pain and discomfort in the epigastrium, with nausea, are relieved. This method of treatment is supposed to do good by improving the motor power of the stomach.

* * *

**OLD-FASHIONED
REMEDIES.** Many people are inclined to turn up their noses at old-fashioned and simple remedies, yet in many cases these are of great value. Regarding some remedies for common use, a correspondent says:

"Things which one should have ready at hand in case of need are, first and foremost, essence of cinnamon. When exposed in a sickroom it will kill the bacilli which are floating round. A decoction of cinnamon is recommended as a drink to be taken freely in localities where malaria or fevers prevail, for cinnamon has the power to destroy all infectious microbes."

"Peppermint is an old friend, but not on this account to be snubbed. Nothing is better for the bee sting than the application of a drop of peppermint.

"In case one is near the premises or apartments where there is diphtheria, the simplest yet effectual mode of fumigating is to drop a little sulphur on a hot stove or on a few hot coals carried through the rooms. In this way the spread of the disease may be stopped.

"A disinfectant to use in different parts of the house, which will sweeten the whole place, may be made for 10 cents or less. Take one pound of common copperas and eight ounces of crude carbolic acid and dissolve in one gallon of water. Use frequently.

"A little carbolic acid added to the water in which burns, bruises and cuts are washed greatly lessens the soreness.

"After applying iodine to the skin, if it smarts too intensely to be borne, it is well to know that it can be washed off with ammonia."

* * *

**ERRONEOUS
HABITS OF
EATING.** Sir Henry Thompson, the noted English physician, is quoted as making the following strong but undoubtedly well-founded statement in regard to errors of diet:

"I have come to the conclusion that more than half the disease which embitters the middle and latter part of life is due to avoidable errors of diet; and that more mischief, in the form of actual disease, of impaired vigor, and of shortened life, accrues to civilized man from erroneous habits of eating than from the habitual use of alcoholic drink, considerable as I know that evil to be."

THE WOMAN OF THE TIMES.

By Herself.

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON regarding himself as a public benefactor, is to Californians a new view of that resourceful gentleman—a view as funny as it is unexpected. California has always thought of "Uncle Collis" as the feet of the Octopus, for it is well known that that monster carries both its brains and its fingers in its toes. And now it appears that the dear, old gentleman sees himself in his own mind's eye as a gentle, kindly, generous helpful old soul, seeking after the public good, trying to advance the welfare of the people, unselfishly carrying the burdens of all his great interests into extreme old age lest the withdrawal of his guiding hand might cause public injury. Mr. Huntington has drawn aside the curtain and disclosed what he seems to consider his real self so suddenly and unexpectedly that it quite makes one dizzy to look at the picture. It is no wonder that he feels maligned and persecuted and martyred by the general opinion of him when he knows what a good man he really is at heart and how much good he has been doing all his life.

The little interview with Mr. Huntington about the best way of employing great wealth, which appeared in The Times a few days ago, shows that he privately thinks the public is very much mistaken in the estimate it has held of him for so many years. He does not believe, so he said, that rich men ought ever to withdraw their money from the enterprises in which it is embarked, because those enterprises are such a benefit to the public. Of course, Mr. Huntington does not think for a moment that rich men ought to keep pounding away at their money piles until their last breath is drawn in order to make more money for themselves. That is not what he does it for—of course, not. Nobody would ever suspect him of harboring such a motive, at least, nobody on the Pacific Coast. He keeps all his money buried under the ties of the Southern Pacific solely in order that the people of the Southwest and the Pacific slope may be benefited by the continued operation and the extension of that road. "Great wealth," he says, "is desirable only for what it can accomplish. But it can accomplish more by sticking to its legitimate field than it can by going out of its way to promote Utopian schemes or by spoiling young men by over-educating them." In other words, Mr. Huntington thinks that Senator and Mrs. Stanford acted very foolishly and in direct opposition to the public interests when they withdrew so much money from railroad enterprises and turned it into a university. They really were not nearly so far-sighted, so interested in the public welfare, so unselfish as Mr. Huntington himself. "It is the duty of great wealth," Mr. Huntington goes on, "to carry out great industrial and commercial enterprises, which result in cheapened production or more opportunities for labor." In that single sentence the president of the Southern Pacific shows how philanthropy beats high and true within his heart, the guiding motive of all his actions. His railroad has been keeping freight rates at the high-water mark of "all the traffic will bear" all these years, not in order to heap up selfishly great fortunes for its owners, but merely so that it may extend its enterprises and so offer more opportunities for labor. Truly, it passes comprehension what a misunderstood man "Uncle Collis" has always been!

Mr. Huntington has a queer idea of what it means to withdraw money from a commercial or industrial enterprise. He does not say so directly, but he seems to think that when a man withdraws some millions of money from a great enterprise, he chops off just so much of that enterprise, as if he were to chop off a hand or arm from his own body. Apparently, he needs to be reminded that when Mrs. Stanford recently gave over so many millions to Stanford University, she did not abstract rails and ties from the Central Pacific out of which to build new halls of learning at Palo Alto. The Central Pacific is just as whole, represents just as much value, is just as efficient, as before. The great iron and steel plants at Homestead are not crippled in the least, will not do one whit the less work, will not hire one less laborer, because Andrew Carnegie has tired of piling up riches and proposes to take out of that vast enterprise his unknown millions of money. It seems to be Mr. Huntington's thought that dollars ought never to be allowed to do anything but make more dollars; that wealth is never worthily occupied unless it is heaping up more wealth, reaching out and grasping all the wealth it can get hold of, growing into a bigger and a bigger pile, constantly working, working, working, to increase itself. But he thinks it ought to do all this, of course, solely in order that it may bring about "cheapened production or more opportunities for labor."

It became necessary for a certain small boy in this town to be thoroughly disciplined, and his mother sternly ordered him to go upstairs, undress himself, go to bed, say his prayers, and then, in a chastened frame of mind, wait her coming with the family slipper. Dutifully, but dejected, the small boy did as he had been bidden. Kneeling beside his bed he sent upward to the Throne of Grace this prayer: "Dear God, I try to be good, but I've been awful bad, and now mamma is going to give me a licking, and, please, dear God, if you will just please, please help me to be so good that I won't have to be licked, or else make my mother forget to lick me, you'll be doing a poor kid an awful good turn."

A minister of the gospel, preaching in Newport, that head-center of fashion and wealth, has reversed that small boy's petition and wants the good turn to be the other way around. On a recent Sunday he begged the wealth and fashion now gathered there, "as a favor to the church," to discourage and disownenance divorce. And among many other declarations of similar import, he said: "Newport has more power to check it than the combined efforts of the Christian churches from Maine to the Pacific Coast." Oh, Bride of Christ,

where are the thunders of Savonarola, the lightnings of John Knox! Has it really come about that there is so little of strength and power in the Christian church that it must go on its knees to a handful of pleasure-seeking men and women and beg them, out of their own unregenerate kindness of heart, to do for it what it cannot do for itself? Possibly, the reverend Newport gentleman did not exaggerate the influence which might be exerted by the society of that town, if it should choose to take the straight and narrow and unbranched matrimonial path. But surely he has little faith in the power of that Christ whom he preaches, since he thus sets the possibilities of the one above the other. But his faith in unregenerate human nature is truly childlike and touching, and deserving of a better reward than his appeal to the millionaires of Newport is likely to receive. Come to think of it, the Rev. Mr. Hamilton cannot be lacking in courage, even if he does seem to understand so well the art of truckling. For it would be interesting to know how many of the stiff-necked generation who sat under his ministrations that day had been, or meant to be, divorced.

The Fourth of July came near being a world-wide celebration last Tuesday. Those canal-diggers over in Mars must have thought the earth-people were trying to signal them, and they probably all got on one side of their little red ball and yelled out into space with all their might in acknowledgment of the courtesy. The two days upon which there has been the nearest approach to general international fraternal feeling in many and many a year have been this Fourth of July and the day of Queen Victoria's golden jubilee. Surely, as an example of brotherly love, this whole century has shown nothing more engaging than the making of a holiday of the Fourth of July by London business men. As a return courtesy for the sending of a wreath of roses by a Boston society for the statue of Charles I, nothing could be handsomer.

PORTABLE MUSEUM.

A FRENCH EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IMPORTED INTO THIS COUNTRY.

By a Special Contributor.

Scholars' museums giving the sum and substance of natural history in actual specimens and in portable, practical form are something new. These museums can be passed from school to school, or from club to club just as the traveling libraries are conducted. They are admirably adapted for home-study rooms or for an average-sized household willing to give up wall space to the children's interests. The governess or house-mother with such a tidy exhibit at hand would never lack entertainment for her charges, and when dull weather or accident keeps some little keen-wit indoors, or confined to an invalid's chair no better resource could then be had to banish restlessness.

The famous natural history collections of the world are all in the big cities, involving time and outlay to get to them. Some few exclusive private schools have collections to study from, but the common-school children are denied the privilege. The scholars' museum is intended to carry the interest and resource of such museum collections into the homes, schoolrooms of every remote district. This is what the "musée scholaire" is doing for France.

The cards are two feet long and proportionately wide. The first twenty treat of the vegetable and botanical kingdom, giving some idea of agriculture, of the pests and insects that destroy grain, fruits, etc. The pictures are apt and the specimens fastened to the cardboard in durable, practical fashion. These first lessons prepare the way for the ensuing series which deal with the relation of these growths, minerals and deposits to the world's commerce and industries. Natural history practically applied is the original idea that finds expression on the cards.

"Why, here's real coffee, just like that Susan gets to the grocer's," exclaimed a little girl, her face brightening at the discovery, and one could tell from her look that the relation between the foreign coffee plant pictured in natural colors and the table luxury was, for the first time, brought home to her.

"And there's a little sample of bread!" she called. "And look, Sadie! a flour mill with the men working in it and a sheaf of wheat as it grows." And the two students went on discovering familiar things traced back to their origin. The dye-bearing plants and samples of the stuffs colored with the matter constitute another chart. Also three that give oil. These museum "tableaux"—that is the French name, the English call them cartoons—get right down to bottom facts and rivet the scholar's attention. Cotton is exhibited in the ball, then as it is after ginning, and a specimen of cotton yarns and of "dressed" cotton cloth appended. The cards relating to earth deposits show the wood turned into coal, with illustrations of the coal fields and hints of the uses of coal oil and gas.

Samples of crude ores and metals are supplemented with pictures of samples of the things made of them, after passing through the smelters and refiners' hands. The lead, copper and iron charts touch on electricity, on the telegraph, on the chemist's interests, and the student sees samples of car rails, lead wires, type and various illustrations of the use of these substances. Tin, zinc, also the mineral substances used to treat the metals, such as sulphur, vitriol and other chemist's materials come in for illustration.

Emile Degrolle, the originator of the musée scholaire, knew just what to include, and what to leave out of his illustrations. All dry, tedious details are avoided, and just enough told of the industries and their scientific side to whet the appetite for knowledge. Paper-making is treated, both in pulp and the finished product, the fine and common kinds. Clays, river sands and soils deals to pottery, of which crude first form are shown—clay pipes and platters, then the artistic fayence ware and light-art glazing.

Glass-making has full illustration; and the textiles, from the wool and cotton fabrics of knitted stocking and carpet; of fine cashmere, of wiry elastic cloth and of stuffs made from hemp, flax and grasses to illustrate them. Leather in all stages of development have a place. The hairy, untanned hides of the different animals, the uncolored morocco and the beautifully-tinted leather, also the uses made of the left-over remnants and shavings are so entertainingly treated that

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We are careful not to assume the treatment of incurable cases, except when requested to do so for the purpose of mitigating suffering, or prolonging life; for we never wish to encourage false hope of recovery. We refer with pride to the extraordinary large percentage of cures herewith reported, and if desire i will take pleasure in referring to hundreds of additional cases.

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CHARACTER.	NO.	CURED	IMPROVED.	NOT IMPROVED.	TOTAL
First Stage....	98	98	0	0	98
Second Stage....	123	77	40	6	123
Third Stage....	79	12	39	28	79
Total	300	187	79	31	300

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PHONE MAIN 221.

no child who heard about them but would feel an interest in the texture and make of the next satchel, shoe, pocketbook or goat bridle that he came across.

Not all the museum is taken up thus practically. Full charts concerning mollusks and creeping serpent-things, birds, bats and animalculæ are there to prompt the embryo scientist, and the imaginative child interested in one-eyed insects and sea serpents. The elephant, his haunts and habits and the uses for his tusks, and the prehistoric land lizards who could stand up on their hand feet and feed off the tree tops.

To thoroughly master the museum would occupy a normally bright child a couple of years just studying in desultory fashion, and the entire plant of charts winding up with a descriptive illustration of the human anatomy and physiology costs \$60. The mounted specimens include one sample of each department, fish, serpent, beast, bird, a full floral collection, especially mounted, and complete exposition of minerals, ores and fossil deposits. The educators who first imported the French version and had it translated are the trustees of the Brooklyn Arts and Sciences Institute. They expect it to come into common use for the public schools throughout the Union, as trustees from Boston, Chicago and St. Louis have written for samples.

OLIVE F. GUNBY.

THE LATEST BABY-CARRIAGE.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The very latest thing in baby carriages is the tricycle with two seats, one for the child in front and another for the nurse who does the propelling. The weight is so placed that it is impossible for this vehicle to upset, even if the nurse is as careless as they are reputed to be. It is considered a great improvement over the old-fashioned perambulators, which were kept stationary while the policeman was being entertained. Now the up-to-date nurse will refuse to speak to any save those in the bicycle squad. The nurse and her charge will get plenty of fresh air, and the danger is reduced to a minimum. There is only one further improvement possible now, and that is the invention of an automobile perambulator, and perhaps in a year or two one of the questions that the applicant will ask her prospective employer will be "Have you an automobile perambulator?" and if an answer in the negative is given she will refuse to work for such old-fashioned people. This time has not come, however, and now the most that the most exclusive nurse can ask will be for a cycle-perambulator.

John S. Sargent has received a commission from the Harvard Club to paint the portraits of Joseph H. Choate and J. C. Carter, the remuneration to be \$8000.

WOMAN AND HOME.

NO STABILITY IN STYLES.

FASHIONABLE WOMEN ALREADY SHEERING OFF FROM THE PITFALLS OF SLENDERNESS.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT]

NEW YORK, July 3.—There is no stability in the extremes of fashion, and already women are sheering gradually off from the rocks and pitfalls to beauty that lie in the path of the very close-fitting skirt and the beautiful but impossible lace frock. Lace is as keenly loved as ever, for evening gowns particularly, but it is lavished as a trimming on a basis of organdie, embroidered muslin and the ever-lovely liberty satin.

The extreme of smartness and luxurious loveliness for an evening toilet is achieved by the painted muslin dress, served up with a delectable sauce of rare Duchess, Breton, or even blonde lace; the other extreme of sweet shepherdess-like simplicity is attained by that blue-white India muslin which is as soft as chiffon, and is treated with hand-worked lozenge-shaped dots, each set in a tiny circle. The débutantes of this summer (and there are plenty of smart girls who have accepted the new notion of coming out at their parents' or friends' country houses) will dance their first formal dance in dresses of this description, showing not a thread of lace, but all the flounces and edges everywhere completed with deep leaf-point pinking, carefully, and to tell the truth, most expensively, button-holed every inch by hand. The début trousseaux of fair Miss Crosby and Mrs. Levi Morton's youngest daughter are wonders of the finest needlework, with lace only occasionally appearing, and all the little muslin dresses are cut with small trains and short sleeves, for if you have pretty arms, prepare to show them now.

BANGLES FOR DEBUTANTES.

That boon of the thin woman, the lace or full-wrinkled transparent sleeve to the wrist, is about to be snatched from her, and a study in soft frills and puffs on the shoulder only remains. Very young ladies have given motive power to a possible bangle craze by winding round their white forearms fine gold chains strung with many varieties of souvenirs, trinkets, little gold pigs and bunnies and cat's heads, which, with jeweled hubs and small dried flowers in crystal cases, is the type of popular trifle and our latest recruit to the foreign nobility.

Miss Julia Grant has made fashionable again the Catacuzene bracelet. When the distinguished mother of the young Prince to whom Miss Grant will plight her troth was, some twenty-odd years ago, in America, she wore golden bands on her arm and forearm connected with chains, and now the pretty custom is to wear a thread of pearls or emeralds below the elbow, a very fine circle of diamonds near the shoulder, and unite the circles by hair-fine chains of gold, punctuated at intervals with small jewels. This arrangement, by the way, is a great improvement on the two solid golden manacles that we knew two decades ago.

ROYAL GARTER BLUE.

Very latest among the discoveries of an effective and

AN EXQUISITE FROCK.



This exquisite frock illustrates once more how silk has been superseded by grenadine this summer. The model here photographed is of heliotrope-gauze grenadine perpendicularly lined with satin stripes of a darker shade. Over this is an intricate pattern simulating white lace that forms innumerable bow knots. The gauze is hung over a white-silk slip, and the hem and edges of the open bodice is finished with a quilling of heliotrope muslin. The gamp is of white lisse, that appears again in the sleeves, and there is a collar of grenadine.

popular evening color for silk or satin is garter blue. This is the exact tint of the broad, blue ribbon that Queen Victoria wears when she dons the famous order, and the belles who are not débantes and the belles who are handsome matrons wear the garter blue in trained gowns that are besprinkled with judicious seed-pearl embroidery. A very regal sort of costume is indicated in one of the illustrations this week, and this is a garter-blue satin cut with an ample train. In front a breadth is slit open to the knees to show an underdress of white upon which a curtain of pale-blue chiffon falls, and a foot trimming of mingled blue and white ostrich tips appears as a ruche.

A typical cloak of the season is sketched with this pearl-embroidered gown. It is a circular of white satin, its edges shaped in large, shallow shallops, edged with dark-brown marabout and a deep ruff of lace. A hood that falls from the neck of the cloak is made all of lace and brown marabout. Such are some of the splendors of our merchant princesses.

Well open, in a simple curve, is the proper shaping, back and front, for an evening-dress body, and in the building of bodices nothing is more justly popular with the slim women than the front that is drawn in full horizontal wrinkles across the bust. Of course, very soft satin and pliable muslins only are adapted to this style, and the finish for the fullness is three rosettes of graduated size, or three smart clusters of blossoms, fastened one at the waist, one at the bust and one on the left shoulder. Evidently every effort is being made to replace, by some equally serviceable device, the pouched bodice front that women almost refuse to relinquish.

A PIGEON IN THE HAIR.

A fan-tailed pigeon is what you should wear in your hair at the country dances. It is a decoration easily secured by the simple method of tying a scarf of perfectly fresh, crisp, white tulle in a large wide-winged bow, and fastening it, at any point you please, in your hair by aid of a jewel-headed hatpin. In the evening also, every woman who keeps abreast with the mode, pins her little fan to her belt to the right side. First she makes a small, perfectly-flat, satin-ribbon rosette, with a bright imitation gem in its center, and from this beneath hangs a four-inch-long strap of ribbon, on the end of which is fastened a gold safety-slip ring. The ring, of course, secures the fan when the wearer does not need it, and it is perfectly easily detached from the ring when she does.

THE JULIET.

For the undoing of the woman who spent nearly all her year's income two months ago for proper spring plumage, the milliners are bringing out their midsummer crop of hats. They have a unique and lovely thing christened Juliet, in honor of Miss Maud Adams, though it has little outward and visible significance with the tempestuous young wife of Romeo. From a crown and wide brim of that sweet new fabric known as open leghorn, which looks like fine straw lace, runs a garnishment of tinted grain, from which at some point springs a cluster of broad and narrow muslin wings so painted as to simulate those of butterflies. The leghorn brim is twisted and bent to harmonize with the lines of any face, and then from the rear full tulle strings come down to cross under the chin, pass again to the back of the neck, and there tie in a vast and picturesque bow.

The Juliet has penetrated many wardrobes by sheer force of airy beauty, and its influence has been to relegate many hat and bonnet strings to the rear of the head, where the loops and ends usually form a most charming setting for a fair, rosy face.

Very nearly simultaneous with the Juliet was the ad-

A HANDSOME WRAP.



Here is an engaging little wrap of white satin and black chiffon, with sparkling bands of jet outlining graceful bow knots on the satin. It is designed for wear over muslin and lace evening gowns, and in spite of its frivolous appearance gives sufficient use for warmth in really cool weather. It is cut with double capes, a V-front and has stole ends falling to the hem in front. White taffeta ribbons one and one-half inches in length tie over the bust and hang mixed with a narrow lace barb.

vent of the eccentric-striped veil, to which women are, strangely enough, taking very kindly. At first glance these masques of white and black, with their fine satin or thread lines crossing the thin fabric at intervals of an inch, would seem more deadly in their influence on eyes than the objectionable dot; in reality, the line is no more destructive than the close-set velvet periods, and yet, more curiously still, quite as becoming to most faces.

MARY DEAN.

ROYALTY AND FASHION.

QUEEN VICTORIA AN ADVOCATE OF REFORM IN WOMAN'S DRESS.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

It is not very generally known, perhaps, that some years ago Queen Victoria caught the dress reform fever and joined an association. She furthermore inveigled a number of her dowager friends into becoming members.

Although the Queen never astounded her court by appearing in a dress cut à la reformation, she thought the idea of some not too radical reforms in dress a capital one—at least for the other women.

Through the Queen's influence the Princess of Wales and her daughters became interested, and for a brief season Princess Victoria and the Duchess of Fife appeared upon occasions in garbs that were at least semi-reformed.

It cannot be said, however, that they ever became violently enthusiastic upon the subject.

During the last fifteen years, the Princess of Wales has scarcely varied the fashion of her costumes at all. Through the age of big, puffer sleeves she clung to small ones. For the make of her gowns, the style known as "Princess" has always been adhered to and no one has ever seen a "picture hat" on Her Royal Highness' head. She wears only those dainty little bonnets which bear her name. Tailor-made frocks and jackets she dotes on, although before going into mourning for her mother she had blossomed out in very stunning toilets.

She does not favor the fashion of high shoulder knots, and her ball dresses are made with the old-fashioned court bodice, the shoulder strap drooping onto the arm.

The Princess Beatrice's attire is apt to be of the simplest description upon ordinary occasions. One traveling the continent who had a peep at Queen Victoria and the Princess Beatrice, wrote home, "nothing could be plainer than their gowns."

THE EMPRESS AND HER DRESSMAKERS.

The German Empress, too, has well defined ideas about dress, and once organized a dress reform order, which counted among its members many high and mighty dames. The Empress, however, is too fond of fine dressing to carry these reforms very far. Twelve dressmakers are kept constantly employed in the Empress's tailoring department, as it is called, under the superintendence of a lady of the court. The staff is increased to forty at certain seasons, when court festivities are going on, or the Empress is preparing for a journey. Blue and white are, by the way, the favorite colors.

The Empress buys yearly 100 evening and state dresses, twice as many carriage and visiting costumes, and about one hundred and fifty demi-toilettes and

A NEW UNDERGARMENT.



Here is a new undergarment that has been welcomed by women, as doing away with superfluous clothing in warm weather. It is graceful, modest, and gives scope for great elaboration in trimming. The specimen shown here is of French batiste; is ornamented with insertion and frills of lace; has white ribbon threaded through wide beading, which ribbon ties in full bows on either side.

house dresses—450 frocks all told! The sewing machine is an unknown quantity in the Empress' tailor shop. From \$25 to \$50 a yard is paid for the silks and satins of which her dresses are made.

The Czarina's Wardrobe.

The Empress of Russia spends more on her wardrobe than any royal lady in Europe. Until and for a short time after her marriage, she dressed with almost severe simplicity, but the grand ladies of the Russian court took no pains to conceal their disapproval of the Empress's indifference to regal splendor of attire, and the result is that Her Majesty is gorgeous now in raiment which might be likened to "wrought gold." Shoes are an important item, for the lady has a pretty foot, with a high instep and her size is No. 2 B.

Royal Handkerchiefs.

Queen Margherita has a passion for dainty handkerchiefs and the costliest lace handkerchief in the world belongs to her. It is valued at \$30,000, a not exorbitant sum, when one considers that three artists worked at it for twenty years. It is so filmy, that it can be folded up and placed in a gold sheath about the size of a lima bean.

The favorite dress of Queen Olga of Greece is of blue and white striped or checked domestic silk, these being the national colors, and besides the makers of silk in her realm have not learned to dye it any other colors.

The cast-off demi-toilets of royalty and carriage and house dresses are the perquisites of the "head woman of the bedchamber," who, after making a selection for her own use, in some cases, she either sells them to private parties or to an "old clothes" establishment. Here they are not allowed to be sold, as they are received, but in all cases, they must be remodeled so as to obliterate their special features. Actresses are among the principal customers of these shops.

Aristocracy's Fine Clothes.

The Countess of Warwick, whose wit, beauty and philanthropy are often paraded, is magnified at times in her attire—like unto royalty itself. She is a woman with exquisite golden hair, deep blue eyes, finely marked brows and a graceful, elegant figure. An American lady who recently met her at an outdoor function says that the Countess wore on that occasion, a French blue cloth dress, trimmed with silver passementerie, and she trailed her handsome skirt about the yard with a nonchalance that showed there were plenty more where that came from.

Consuelo, the Duchess of Marlborough's gowns are beautifully soft, white and fluffy, and she invariably wears strings of pearls as ornaments, and keeps her diamonds for gowns of more imposing material. With "Lothair," she thinks that there is a reserve about pearls, which makes them best fitted for white dresses. One of her pearl necklaces consists of sixteen rows of magnificent pearls. Another one has ten rows of pearls, with great diamond slides—this seems almost too heavy for her tiny throat.

Another grand dame whom we can claim as one of our countrywomen, the Countess Castellane, has a large and magnificent wardrobe; she seldom wears a gown more than three times at most.

Black—but black of the airiest and most sparkling

FROCK FOR A YOUNG GIRL.



This attractive little frock for a young girl from 10 to 14 years of age is of apricot-colored glazed silk, having a plain skirt finished with a hem, and is gathered full at the belt. A band of fine French batiste is worn with it, and the full baby waist is finished around the shoulders with a frill of heavy cream-tinted needlework. Black velvet ribbon is twisted around the belt and tied in a smart bow on the left side. The hat, of coarsely-woven cream straw, is charmingly dressed with a big mixed bow of apricot-colored silk and black velvet. Photographed by permission of Best & Co., New York.

description—is Lady Randolph Churchill's favorite material for gowns, while white moire embroidered in silver is chosen invariably by Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain for her ball dresses.

The woman who has more gowns than any other of this or any other age—2000, it is said, with 500 women to care for them—is madame, the wife of Li Hung Chang.

In striking contrast is the attire of the Comtesse de Martel—"Gyp"—as she is better known by her nom de plume. She plays an important part in the social life of Paris, but is noted for the simplicity of her attire. Her plain poke bonnet and Quaker-like dress always make her conspicuous.

KATHARINE KING.

VEILS IN ORIENTAL FASHION.

WOMEN TURN THEIR VEILS UP OVER THEIR FACES, LEAVING THEIR EYES EXPOSED.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Fashion, who is always having a quiet sort of a wrestling match with her bold rival Comfort, has been victorious in the East this season, and now declares boldly that in her train she will have no more sunburnt, tanned or freckled faces. She has endured them long enough. Her adherents also are beginning to see the absurdity of allowing the heat of one summer's day to vanquish all the whiteness and softness that has been procured to the skin by infinite care and attention during the winter.

Veils are undoubtedly a nuisance when on the golf field, wheeling or yachting, where clear, unobstructed vision is necessary. In fact, as long as they interfered with the sight they were impossible. This year, however, there is a new way of wearing them which makes them a trifle more bearable, and leaves the eyes uncovered.

The lower selvage of the veil is first arranged loosely about the shoulders and pinned securely at the back of the neck. The veil is then taken up over the face and the upper selvage drawn tightly across the bridge of the nose and under the eyes to the back of the head. By this arrangement, the forehead and eyes are all of the face that is left exposed to the sun; and the brim of the hat should be such as to sufficiently protect them. Brown tissue, or chiffon veils appear to be the ones most often chosen for this purpose; the black ones are really too gaudy and hideous. Sometimes a white veil is used to cover the face and a brown one is loosely dropped over from the brim of the hat to do away with the unpleasant glare of the sun's rays upon the white veil. It is said on authority that the old-fashioned green veils will also be worn in this way this summer.

One unaccustomed to seeing veils worn in this new fashion is apt to be rather astonished, at first, by the Egyptian-like, curious effect it gives to the whole figure. The scheme for protecting the face, however, is really a good one. When the veil is not too thick, and especially when it is worn by a woman with fine eyes, it is also not without a subtle amount of attraction.

M. E. M.

PLOVER EGGS THE LATEST LUXURY.

SERVED IN NESTS THAT REST ON CONFECTION TWIGS—DOLLAR AND A QUARTER A PLATE.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Plovers' eggs are now attracting the attention and tickling the palate of the fashionable world in the East. To the eye they are very pleasing, because the manner in which they are served is so artistic, and the eggs themselves are a symphony in exquisite colors. Their rich flavor is equally gratifying to the most critical taste, and one portion, or two, of them quite satisfies the appetite. At any one of the large hotels, or in any home where plovers' eggs have been added

JACKET FOR A YOUNG GIRL.



Jackets for young girls are now worn very short, and for full dress at the seaside are buttoned double across the breast with big pearl buttons. The one photographed here is of fine thin ladies' cloth, with a wide handsome collar of cerise silk, edged with an elaborate band of needlework. The hat is a rough straw, a modified sailor, fully trimmed with flowers, ribbons and a few coque feathers. Photographed by permission of Best & Co., New York.

to the menu they are served in the following manner:

Apparently, a delicate branch of a tree is first laid upon the plate. It is a beautiful green and the leaves and twigs are quite perfect. Upon examination it is found to be made of green cloth and is covered by some transparent confection. In the fork of the tiny branches there repose a cream-white nest. It is made of potatoes. They have been made into long, slender pieces by passing them through a colander and then arranged with innumerable crossings and recrossings into an imitation of a plover's nest. Of course the potatoes must first be boiled and moulded to just the proper consistency or such a manipulation of them would be impossible. Inside of the nest are two eggs. They are perhaps a trifle smaller than those of a bantam and are distinctive in tapering to a point at one end. The foundation color of the shell is ecru, and it is exquisitely mottled with a deep crimson brown. When broken open a lining of clear, robin's-egg blue is seen.

To boil these eggs to the right degree of hardness is declared to be one of the triumphs of cookery; for perhaps about nothing else is there greater uncertainty than the boiling of an egg. The proper result should be that the white part appears perfectly transparent while the yolk is flaky, with just a tiny soft spot in the center. The sauce that is served with this delicacy is made of fine herbs and sweet butter. Its color, which is nile-green, lends an additional charm to the esthetic effect of the whole. The cost of enjoying this dish at any one of the large hotels is \$1.25.

It is, however, quite feasible to prepare it at home, where it would certainly be a startling feature at a formal luncheon or dinner. The only real requisite is the plover's eggs; the service of them may readily be adapted to suit the capabilities of the household. Happily there are a few plover farms in America, and we will undoubtedly have more of them as the demand increases for their eggs. The birds have been bred for a long time to supply the game market. The plover is well known as a shore-bird, and is regarded as a good test of a sportsman's skill. In England, the lapwing, or bastard-plover, is bred to produce the eggs, which are there so highly esteemed as a delicacy, and which are also important as a matter of commerce.

MONOGRAMS AND WHITE INK.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The two latest fancies of our fair English cousins, writes a smart American woman in London, is the embroidery of monograms on gloves and writing in white ink. Gloves made to order with monograms are devoid of stitching on the back, and the monogram is embroidered in the center. Those which are purchased from stock and then embroidered, have the monogram set between the thumb seam and first row of stitching and others have it placed on the wrist below the stitching. It is almost too soon to tell whether this new fancy is to be popular. It is certainly very striking, and is open to the serious objection that it has a tendency to make the hand look larger than the ordinary glove. A glove of suede in the new bluet shade, with a white monogram in the middle of the back is really to the conservative taste more striking than pretty.

The use of a delicate white ink to correspond with a white crest or monogram is an exceedingly refined innovation. It may be used with very delicate tints, but is, of course, most telling on paper of some deep shade. Deep Russian blue or Sultan red show to great advantage under white ink. The very prettiest, however, are the wedgewood effects in a variety of shades of blue, the blue-gray being the most effective. The monograms and crests used with wedgewood-blue paper are of the tiniest, to carry out the wedgewood effect in its entirety. Of course nothing but pure white wax must be used with this combination.

M. D.

THE AUTOMOBILE IN WAR.

FOREMOST MILITARY AUTHORITIES THINK THERE ARE GREAT POSSIBILITIES FOR IT.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Gen. Greely's invitation to automobile manufacturers to make estimates for furnishing the army with three electric carriages opens up an interesting train of speculation as to the availability of the horseless carriage for war. Gen. Greely's immediate experiments will determine to what extent these vehicles may be used in the signal service; his idea being that their first use will be for laying out a telegraph or telephone wire, and promptly connecting two points between which communication is desired. Of the wider possibilities of the automobile in war, the foremost military authorities think most highly. It can carry men rapidly from one point to another. It can be used for the transportation of light artillery, such as machine guns. It can be utilized for the carrying of equipment, ammunition and supplies; for taking the wounded to the rear, and, in general, for most of the purposes to which the power of mules and horses is now applied.

The idea of an army which can dispense with the care and forage of horses sheds an entirely new light on the conduct of military operations. Gen. Miles is doubtful whether horseless carriages "can ever be used at the front in actual conflict, because if brought under fire they would be disabled by the enemy's artillery." The reply to this is that there is no reason to suppose that an automobile would be disabled any more easily than a horse. If a horse is hit anywhere, he is knocked out, but a horseless carriage, even not specially protected, would remain in fighting trim unless the motor or the wheels were disabled. Moreover, there would be no difficulty in building military automobiles with bullet-proof shields that would be safe against anything but the direct impact of artillery projectiles. Again, suppose a force is entrenched on a hill, with obstructions in front for 200 yards, and a level unobstructed space of 1000 yards beyond that. Under present conditions an attacking force would have to advance for the whole 1200 yards under small-arm fire. A thousand armored automobiles, each carrying half a dozen men, would make short work of the 1000 yards of approach, leaving only the final dash of 200 yards without protection.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CHARLEY BROWN.

HIS KIND UNCLE TOOK HIM AND HIS BICYCLE BACK FORTY YEARS.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Charley Brown lives in Brooklyn, on Schermerhorn street, and he can ride his wheel from his front stoop to Coney Island without dismounting. It was on his tenth birthday that he became the owner of a wheel.

One day, soon after he became a wheel owner, he came home from a trip out to Flatbush and knocked at the basement door. The cook was busy and the maid was out, as it was Thursday, so, after waiting some time without being let in, he went up the stoop, taking his wheel with him. He rang the front-door bell somewhat viciously, and the cook came up and opened the door and berated him for not going below. She was always cross on her "Thursdays in." Charley made some boyish reply that displeased her, so that she shut him and his wheel in the little room at the end of the hall, and locked the door on the outside. She has been cook at the Browns' ever since Charley was born, and feels privileged to show her authority now and then, particularly when Mrs. Brown is out.

Charley is a philosophical little chap, and when he found he was shut up in the room he didn't bang the door or cry, but dragged his wheel over to the sofa and began oiling it. Right over the sofa there hangs an old-fashioned photograph of Charley's uncle Robert, who died just after the war of the rebellion. It was taken when he was about 21, and shows him in a high hat and a "Prince Albert," leaning against a marble column, as was the chaste fashion in the early days of photography.

Charley had oiled one wheel, and had made only five spots on the sofa. These he did not notice, and he was just beginning on the back wheel when a voice said, "What is that, Charley?"

Charley looked up, and saw his uncle in the picture wrinkling his eyebrows to get a better view of the wheel. Charley was rather fond of this uncle, whom he had never seen in the flesh. His grandmother had told him many pleasant stories about him; how he was athletic, and could swim, box, row, shoot and play ball better than any of his companions, and Charley had always regretted the fact that he had died so many years before he came on the scene. So when his uncle spoke to him, and in such a melodious voice, he smiled back, and said, "It's a wheel."

"Well, I can see that—two wheels—but what is it called?" said uncle Robert.

"Why, it's my bike."

"Really?" said his uncle, taking off his hat and setting it on the pedestal. "I'm no better off than I was before. What do you do with that thing?"

"Why, ride it, of course. Didn't they have 'em when you were—ahem—didn't they have 'em in your time?"

"Why, they had what they called a velocipede, or 'bone-shaker,' but it was a clumsy affair to this."

Charley looked up at his uncle with a pleasant smile, and said: "Say, I'm glad you spoke to me. Grandma has told me a lot about you, and what fun you used to have when you were a boy up in the country. Can't you come down and tell me about it?"

His uncle stretched his legs, as if standing in one position for thirty-four years had stiffened them somewhat, and then he said: "Better still; you come up here, and we'll go back to my boyhood. I know a bally way right through the back of the frame up to Winatuck, in Connecticut, where I used to live when I was your age."

What boy wouldn't jump at the chance to go to the country at any time? Charley lifted his wheel over his shoulder, and, stepping on the back of the sofa, walked into the picture. His uncle turned as he came up, and together they went through the back of the picture. It's a wonder Charley didn't puncture his wheel, but he didn't, and the next moment he was walking with his uncle, who had become the same age as he, through a quaint little turn-stile that let one in on a green or park. This green was skirted by lordly elms, and miles away in the west Charley saw a range of beautiful purple hills, the Berkshires. A crowd of merry boys and girls were playing prisoner's base, but they stopped when they saw Charley's uncle, and came running over to where he and Charley stood. "Hello, Bob, when did you come up?" said one jolly-faced little fellow. "I thought the stage wasn't in yet." Then he looked wonderingly at Charley and his wheel. To begin with, the fashions of '99 are not the same as those of '54, and, in the second place, the wheel was a puzzler.

"What in the name er sense are those wheels for?" he asked.

"It's a beek. Is that what you called it?" said Bob. Charley laughed. "No; a bike—bicycle. Two wheels—bi—cy—cle."

"Oh!" said all the children in chorus, and tried to look knowing.

"How does it work? Do you push them?" asked the jolly-faced boy who was Sam Curtiss.

"No; you ride 'em," said Charley. "Try her." Sam wasn't a boy to be dared with impunity, and he was pretty quick-witted. He noticed the saddle and tried to sit in it, and promptly fell off. A shout went up. The boys of '54 liked to see a spill as well as you do.

Well, you may imagine that Charley had a good deal of the boy in him for a fellow who had only been one 10 years, and to think that he could show off the wonders of his machine to a lot of fellows that had never even heard of one pleased him down to the ground. "Here she goes," said he, making a flying start and landing in the saddle like a circus rider. The "Ohs" and the "Ahs" that went up from that crowd of the lads of the long ago would have made any boy feel proud. Charley rode for all he was worth for a mile down the main street, and then he turned and came back. People who saw him pass like a streak ran to their front gates. Dr. Grace, who was just getting into his gig had to rush to his horse's head to calm the excited beast, and Charley was followed at a long distance by a constantly-enlarging stream of townspeople. Winatuck had never been so aroused be-

fore, even on the day when they established the stage route from Dover Furnace to Winatuck Center.

The first man to arrive at the green was a tall, lank farmer, who turned out to be Rob's grandfather, whom Rob visited when he came up to the village from Brooklyn. He stared at the machine as if he thought it was an invention of the evil one. "Well," he drawled, "that beats all gitout. Do you belong to a circus?"

Charley tightened a nut that seemed loose. "No," said he, laughing almost hysterically. "All the boys have 'em where I live."

"And where's that? In the moon?" said another man, touching the pneumatic tires to see if the thing was substantial and not a vision.

"No; in Brooklyn, New York."

"Now, sonny," said the first speaker, "we wasn't born yis'day. I was to Brooklyn to my son's house las' winter an' I didn't see no sich half wagons as that." Just then he spied Robert and said: "Whee! Hello, Bob, when d'you come up? Your mother never wrote you was comin'. Say, d'you ever see any sich contraptions as this here, in Brooklyn?"

"Only this one," said uncle Bob.

"Well, what is it?"

"It's a model of '99," said Charley, proudly.

"Should think it might be a model of a thaousand. It's easy to make a thing when yer know haow, but I mean what d'yer call it?"

Charley had to tell what it was to half a hundred during the next ten minutes, but he kept his temper and answered all questions.

They evidently thought he was telling an untruth about the number of such things in existence, and old Mr. Phipard, Bob's grandfather, told him that a sure fortune awaited him if he would go to some circus man and show him what he could do on the wonderful wheels.

Charley was greatly amused at the idea of his plain riding being a feature of any circus, and he told the crowd of the wonderful things that he had seen trick riders do, but they thought he was romancing.

But boys were just as much boys in the fifties as they are today, and before the afternoon had gone, half the lads in the place could at least take a fall out of the thing and most of them learned to ride. Bob fell into it as duck takes to water, and he rode 'round and 'round the green as if he had never done anything else. It's a lucky thing that Charley was a generous little fellow, for he certainly had many demands made on his generosity in the course of the afternoon. Every boy wanted to try the bike, and several of the girls took rides, "side saddle," while he held the thing up.

Winatuck lies for the most part on a plateau, and after a while Charley thought it would be good fun to show them how to coast.

"It's bully fun to coast. Any hills around here?" he asked his uncle.

"Yeah, we often do it in winter. You can coast from the Center clear to Dover Plain, an' that's nearly three miles."

"Yes, but I mean to coast now on this wheel. I tell you what let's do. You ride behind on the step, and we'll try that hill."

The boys rode slowly to the hill, followed by all the other children. The grown-ups had gone back to their work long before.

Arrived at the top of the hill, which was a jolly long one, with many a turn and twist in it and but few rises, Charley said to Bob: "Now hold tight, because a fall wouldn't be any fun."

Then they started. The boys and girls at the hilltop cheered them, and Bob yelled "Hi" and gripped Charley like a vise, for the speed was something he hadn't looked for. But he was game, and made up his mind that this sort of fun beat being in a picture frame all hollow.

"Say, this is grand. I envy you the fun you can have any day. I wish I hadn't lived so long ago. It's awfully tiresome standing up in that old frame year in and year out."

They were going like an express train, their jackets streaming out behind.

"Let's don't ever go back," said Charley. "I'd just as soon live here the rest of my life, and—"

Just then the wheel struck a piece of charcoal that had been dropped from a passing wagon, and the next instant the boys were flying through space. Charley landed with a bump upon the parlor floor. He looked up at the picture. Bob was just putting on his high hat.

The key in the door turned, and Norah came in.

She walked right over to the sofa and looked at the grease spots.

"Won't your mother be mad when she sees them grease spots?"

Charley looked up to his uncle for sympathy, and his uncle winked.

CHARLES B. LOOMIS.

A SOAP-BUBBLE MAGICIAN.

Very wonderful as well as very beautiful possibilities lurk in the basin of soapy water and the clay pipe, when skilfully manipulated by such "A Soap-Bubble Magician" as Meredith Nugent writes of, with convincing illustrations, in the July St. Nicholas:

"See that white rose?" Philip exclaimed, pointing to a beautiful one resting upon a lacquered tray. "Well, I am going to put it inside a soap-bubble;" and in a very few moments the flower was sphered over by a bubble so large and perfect that it seemed as if made of purest glass. Following this, Phil set the humming top to spinning, and amazed his audience by placing a bubble over that also. While the top still hummed under its many-hued canopy, Philip blew another bubble, and called the attention of those present to the fact that an old adage said that a bubble would burst as soon as pricked. "But here is a case," he exclaimed triumphantly, "where this old adage, like so many others, is proved to be false." Philip dropped a pen through the film; then he dropped another pen through; then a small key; then a larger key; then two nails; and then concluded the remarkable exhibition by pouring some soapy water through, after which the bubble broke. The unusually long duration of the bubbles was due also, as Philip explained, to the low temperature of the room. As soon as the little ones were assembled in a colder room, dressed as if for a sleigh ride, Phil blew a bubble very carefully upon a small looking-glass. At the expiration of thirty seconds its brilliancy was seen to be greatly dimmed, and by the time fifty seconds had elapsed all transparency had gone. "There," cried Phil, "is a soap bubble which will last a year, provided the room is kept cold enough, for that soap bubble is frozen." This performance so delighted the children that Phil covered the glass with a whole ar-

ray of frozen bubbles; then he broke some with a pencil, and fanned the light pieces of ice, which were like tissue paper, all about the room.

Our young magician now resumed his wonderful entertainment in the warmer apartment. He began by blowing a large bubble upon the lacquered tray; then he blew another bubble inside of this first one. "Two," he called out; and next, as if to amaze his audience completely, he blew another bubble inside of this second one, filling it, as he did so, with smoke.

"I am about to show you what I think is the prettiest experiment of all," he said, and began to blow a large bubble upon the plate. Then he placed the lighted candle within a lamp chimney, and thrust the chimney down into the great bubble.

The crowning triumph was yet to come, however. Philip took a tumbler and half-filled it with soapy water; then he drew from the pasteboard box a small American flag, which he fastened on a stick supported by a bit of wire so that it floated over the tumbler. Then, putting a long clay pipe into the glass, he called to his uncle to blow plenty of smoke through the pipe. The moment Phil's uncle did so there issued from the tumbler an opal stream of wondrous beauty—hundreds and hundreds of pure white bubbles, which poured down the sides of the tumbler and upon the looking-glass on which it had been placed. In a few moments one of the little bubbles broke. A puff of smoke shot forth, forming, as it did so, a dainty, tiny ring; then another bubble broke, and another ring appeared; then the bubbles began to explode in such rapid succession that it became impossible to count the tiny wreaths.

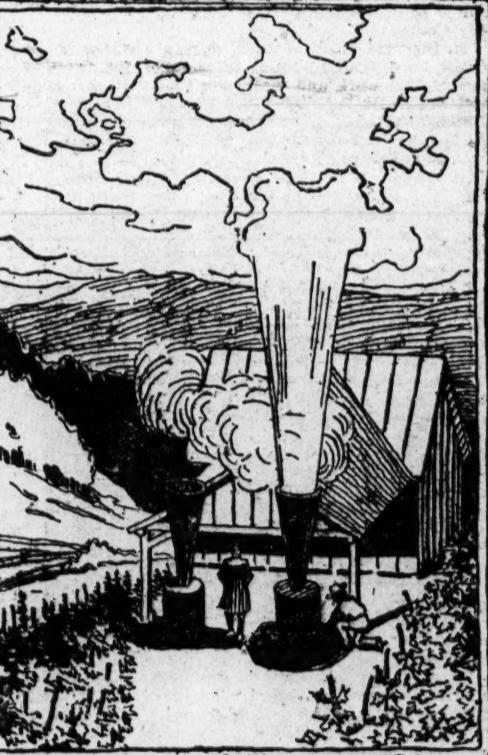
RAINMAKING ON THE ALPS.

CLOUDS ARE SHOT AT OUT OF A BIG MORTAR THROUGH A FUNNEL SIX FEET HIGH.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The failure of American rainmakers has been followed by unqualified success in the Austrian Alps. There the problem was not the same as in Texas, for instance, where out of a cloudless sky an attempt was made to extract rain. In this section of the Alps there are always plenty of clouds, but unfortunately for those living here the rain freezes and comes down in the shape of hail, causing great damage. The problem then was merely to split the clouds as they formed and before they had time to freeze, causing the proper precipitation of rain instead of hail.

Since 1896 the experiment of shooting at the clouds with large mortars set up perpendicularly on the mountain has been made, and with uniform success. All of the neighboring districts have suffered from the usual hailstorms, but in this place, Feistritz, there has been nothing but rain. The mortar is fastened firmly to an oaken block. The funnel is about six feet high. The load used is only seventy-five grains of powder, and



THE MORTARS AT WORK.

this costs but 5 cents. As the mortar is fired a long, rolling echo follows, and after a few minutes the clouds discharge their moisture in the shape of gentle showers. In this way the crops planted in the valley are helped instead of being broken down by hail, and the cost is trifling. The success of these experiments has aroused widespread interest, and perhaps the weather sharps will be able to learn how to gather the clouds, since the problem of making them discharge their contents may be considered solved.

SAVED BY A GOOSE.

Ella Rodman Church tells a very "Strange Story of a Goose," in the July St. Nicholas—a story that recalls the legend of the Roman capital and the cackling geese that saved it from surprise. This goose made its first appearance near Quebec over fifty years ago, when some British troops had been sent out to put down a rebellion of the colonists. A certain farm in the neighborhood, suspected of being a resort for the insurgents, was surrounded by sentries placed at some distance apart; and one day the sentry whose post was near the gate of the farm heard a singular noise. A fine, plump goose soon appeared on a run, making directly for the spot where the soldier stood; and close behind in pursuit came a hungry fox.

The sentry's first impulse was to shoot the thievish animal and rescue the goose; but since the noise of

the report would have brought out the guard on a false alarm, he was obliged to deny himself this satisfaction. The fox was gaining on his intended prey, when the goose, in a frantic attempt to reach the sentry box, ran his head and neck between the soldier's legs just as the pursuer was on the point of seizing it. Fortunately, the guard could use his bayonet without making a disturbance, and he did this to such good advantage that the pursuit was soon ended.

The rescued goose, evidently animated by the liveliest gratitude, rubbed its head against its deliverer's legs, and performed various other joyful and kitten-like antics. Then, deliberately taking up its residence at the garrison post, it walked up and down with the sentry while he was on duty, and thus accompanied each successive sentry who appeared to patrol that beat.

About two months later the goose actually saved the life of its particular friend in a very remarkable way. The soldier was again on duty at the same place; and on a moonlight night, when the moon was frequently obscured by passing clouds, the enemy had formed a plan to surprise and kill him. His feathered devotee was beside him, as usual, while he paced his lonely beat, challenging at every sound, and then "standing at ease" before his sentry box. The goose always stood at ease, too, and it made a very comical picture.

But some undesirable spectators—at least, of the soldier's movements—were stealing cautiously toward the place, under cover of the frequent clouds and a line of stunted pine trees. Nearer and nearer to the post they crawled, till one of them, with uplifted knife, was about to spring on the unsuspecting man.

Then it was that the watchful goose covered itself with glory by rising unexpectedly from the ground and flapping its wings in the faces of the would-be assassins. They rushed blindly forward; but the sentry succeeded in shooting one of the party and bayoneting another, while the goose continued to worry and confuse the remainder until they fled wildly for their lives.

The brave bird was at once adopted by the regiment, under the name of "Jacob," and decorated with a gold collar on which his name was engraved, in appreciation of his services. Ever after, during his life of twelve years, he did sentry duty at home and abroad; for he was taken to England at the close of the war in Canada, and greatly lamented there when he died. His epitaph reads, "Died on Duty;" and no human sentinel could have been more faithful than poor old Jacob.

As it may occur to some readers who have not made a study of the interesting and almost human ways of many animals to doubt the truth of so remarkable a story, they are referred to the gold collar, with Jacob's name and exploit engraved on it, which may still be seen at the headquarters of the Horse Guards in London.

VICTOR HUGO AS AN ARTIST.

THE FAMOUS POET'S LOVE OF SKETCHING—A ROMANCER EVEN WITH HIS PENCIL.

A little-considered aspect of Victor Hugo's many-sided genius is considered by Le Coq de Lautreppe in the July Century:

"In the first years of exile, during his stay at Jersey, Victor Hugo had no time or thought for drawing. 'I must set to work and make some money,' had been his first words on landing. . . . Yet during this period of incessant labor, once a year, toward the close of December, he took up his pen to draw for absent friends what he called his New Year's visiting cards. The principal recipients of these keepsakes were Jules Janin and MM. Saint-Victor, Burty, Vaquerie, and Paul Meurice. These cards show some fancy landscape, a ruin, or a medallion with a woman's head, the date, and the signature of the sender. On all of these cards the signature is invariably large, ornamental, devouring, so to speak, the best part of the sketch. Sometimes the letters are tinted in red, which gives to the card the appearance of those title-pages for books so in fashion during the romantic era. For that matter, Victor Hugo has not disdained to compose title-pages, with his name thus inscribed, for such popular works of his as 'Le Rhin.' Seldom, if ever, any poetry was written on these cards, which seems curious, for he must have known how much more valuable these souvenirs would have been to his friends by a brace of verses composed specially for them. The date was generally written in diminished figures, as if with the intention of putting aside the character of the anniversary. Yet on one of them we read a frank proclamation of the flight of time: 'The thirtieth year of absence,' says the carte-de-visite sent in 1864 to his old friend Paul Meurice. The illusion that every one proscribed entertains at first, believing that exile is not to last, had waned; nothing seemed to call him back to France, and, as he often said to his friends, he had made up his mind to die at Guernsey.

"At the time this carte-de-visite was sent, he had resumed his everyday practice of sketching. This particular design shows well with what ease it has been blocked in. Indeed, what was said above relative to Victor Hugo's bolder and freer form of expression in literature, dating from the first years of his exile, can also be said about his artistic endeavors. The state of his mind exerted its influence over every manifestation of his thought. All there was of timidity in his early drawings had entirely disappeared. We cannot quite say that there was in these drawings the sureness of a professional artist; that would be saying too much, for Victor Hugo drew very much after the fashion of children, who smear a tree, when dissatisfied with it, into a cloud. He made a copious use of tinted water—in fact, of anything that was at hand, were it a remnant of coffee left in his cup, so his drawings often culminated in something quite different from what he intended at first. But for all that, he proceeded with the splendid carelessness of a man more practiced than he was in reality, and his amateurishness was characterized by such dash that it frequently gives us the illusion of mastery."

MASTS BY RAIL FROM OREGON TO MAINE.

[Bath Times:] A set of four mammoth masts for the four-masted schooner being built at Thomaston by Washburn Bros., passed through Bath Tuesday on the freight train. It was the first shipment of Oregon masts to arrive in this city by rail direct from the Coast. The sticks were beauties, eight-squared and without a blemish. They were 106 feet long and thirty inches in diameter. They were on three Northern Pacific cars fastened with large wire rope. Several cargoes of spars from the Pacific Coast have been brought to Bath by water, but this is the first shipment here by rail.

A HOSPITAL INCIDENT.

WHY PRIVATE O'CONNOR DID NOT SEE HIS MOTHER.

By a Special Contributor.

"DOCTOR, how long will I have to stay here bandaged up like this?" a weak voice asked, inquiringly.

"My boy, that is a hard question to answer. Your wound is a serious one, and it will be some time before you can even sit up."

"But what will poor mother do all this time? The fighting is over, and I thought to be back there to look after things. My mother needs me," and the wounded soldier gave a groan of despair as he turned his head to hide the tears that would come.

It was a most distressing case. When Col. Wood had organized his troop of "Rough Riders," and the cowboys and ranchers of Arizona had responded, young Larry O'Connor had caught the fever and enlisted. At the very opening fight of the campaign—Las Guasimas—O'Connor had fallen with a Mauser bullet through his body, receiving what the surgeons had declared to be his death wound. But Larry had not lived among the "riders of the ranges" for naught, and the iron constitution he possessed seemed determined to conquer. He must get well. His mother in far-off Arizona was waiting impatiently for the home-coming. She knew his wound was considered a dangerous one, but the nurse had written words of cheer, and that Larry's prospects for recovery were good.

But during the day developments had come to light showing that another operation was necessary, and it was doubtful indeed whether O'Connor's system would withstand another shock. From the first operation he had rallied in a manner that surprised even good, old Dr. Mowry, the head surgeon of the hospital, when the story and the wounded man both reached the institution. How O'Connor could pick up so quickly after a rough field operation was a wonder, considering the location and extent of his wound, but he had gained slowly, until, from worry and impatience to be on the way "home to mother," his system had taken a backward turn, and it was doubtful whether the operation could be successfully performed and the young soldier's life saved.

Calling the nurse aside, Dr. Mowry said in an undertone:

"Miss Wharton, I'll leave it to you to explain the matter to him. The operation is a most dangerous one, and the chances are not one in a thousand that he will pull through. As the case stands he cannot get well. He has fretted and tossed around so lately that the wound has broken out again, and there are symptoms of blood-poisoning developing. Tell him we will perform the operation only at his own request."

It was a hard duty. O'Connor had become a great favorite in the ward. Possessed of a fine musical voice and inimitable wit, he had been the life, as it were, of his company, and when he had been carried back in the hospital-ship Solace, and placed in the institution, his cheery disposition still made itself manifest. Only when thinking of home and his mother, did the brave fellow show and weakness. His favorite song, and one that brought tears to the eyes of more than one rough fellow-soldier lying in the ward, was "Break the News to Mother," and O'Connor's rich tenor voice could be heard every day, when first he became an inmate of the hospital, singing the words that carried him back to the far-away Arizona home ranch, where one little woman was waiting and watching for him.

But as the days and weeks passed the desire to be up became almost unbearable. He ceased to sing, and talked but little, and then only about his home and mother, and on the day in question, when Dr. Mowry had examined O'Connor's wound, he saw at a glance that the only possible chance of saving the young man's life was by an exceedingly delicate bit of surgical work. One by one the other surgeons in the hospital had made an examination of the case, and all had agreed that the operation must be performed.

Yes, it was a most distressing case, and Miss Wharton, though a nurse of many years' experience, and one who had witnessed many sad cases, could barely hide the tears, as she approached the cot and said, tenderly: "Mr. O'Connor, Dr. Mowry wishes me to tell you something."

The face of the wounded man lighted up with a smile.

"Does he think I will be out in another week?" he spoke in an eager, inquiring voice.

Nurse Wharton shook her head slowly, as she took one of the thin, wasted hands in her own, and continued in a sympathetic tone:

"Mr. O'Connor, the surgeons have decided that another operation is necessary, and wished me to speak to you about it. It is a most dangerous operation, and they will perform it only at your request—" and she

hesitated, as a groan of despair broke from O'Connor's lips.

"Oh, mother, mother, if you were only here I would not mind it, but she is so far away—so very far. I must get well," he said, excitedly. "Tell them to go ahead, but I must pull through, for she needs me—she needs me so bad," and his voice ended in a choking sob.

Recovering, he continued, in a weak voice: "I've felt that something was wrong ever since those other doctors examined me. I'm not afraid to die, but my mother is all alone, and she needs me so much. There is a mortgage on our place that I've been trying to pay off now ever since father died, and if I shouldn't get well what would mother do there all alone in that wild country? I know I was hit in a bad place, but I thought they said I was on the gain. Oh, if mother was only here!" And O'Connor broke down and wept like a child.

Presently he looked up through his tears.

"Will you write just one more letter to her for me? You have been so good, and it will probably be the last one, for somehow I feel that I shall never see mother again, and you will have my—my body sent home to her in case—" And he looked at Miss Wharton in a knowing manner. She nodded, and passed a soothing hand over the hot brow, turning away her head to hide the falling tears.

The shadows were creeping through the ward when Larry O'Connor was carried from the operating-table back to his cot. The operation had been successfully performed, but the patient had collapsed under the knife, and the surgeons shook their heads, knowing that poor Larry's already exhausted system would never rally from the shock. His mind was wandering, and, in fancy, he seemed to be again in the thick of the fight. Once he attempted to raise himself.

"Come on, boys!" he shouted. "There they are! Come on! Give it to 'em! Hurrah for the old flag, and when it waves over Cuba, give three times three for the brave boys that followed it. Hurrah!"

The nurse and surgeons shuddered, as that wild shout rang through the room, thrilling every inmate of the ward. Anon his voice changed and was hushed.

"Yes, mother, it's Larry. Here I am, mother. I told you I'd be here today, but, oh, what a price we've paid for our victory! Poor fellows! I saw many of them fall before I went down. We honor their memory, mother, for they were brave boys. They gave their lives for the cause of freedom and humanity. Speak kindly of them."

Slowly the marble pallor, the strange chill, crept on; pinching the nose, contracting the lips, touching the forehead and moistening the dark, brown hair, which Nurse Wharton caressingly stroked back as she listened to the broken sentences that fell from O'Connor's lips.

Suddenly through the open window came the notes of a song. Several young men were passing the hospital, and their rich, harmonious voices blended in perfect unison on the still, evening air. But that song—those words! Was it some strange coincidence that led them to sing:

"Go break the news to mother—God knows I dearly love her! Go tell her not to wait for me—that I'm not coming home. God knows there is none other can take the place of mother; Go kiss her dear, sweet lips for me, as I shall not reach home."

Reason struggled back for an instant. O'Connor raised himself in a listening attitude. His eyes met those of the nurse, and as the last notes of the song came floating in through the open window, he gave a sigh, like a tired child, and with the word "mother" on his lips, fell back with a gasp, and in an instant was dead, while the quiet in the ward was broken by Miss Wharton's low sobbing, and even in the eyes of the surgeons there was a suspicious moisture.

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The Times' Home-Study Circle.

Directed by Prof. Seymour Eaton

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GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD OF TODAY.

X.—JAPAN.

BY FREDERICK W. SPIERS, PH.D.

From Absolutism to Democracy.

THE governmental development of Japan is one of the most remarkable features of our wonderful century. When Commodore Perry forced his way into the Japanese ports in 1853 and began the process of opening the country to modern civilization, he found an absolute monarchy under a feudal system similar to that which Europe outgrew centuries ago. Fifteen years later Japan swept away at a breath its feudal system, which had lasted 250 years, and twenty-one years thereafter, in 1889, the absolute monarch gave his people a constitution which established a parliamentary form of government. Within the last year the Japanese people have finally achieved government by a cabinet responsible to elected representatives of the nation. Thus in the period from 1868 to 1898 our oriental friends have passed from a feudal monarchy to a free parliamentary government, thus achieving in a single generation a development which cost European nations many centuries of bitter struggle.

No other nation in the world exhibits such sudden transition from absolutism to democracy. The explanation of this unique achievement is simple, however. For centuries Japan was almost absolutely closed to European influence. Then, about a half-century ago, her ports were forced open and a flood of modern ideas broke upon her. With marvelous readiness the Japanese people recognized the superiority of these ideas and ideals of civilization, and accepted in completed form the institutions of free government, which Europe had slowly and painfully wrought out.

The Ancient Monarchy.

The absolute monarchy which so recently gave place to constitutional government is of very ancient origin. The present Emperor claims to be the one hundred and twenty-second in direct descent from the Emperor Jimmu, who is said to have ruled in 660 B.C. Beyond this remote period legend carries the line back to a celestial origin in the sun goddess. As in other nations, the earliest history is of course, an inextricable tangle of fact and fancy. It becomes fairly credible about the fourth century, A.D.

When authentic history begins an Emperor is firmly seated upon the throne, but soon a most extraordinary governmental organization appears. In the early days the constant domestic rebellions and the invasions of the barbarians on the frontier demanded a strong military organization. Gradually there developed among the military leaders a hereditary caste devoted to warfare. By the eighth century, A.D., a distinct class division had been accomplished and the military leadership had fallen into the hands of a few great martial clans. The chief of the clan that was temporarily in the ascendancy received the title of Shogun. This office was hereditary within the clan.

Mikado and Shogun.

In all primitive governments might makes right, and thus it happens that the man who controls the fighting forces becomes the ruler. This has happened in many countries, but in Japan the domination of military force took a curious form. Elsewhere the successful general made himself Emperor and established a dynasty. Notable instances of such action are afforded by the history of Rome and France. But in Japan the successful general did not uproot the ancient dynasty. From the twelfth century the shogun, or commander in chief, overshadowed in power without displacing the son of heaven who sat upon an elaborate throne and theoretically ruled Japan. Although for a considerable part of the period from the twelfth century to the middle of the nineteenth century the Mikados were mere puppets in the hands of the shoguns, the farce of imperial government was played with the utmost gravity by all concerned. The court at Kioto received all the outward marks of deference due the ruler of a great empire, while the shogun at Yedo was content to rule as the nominal agent of a powerless Emperor. So completely had the power of the shogun overshadowed that of the Emperor that when the European nations opened negotiations with Japan in the middle of this century they at first dealt with the shogun under the impression that they were treating with the imperial court.

The Feudal System.

The military organization above described naturally took form in a feudal system closely resembling that of medieval Europe. The full development of the feudal system was attained in the early part of the seventeenth century, and from that time until 1868 the empire was divided into fiefs, each ruled by a daimio, as vassal of the shogun. In theory the shogun in turn owed allegiance to the Emperor, but as the latter did not appoint the military chieftain and had no force to control his nominal vassal, the allegiance was an empty form. The power of the shogun rested upon the samu-

rai, the hereditary military class who formed the retainers of the great feudal nobles.

This system endured until the country began to feel the influence of western civilization, and then, in 1868, it collapsed suddenly, just as the feudal system of France was swept away in a single night before the tidal wave of the French revolution. The shogun resigned his power into the hands of the Mikado, the feudal nobles surrendered their fiefs, and so after centuries of vassalage to a military despotism the Emperor became the real ruler of Japan. Foreign influence undoubtedly contributed to the downfall of the system, although feudalism had been disintegrating slowly for a considerable time before the final dramatic transfer of authority from shogun to Emperor.

The Japanese Constitution.

The Emperor was now the sole source of governmental power, and Japan was an absolute monarchy of the ordinary type. But the absolute monarchy lasted only twenty-one years. In 1889 the Emperor promulgated a constitution which made Japan a constitutional monarchy in form. Says a former Japanese Minister to the United States: "Such an act of voluntary abnegation by a sovereign of a part of his prerogative has been seldom, if ever, seen before." But while in form an act of imperial grace the constitution of modern Japan was an inevitable concession to the democratic demands of a people enlightened by contact with western civilization.

The constitution beginning with characteristic oriental magnificence, "Having by virtue of the glories of our ancestors ascended the throne of a lineal suc-

cessor by secret ballot on a district system. All male citizens twenty-five years and upward possessing a small amount of property may vote for Representatives. The term is four years, and the number of members 300.

The Ministry.

The Cabinet consists of the heads of ten great executive departments. There is also a privy council for consultation upon the grave questions of state. The letter of the constitution declares that the ministry shall be responsible to the Emperor. This would give Japan a government of the German type in which the ministers, although charged with the administration of laws made by Parliament and dependent upon the representation of the people for appropriations, are quite independent of parliamentary favor so far as their continuance in office is concerned. In such a government the influence of the people is quite limited, since they have little control over the executive. Marquis Ito, the great Japanese statesman, whose influence was paramount in securing the constitution and who has been Prime Minister for a considerable part of the period since its promulgation, championed this form of government and insisted upon the responsibility of the minister to the sovereign, not to the Diet.

Party Government.

But the Japanese people have developed rapidly an appetite for complete self-government, and gradually the pressure of public opinion has been changing the system from the German type to the British type, in which the ministers of the crown are responsible to the representatives of the people. Quite recently there has appeared in the Japanese Diet a distinct party division similar to that of England. In 1896 the various elements in opposition to the then government consolidated, and since that time there have been in the Diet a government party and a unified opposition party. And now, within the last year, in July, 1898, a most momentous step in constitutional development has been taken. A Cabinet resigned because an important measure which it championed was defeated. This seems to indicate that party government through a ministry responsible to the representatives of the people has been attained, and that the Japanese people have thus become indeed a self-governing people.

Local Government.

The local government of Japan is strongly centralized in form. The country is divided into forty-six provinces for administrative purposes, and those districts are governed largely through officials of the central government. However, there are local representative assemblies, which have a measure of control over local affairs. Indeed, these local assemblies antedate the Diet, for they were established with the deliberate purpose of training the people in self-government on a small scale before admitting them to participation in the affairs of the empire. It is the policy of the government at present to enlarge the powers of local self-government just as rapidly as the education of the people justifies increased responsibility.

The Civil Code.

The Japanese people are striving most earnestly to secure for their ancient country the benefits of the most-approved forms of modern government. A striking illustration of their willingness to sacrifice ancient forms for more efficient methods is afforded by the very recent radical reform of their whole judicial system. Most nations are extremely reluctant to change established customs of judicial procedure. Our own courts afford ample evidence of our conservatism in this direction. But in 1897 Japan adopted an entirely new code of civil procedure, based upon foreign methods. As usual, she proceeded cautiously, for experts have been engaged since 1870 in formulating the code, but after this careful consideration she has not hesitated to make the most sweeping changes in order to harmonize her system of administering justice with the most enlightened methods which she found prevailing in the newer nations of the West.

The charge of superficiality is often brought against this oriental people that has received so readily the imprint of foreign civilization. Doubtless their eagerness to adopt the newer civilization has betrayed them into blunders. It is possibly true that in some instances they have accepted the form of western institutions without grasping the spirit that makes the form vital. But the student of Japanese governmental development is compelled to yield to this people in generous measure admiration for the cosmopolitan spirit which impels them to seek so earnestly and to adopt so readily the best that alien civilizations have to offer.

Examinations for Certificates.

An examination (conducted by mail) will be held at the close of each course as a basis for the granting of certificates. The examinations are open, free of expense, to all students of one or more of the courses.

THE WAY TO CARRY CHICKENS.

[Washington Letter:] There has been a funny conflict of opinion among the district judges as to whether it is cruel to carry a chicken with its head down or not. Most peddlers grab fowls by the legs as a matter of convenience. The humane society thought the fowls might be carried under the arms, and caused the arrest of several peddlers for transporting chickens with their heads pointed toward the Philippines. The offenders, however, were discharged by Judge Miller, who held that chickens could be carried by the legs in the customary manner without cruelty. Since then Judge Miller has died, and Judge Kimball has reversed the ruling, holding that chickens were constructed to keep their heads over their feet, and any reversal of form in this particular is necessarily and legally cruel. The result is, the Chief of Police has issued an official warning to chicken peddlers that the heads down practice is illegal, cruel and obsolete, and will result in fines for the offenders. The peddlers threaten to take the case to the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus.



sion unbroken for ages eternal," proceeds to assert that the "empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal." We cannot know how long Japan will be "reigned over" by grandiloquent descendants of the sun goddess, but already the country has ceased to be "governed" by the "line unbroken for ages eternal." For as succeeding considerations will show the people of Japan even now govern themselves to a considerable extent.

By the time the constitution was under consideration, the Japanese had learned the full value of western civilization, and, with rare wisdom, they proceeded to take advantage of its institutions. A careful comparative study of the best governmental models was made, and the most valuable features of each in the minds of the Japanese were incorporated into the new constitution, with such modifications as were necessary to adapt them to Japanese conditions. So the well-considered constitution of Japan shows many features of striking similarity to American and European governmental forms.

The Imperial Diet.

Under the Constitution of 1889 the Emperor is a limited monarch, with a ministry appointed by him and responsible to him, and an Imperial Diet as a law-making body. The diet is constructed on European models. It consists of two houses—a House of Peers and a House of Representatives.

The House of Peers is made up in a peculiar manner, partly by appointment and partly by election. All the male members of the imperial family and of the higher orders of nobility, Princes and Marquises, are entitled to seats for life. From the lesser nobility, Counts, Viscounts and Barons, a limited number of representatives are elected for a term of seven years by members of the orders. In addition the Emperor appoints for life a class of members distinguished for learning or specially-meritorious service to the State. And finally a small body of the largest property-holders in each province of the empire elects one Representative from the district for a term of seven years. The present membership of the upper house of the Diet is about three hundred.

The House of Representatives is elected by the popu-

THE MORNING SERMON.

LIFE IN COMMON.

By Rev. R. Heber Newton, D.D.,
Rector All Souls' Episcopal Church, New York City.

"And all that believed were together, and had all things in common, and sold their possessions and goods, and parted them to all, as every man had need."—[Act ii. 44.]

FROM our studies of the origins of Christianity we have come to suspect that one of the most powerful forces at work in the early church was nothing less than a Christian socialism. There are scattered hints left us in the history of early Christianity which warrant us in suspecting that there were many churches and societies which actually tried to realize the holy dream of the first disciples; which seriously believed that the example and teachings of Jesus had ordained as the law of the new humanity a Christian communism.

It is perfectly plain to my own mind that that beautiful vision of the early church, embodying the innermost principle of the spirit of Jesus, has never wholly faded from the soul of Christianity; but that in every period of renewing life it has come forth again, alluring men to seek a true human brotherhood. What else meant the monasticisms of the dark ages and the Middle Ages? Men and women who were weary of the strife of the world and the care of riches flocked into these brotherhoods, renouncing all their private possessions, glad to live thenceforth as those who "had all things common." From these living brotherhoods went forth the power of unconscious devotion, of absolute consecration, of complete surrender, of the utmost mastery of the world; the power in which the moral miracles of medievalism were wrought.

With the incoming of the new tide which set toward the Reformation, there was a renewal of a Christian commonwealth. Brethren of the Free Spirit and other kindred orders all grew out of the irrepressible movement of the soul toward the ideal of the life in common. Each society thus arising was a protest against the selfish strife, the greed of gain which prevailed in the world around; each was a sigh for a perfect ideal of human life.

From that time on church history has shown in each period of quickening life the continued action of the ancient spirit. When German Pietism arose in protest against the deadness of theological and ecclesiastical Christianity, its effect was to quicken again in the souls of ardent men the dream of a human brotherhood and to inspire the effort to realize it. Over to our shores have come, one after another, little bands of simple, devout Christian people, really believing that the teachings and example of Jesus Christ were to be literally followed, and seriously proposing to set themselves to the task of following their Master. Below the surface of our worldly Christianity there run deep, quiet streams of Christian feeling which may at any time throw themselves to the surface in strange, unlooked-for movements, patterning themselves after the early example of Jerusalem.

A birdseye view of history suffices to show that deep in the heart of Christianity there is an aspiration after a social order which shall embody the spirit of Jesus Christ—an aspiration which stirs afresh whenever there is a fresh inspiration from on high. That early communism was but the outward form in property of the inner life in common which filled them all; and the life in common is the essential spirit of Christianity. Selfishness is the root of the evil life, whose fruitage is all around us in the world. The love of self is to be overcome by the sense of a life in common, which draws us out to love one another, and, therefore, to deal justly with one another, as remembering that word of St. Paul: "Lie not one to another, for we are members one of another."

The Christian spirit discerns in our present stage of civilization an order which ministers needlessly, and, therefore, wrongfully, to the selfishness which is latent in us all. The Christian spirit discerns, therefore, in this characteristic of our civilization the chief feeder of the vice and crime which attend our civilization. We have grown so used to our distressing disorders that we fail to recognize the fact that they are the direct outgrowth of our system; that they need not be, in the extent to which they are developed among us; that the leading on of our system to higher forms would do away with the conditions engendering our worst immorality. We may reason with the Christian spirit and persuade it of the difficulties in the way of its aspiration. We may convince it that its dreams are not practicable as yet. We may conclusively show it that there are other things to be accomplished under the plans of Providence, in the development of which even our imperfect and selfish civilization has its part to play. But in so doing we do no more than lead the Christian spirit to wait in the patience of hope for the coming of the better day. We may smile at its dreams and ridicule its visions—it will then only retire within and sigh the more deeply, "Thy kingdom come, O Lord."

As a law of life for today this dream may be utterly impracticable. Nothing is more conclusively demonstrated by history than that, with all its advantages (and they are neither few nor trifling) communism will not work in our present stage of development. If it could be realized it would simply prove the arrest of civilization. The spur of necessity, the goad of hunger, the fires of emulation, the strife of competition—these forces of the natural man are being used under the hand of Providence to push man forward, to build up the wealth that is needed as the basis of civilization, to develop the mental life of humanity, to sharpen, to quicken all our human powers, to train the will, to evolve the free individuality which is the essence of character. No sane man dreams of the practicability of realizing such a dream as this of the early Christian communism, for generations, for ages it may be.

We distinguish between an ideal and a law; between a principle and a method; between an example of the spirit of the Christian life and the institutional form of that life; between the life in common which it is our duty to cherish in every practicable way and the possession of all property in common, which, as a social institution, ordained for the average man, would soon

leave him without any property at all; between a commonwealth and a communism. Jesus gave the principles of human conduct, the moral laws of all life. His beautiful communism was an ideal of the soul; as Renan finely called it, "the delicate communism of a little flock of God's children."

To translate this ideal into a law would be to anticipate progress; to precipitate upon an immature civilization the vision of its maturity. If our competitive civilization is the expropriation of the weak by the strong, communism would be the expropriation of the strong by the weak. We must sigh that we cannot transform our world into a communism such as that which the early church realized in a brief moment of enthusiasm, but while we admit the fact that we cannot realize this vision, we must, if we are Christian men, hold the ideal thus lifted above us as a real vision of the soul, after which we are to strive, toward which we are to press, and which we must faintly believe will one day come forth somehow, at some time, upon our earth in a real commonwealth or Christian socialism.

If it be true vision of the soul, a real ideal of society, then there ought to be indications that society is being led toward it; that, through natural processes of development, our civilization is reaching forth after it. And this, it seems to me, is what any thoughtful student of affairs must read in the signs of the times. Individualism has had a useful and important part to play in human progress. But, plainly, it has been pushed too far, is now overdoing its work in the world, and needs to be ranked by higher forces. We cannot uproot it and throw it away. We must not try to suppress it and crush it out. We need simply to guide it onward into its own correction; to balance it by the action of a larger sense of the common life.

And precisely this is what, in purely natural methods, society is seeking, before our eyes, to accomplish. Everywhere the natural action of society is leading up individualism to association. Even private wealth is becoming corporate wealth. With each advance of life comes some higher form of association; each new and higher association building around its life in common a body of property in common. Thus we have our church properties, our charity properties, the properties of our manifold societies and organizations, the properties of city and State and nation—the whole constituting an immense and ever-growing commonwealth, as the commonality of the commons. The further advances to which society is called today are to be taken in this same direction. What is needed for the carrying forward of humanity? A larger sense of this life in common, such as shall lead those who have wealth to use it as stewards of society, holding it as a trust for humanity? What is the next step in our industrial order—political economists being our teachers? The age of the corporation. The consecration of wealth—that we have long had preached, though we still need the fires of the spirit to realize it. The consecration of the wealth-making power—that has but begun to be preached. This is the crying need of our day. To realize it we need, again, as of old, the outpouring of that spirit which came upon the souls of men at Pentecost, filling them with love, one to the other, inspiring them with a sublime mastery of selfishness, lifting them above the gross and sordid ambitions of the earth, drawing them into a living fellowship, a genuine brotherhood, and making business the expression of this brotherliness.

This is the revival of religion we need. This is the outpouring of the Holy Ghost, for which mankind is crying aloud; crying in the sighs and moans of myriads of men and women, who stand in the market places saying, "No man hath hired us;" crying in the harsh and angry strife of class with class, whose war cries are filling the air with the omens of a revolution; crying through all the sorrow and distress, the shame and sin into which the souls of men and women are led through the temptations of poverty and ignorance.

Do we so believe in Him as to accept His ideal as the vision after which we aspire and aim, unto which we labor—the law of our business life?

THE PERMANENCY OF TYPESCRIPT.

Great benefit to the community will undoubtedly accrue from the series of experiments now being conducted by the Massachusetts State Commissioner of Public Records, to determine how the typewriting ribbons of different makers will stand the test of permanence. This step was taken as the result of the use of wretched inks by many clerks in public offices, and the fading out of their records. It has been determined that of the different colors used for typewriter ribbons, the red, green, blue and purple are not permanent. Black is the only color made which will stand the crucial tests to which the writing is submitted. The low-priced ribbons in all colors are decidedly inferior. Typewriting operators who have to work on public records can, therefore, be confident of the lasting quality of their records only by using black ribbons of the best quality obtainable. It is also recommended that these ribbons shall be bought direct from the manufacturers or their agents, as old spools and ribbons of a standard make are sometimes fraudulently reinked with inferior ink and sold as a first-class article.

WHY THE BRITISH ARE BEATEN.

Among the many theories by which English papers seek to explain the success with which American locomotive builders are competing with those of Great Britain is one to the effect that when the English railroad companies order engines here they simply tell the work which the machine is to perform, without specifying details of construction; so that the American builder can supply, quickly and cheaply, engines of one of a few standard types. An American engineering journal declines emphatically to accept this view, and declares that the American locomotive is making its way all over the world, simply because steel and iron cost less in this country than in Europe, and because our workmen, though better paid than their cousins over the way, do more and better work for the same money. American locomotive works will book orders for English, or French, or German locomotives, if they are wanted, as readily as for distinctly American machines. These works can make any detail of a locomotive that can be made in foreign works, and if the purchaser wishes foreign details to be worked in, they will be surely furnished.

LAY SERMONS.

"SONS and daughters!" That is what God calls His believing followers. How intimate and tender the relationship that it expresses. Do we fully realize the full meaning of those blessed words, Our Father, when applied to the God who made us? They mean everything that is sacred and tender; everything that is helpful. They are an assurance of peace and safety; of an abiding place forever. They mean that we shall nevermore be homeless and friendless. "In our Father's house are many mansions. If it were not so I would have told you. . . . I go to prepare a place for you, that where I am, there ye may be also."

If we accept these words of the blessed Redeemer as spoken to us, where is the sense of homelessness or the lack of companionship? Christ, our Elder Brother, has gone home before us, and if we are His He has made the mansion ready for us, and when we go home we shall find Him at the door waiting to welcome us. And we may enjoy His presence here, also, for He is willing to walk with us day by day and hold constant communion with us.

Christ did not intend that our salvation should be any half-way matter. He did not redeem us from sin, and still expect that we should be under bondage to it. He did not mean that our walk with Him should be one of constant stumbling and falling. He does not expect us to walk in blindness, but as seeing Him who is invisible, led by His hand, and comforted by His presence. God is mightier than evil, therefore, if we cling to Him need we be subject to evil? Need we still be under the dominion of Satan?

We, as Christians, need reformation in our daily lives. We need to realize more fully what God would have us do, and how perfectly He would have us trust Him. We need to ask in all the acts of our daily lives, "What would Jesus do if He were in my place?" and when we have answered that question we should seek to do as He would do in like circumstances. We shall never go wrong if we do this, nor blunder on in our Christian life as we are doing now.

Christ's command to His children is, "Rejoice in the Lord always, and again I say unto you, rejoice." Now He knows that we cannot rejoice in this way unless we keep close to Him, and yet He never commands the impossible, and it is your fault, and mine, dear reader, if we do not keep close to Him and "rejoice in the Lord always." Oh, there is no need of this half-hearted religious life which we so often lead. A real Christ-life is one of rejoicing; of practical effort; of thought for others; of a gradual elimination of all selfishness, and of living at all times with the thought always present in our minds, what would Jesus do today if He were placed just as I am? Are there any sick that I know of that He would visit; any poor and needy that He would succor; any sorrowing that He would comfort, or any careless ones to whom He would speak the need of mercy and forgiveness?

If we would always seek to do as Jesus would do if He were in our place, how much fuller and more joyous would be our Christian life, and how much more would the world believe in Christianity.

The world is a stranger to God. All that it knows about Him is that which is exemplified in the lives of His professed followers. Is Christianity commanded to the world through us? Are our lives such that the world feels forevermore that the Christian life is beautiful, and desirable, and joyous? Happy Christians! That is what we should all be, with the love of Christ shining in our hearts; the joyousness of unfailing hope and faith illuminating our souls, and the sense of blessed companionship with Jesus filling our lives. Let us strive to have no more half-hearted service of the Master; let our trust blossom into fulness, and as we walk with Him may our hearts burn within us with love to Him and our fellow-men. He will always give us moral strength to do the right, with that spiritual enlightenment which is born of loving service. A life in Christ is true and grand.

"Noble is he whose moral strength
Beats down the walls of wrong,
Whose honest manhood uplifts man,
Whose life is like a song.
The brave and steadfast conqueror
Of appetite and sin,
He flings hope's stately portals wide,
And bids the lost come in."

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Compiled for The Times.

[The Times will be pleased to receive and publish in this department brief, plainly-written articles, giving trustworthy information regarding important developments in Southern California, and adjoining territory, such articles to be confined to actual work in operation, or about to begin, excluding rumors and contemplated enterprises.]

Making Perfumery.

FROM time to time, during the past twenty years, there has been talk in California papers about the possibility of introducing here the manufacture of perfumery from flowers, which is such an important industry in the south of Europe, and in some Asiatic countries. There have been several attempts made in this line, but for various reasons none of them have proved commercially successful on a large scale.

Edward S. Steele, assistant in the Division of Botany in the United States Department of Agriculture, has written an article on the subject, in which he shows that importations of perfume and raw material for the manufacture of perfume aggregated in value over \$2,000,000 for the year 1896-97.

After describing the leading methods of manufacturing perfume in Europe, and mentioning that there is a perfumery farm in Florida, where products of the orange and lemon are worked up, Mr. Steele thus refers to work that has been done in this line in California:

"Some valuable experiments with the citrus fruits have already been made in California. Prof. E. W. Hilgard states that certain attempts to manufacture oil of neroli at Santa Barbara and at San Gabriel in Los Angeles county failed on account of the low summer temperature, due to the Alaskan current. A mere film of essential oil was obtained where several ounces should have been produced. A similar failure occurred at Santa Barbara with tuberose, violet, and rose, though the plants vegetated luxuriantly. This result agrees with Mr. Rush's observations upon the odor of orange flowers above quoted, as with other information, and no one should henceforth attempt the production of floral perfumes where the flowers are subject to cool breezes during the blooming season. The case may not be entirely the same with the oil of the fruit rind, or at any rate a moderate removal from the coast might obviate the difficulty. Notwithstanding these setbacks, Prof. Hilgard states that oil of orange and lemon have been made on a smaller or a larger scale for a number of years past, without appearing to maintain a permanent foothold as yet. This is perhaps the present state of the case; but Dr. S. M. Woodbridge of Los Angeles reports that he is successfully manufacturing oils of lemon, limes and orange (also of eucalyptus) on a commercial scale, having a factory capable of using 3000 pounds of fruit daily. If experiments at the present stage are even moderately successful this would seem to augur a full success when experience shall have been extended, and economic conditions perhaps improved."

"A. E. Zumbro of Riverside, which is situated somewhat farther from the coast, has been experimenting with several perfumery plants, including citrus fruits, since 1894. His experience with the latter is stated as follows:

"Oil of lemon can be made from our cult lemons equal in quality to the imported article as it comes to us in pound copper cans.

"I have not yet made an oil of orange equal to the best imported oil of orange (sweet), but the improvement I have made since the first leads me to hope that a satisfactory oil can be made from our oranges.

"My experience with orange-flower pomade leaves but little doubt that a marketable article can be made from our flowers as soon as the cost of labor and supply of flowers make its manufacture possible."

Prof. Woodbridge, to whom Mr. Steele refers, is not at present manufacturing oils and perfumes on a commercial scale, but has made exceedingly interesting experiments in that line, and has shown that there is a big field for further effort.

As Mr. Steele says, the two points of difficulty in the way of producing perfumery materials in this country are lack of information and experience and the cost of labor. The first of these may easily be overcome, but the second obstacle is more serious. However, American ingenuity has overcome this same obstacle in so many other instances that we are justified in hoping that before many years the manufacture of perfumery from flowers may be added to the profitable industries of California.

It should be added that there is one other drawback to which reference is not made by Mr. Steele. In the interest of truth, it must be admitted that, while the flowers of California are most beautiful and profuse in growth, a majority of them do not have as much perfume as is found in similar flowers raised in moister regions. This is specially noticeable in the rose family. However, we have plenty of fragrant flowers from which perfume can be made, provided a way can be found to overcome the labor obstacle.

Shipping Fish.

SAN PEDRO has a new fish and ice plant, which is expected to do a big business in fish shipments to the East. The first carload, of 30,000 pounds, will be shipped about August 1 to Cripple Creek. It is expected that a large and profitable fish market will be opened up in Colorado. The San Pedro American says:

"The plant, as stated in last week's American, will have a capacity in ice manufacture of seven tons per day. The cold storage room will be 20 feet square and 10 feet deep. The Sharpe-freezer room will be 10x20 feet and 10 feet deep. A room 10x10 feet by 10 feet in depth has been reserved for ice storage. The company has sufficient grounds to increase its cold-storage ca-

pacity to 4000 feet. The machinery that will be put in as rapidly as the erection of the building will permit will have ample power to operate the business in all departments to the capacity enumerated above.

"Mr. Eichelberger says his company expects to put up one ton of fish a day at present. This quantity will be gradually increased as a market is opened. The full capacity of the plant is about five tons of fish a day. The fish will be frozen in ice by the Sharpe freezer."

Another Wave Motor.

UNDETERRED by the lack of success which has attended many similar enterprises, another attempt is to be made with a wave motor in this section. Articles of incorporation of the Pacific Wave Motor Company have been filed, with \$1,000,000 capital, of which over \$800,000 is said to have been actually subscribed. It is proposed to make a test of the new invention either at Long Beach or Santa Monica, the use of the long wharf having been offered at the former place.

Hay in Perris Valley.

IN SPITE of the dry season, a considerable amount of hay has been raised this year around Perris, in Riverside county. The Riverside Enterprise states that William Newport, who has been working two big harvesters, is well pleased at the result of the season's work. On some of his land the yield is 500 pounds of wheat per acre. On the 27th of last month he had cut 3000 acres, and still had 4000 acres of wheat to harvest. Mr. Newport was one of the pioneers in introducing irrigation by pumping from wells in that section.

A Dairy Colony.

MENTION has been made in The Times of the fact that the Chase Nursery Company of Riverside had purchased 100 acres of land in the Perris Valley. According to the Perris New Era, the company will convert this land into a dairy colony, selling the land in forty-acre tracts to those who wish to engage in dairying. The tract is not far from the San Jacinto cheese factory and creamery.

Ship Building at Avalon.

HERE is a small shipyard on one of the narrow streets back from the beach, at Avalon, where a number of small boats are being built, also a power launch of seven tons, which is worth several thousand dollars. The name of the owner is not yet made public.

San Diego Cherries.

CHERRIES raised at Mesa Grande, in San Diego county, were recently shipped to San Diego, and were snapped up at the big price of \$1.50 per ten-pound box, said to be the highest price ever paid for San Diego county cherries. The total cherry crop of Mesa Grande this season will, according to the San Diego Sun, be a thousand boxes, or a little less than the crop of last season.

Business Education.

IN ADDITION to its numerous public schools, Los Angeles is noted for its many excellent private educational establishments. These bring a large number of pupils from distant points, and the aggregate amount of money thus contributed toward the income of Los Angeles is much greater than many would suppose.

For instance, here is a statement showing from what place come the 532 students who have attended one of these educational establishments, the Los Angeles Business College: Mexico 9, New Mexico 12, Arizona 16, Los Angeles city 220, Southern California (outside of city) 219, Northern California 23, Washington 2, Oregon 3, Idaho 4, Colorado 5, Iowa 4, Illinois 2, Ohio 1, Pennsylvania 3, Minnesota 1, New York 1, Louisiana 3, Texas 4.

Estimates that each scholar spends only the moderate amount of \$20 monthly, this would give the respectable total of \$6240 a month, or nearly \$75,000 a year, contributed by the pupils of this one institution.

La Habra Valley.

IT IS only four years since the transformation of La Habra Valley began, and, from a vast sheep range, dotted here and there with large barley fields, there is now evolved a prosperous community of over sixty homes, ranging from the unpretentious cottage to the palatial residence, all surrounded by as thrifty and luxuriant growth of citrus and deciduous fruits, nuts, grains, vegetables, flowering shrubs, plants and vines as ever sprang up under a semi-tropical sun.

La Habra Valley soil, composed as it is of a deposit of silt and decomposed granite from the surrounding hills, having been used for years as a sheep range, is a great moisture-retaining loam that for richness, adaptability to fruit, nuts, grain and vegetable growing cannot be surpassed, which is fully demonstrated by the wonderful growth to be seen on every hand. Here, too, on account of the hills, nature is more liberal with her copious rainfall than to the lower and naturally less favored sections, the precipitation for the season 1898-99 being 9.36 inches as against 6.07 inches at Fullerton, 6.21 at Whittier and 4.91 at Los Angeles.

Of the natural beauty of this valley much may be said, stretching as it does ten miles in length by two in width, from east to west with a gradual and sufficient slope, and surrounded on all sides by ranges of protecting hills, except for a gap in the range to the south, through which the tempering sea breezes reach its entire length. The climate is delightful.

As to the possibilities awaiting to be taken advantage of, an example or two will suffice: One Mr. Killgore, last winter purchased a ten-acre tract and set it to the best paying varieties of fruits and nuts, and then rented grain land and from his three-fourths of the crop has good barley hay enough to pay the full purchase price of his land, besides the growth of his trees as the results of his season's labors. Others have done equally well with other crops, and the same possibilities are open to all.

The first trees were set out only four years ago and now there are over six hundred acres of fruit, nut and olive trees making a healthy and rapid growth and all come to profitable bearing at least a year earlier than in the naturally less favored sections. A ready market is found for the fruit at the Whittier, Santa Ana, Pomona and Anaheim canneries. W. J. Hole last year sold from a fifteen-acre three-year-old orchard, thirty tons of fruit. For commencing paying operations at tender age the pomelo, or grape fruit, is certainly in the lead. The writer was shown one of these trees two years old and four and a half feet high, which was staggering under a load of twenty-six large pomelos. Small fruits, berries, and vegetables all make the same surprisingly rapid and thrifty growth, ripe melons being picked from the vines from July 1 to January 1. Immense crops of all kinds of small grain, corn and hay are also grown, and all of this without irrigation, except for some of the citrus fruits and walnuts.

Near the center of the valley is the head of Coyote Creek, a living stream formed by springs and the drainage from the surrounding hills, and an abundance of good well water is reached at varying depths of from thirty to 100 feet. Two flowing wells have already been developed, with the assurance that more are to be had for the drilling, which, combined with their copious rainfall, give this valley an exceptional water supply.

A little back on the hills north of the valley may be seen the forest of derricks of the Santa Fe, Puente and Union Oil companies. This is a promising new oil field now being developed. Nearby Brea Cañon, where, in many places, are solid masses of brea, the hardened outcroppings of petroleum. It makes a quick, hot and lasting fire and may be had for the hauling.

La Habra Valley is already favored with a schoolhouse and church, telephone, daily mail, stores, lumber yard, blacksmith shop, etc., and it will be but a short time until the shriek of the locomotive will be heard, as the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific systems have both completed surveys through the valley in order to reach this rapidly developing new oil district. Several substantial homes are now building and many more will be completed before the opening of the coming spring.

L. A. PHILLIPS.

South Santa Monica Water.

THE City Water Company of Santa Monica, most of the operations of which are carried on in the southern part of that town, has recently doubled its supply. The company has for two years been taking water from a 12-inch well sixty feet deep, in which the water rose to a level thirty-six feet beneath the surface. A pump drawing eleven inches of water from the well failed to diminish the supply, but the company sunk another well of the same size and depth and has installed a pump like the other one.

Carnations at South Santa Monica.

THE success which has attended carnation culture at Redondo has attracted attention to the possibilities of that fragrant flower in other localities not hitherto tried. One of the new fields is in South Santa Monica, where E. J. Vawter, Sr., set out about three acres to carnation plants last April. The ground is apparently like the Redondo carnation fields. It is a short distance from the sea and has a slope to landward, where there is ample sun exposure and protection from the breeze. The soil is a loose sandy loam. Plants set out in April are blossoming liberally for so early a date thereafter, and there is a fair prospect for a big yield of blossoms next season. Most of the varieties that have been set out were originated at Redondo. An experiment in the culture of smilax and rare varieties of roses is being made on neighboring grounds.

Beet Sugar at Oxnard.

THE times are very lively in and around the big beet-sugar factory at Oxnard. The Ventura Free Press of recent date contained the following:

"Maj. J. A. Drifill, the efficient manager of the big beet-sugar factory of Oxnard, was in Ventura yesterday, and although his hands were very full with business matters, yet he found time to impart a bit of information which we are sure will greatly interest our readers. He stated that 14,950 acres of beets had been planted in this county and were now being prepared for harvest. Over one thousand men are engaged in thinning the beets, for which service they receive \$1.40 per day, on an average."

"The new crop will amount to about 200,000 tons of sugar and the value of the sugar will be \$100,000."

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beets, and when these are put through the big factory the result will be that about 30,000 tons of refined sugar is ready for the market, for it is estimated that the crop will average about 18 per cent. saccharine matter. The beet-raiser will receive \$3.25 per ton for all beets which average 12 per cent. saccharine matter to the ton and 25 cents for each per cent. above 12. So the farmers who are this year raising beets will fare as well as the man who has beans or apricots, or any other of Ventura county's products which seem to be in such big demand and to bring good prices.

"A large deal has just been consummated whereby the American Beet Sugar Company, which owns the Oxnard factory, purchases the large Patterson ranch, which contains 5000 acres. The purchase price is said to be over \$600,000. This is the largest single purchase put through in many years in this county. The land lies between Oxnard and Hueneme, and is of the most fertile part of the Santa Clara Valley. This now gives the factory people over twelve thousand acres of the best land in Ventura county, enough, 'tis said, to supply the factory at its full capacity in any one year. But the factory people do not plant their own crop, but lease the lands to small holders, who cultivate the lands, and the purchase of lands by the factory owners is made only with a view to protecting their interests and insuring against the exhaustion of the soil.

The new factory now has a capacity of 2000 tons of beets per day, and this will require 500 men to run it. Since the capacity was recently doubled, it is now the largest sugar factory and refinery in the world, and the existence of such a gigantic enterprise in any part of our country cannot help but be a grand thing for the whole of Ventura county, and we rejoice that we have such a great industry within our borders."

Utilizing Citrus By-Products.

IN THE Riverside Enterprise, James Boyd recently had the following contribution, in regard to the opening which exists here for the utilization of by-products from our citrus-fruit orchards:

"The article in yesterday morning's Enterprise on 'Perfume Farming' is very suggestive of what may and can and ultimately must be done in fruit-growing in order to make it a greater success than it now is. If we only look back a year and remember the thousands of carloads of fruit that were practically thrown away, it will make every thoughtful man look around and see if there is no way by which we can help ourselves. At the rate the production of oranges is now increasing, unless something is done in the line of saving up the waste of our orchards, it is only a question of time when the dealers will lose faith in the capacity of the market to absorb our fruit and then demoralization must ensue. These things are apt to come up at intervals, as all the old growers know, independent of the capacity of the market."

Dr. Woodbridge of Pasadena has been experimenting for a good many years, and it was his experience that at least 25 cents per box could be paid for cull lemons, out of which six or eight different marketable extracts and liquids could be obtained. If we were prepared with the requisite machinery in this line the effect of it would be that the grower could practically fix a price on lemons. Oranges ought to come under the same rule, for there is something wrong somewhere when carload after carload of oranges are carted out and thrown away. A couple of years ago, we had a wine factory in Riverside that used up a great many carloads of cull oranges in making orange wine. Some may not like the idea of making fermented wine, but there are other forms in which the juice can be expressed and utilized. The juice of the orange ought to be as easily and cheaply concentrated as the juice of sorghum or sugar cane, and in this form it can be kept for an indefinite time and sent to our mining camps and other places where it would not only be a desirable article of daily use, but an essential aid in maintaining the health of those who were so fortunate as to be enabled to use it.

"The only difficulty so far in expressing the juice of the orange comes from mixing the oil in the rind with the juice, which makes it unpalatable, and so it has been, so far, necessary in extracting the juice of the orange to first peel it. This again suggests the idea of extracting the oil from the peel when once it is separated from the orange, and put it on the market, where there is a demand for it at a good price, as Dr. Woodbridge suggests.

"In regard to making perfumery from orange flowers, it is very doubtful whether we can afford to gather the blossoms in this country at a price which would satisfy the classes in France who do that kind of work. Dr. Hilgard of the State University says that the blossom petals of the orange are gathered every morning after they have fallen from the trees, and, as suggested, sloths might be spread under the trees at the time when the blossoms are most abundant. The time has come when, if we desire all the success we are capable of, we shall have to utilize more of our waste products."

Coal on the Desert.

IN SPITE of the heat of the summer out on the desert, an effort is to be made to develop coal deposits which were discovered years ago by prospectors on the Colorado Desert. The San Diego Union says:

"Milton Santee expects to leave about the first of the month to make a thorough inspection of coal deposits situated on the desert, forty miles southeast of San Felipe Valley. The exact date of his departure has not been fixed, depending upon the arrival of a man from Arizona who is interested in the deposits. The party will consist of several men, who will outfit here and make the trip to the desert in a wagon, expecting to be gone about a month.

"The desert is a pretty hot place at this time of year," said Mr. Santee yesterday, "but the parties interested with me in the coal deposit are ready to go, and rather than be delayed until next winter, are willing to undertake the trip. I have been on the desert many times in summer, and am not particularly in love with it. Still, we shall go prepared for heat, and thirst, and anticipate no trouble. A month will be spent at the place where the coal vein exists. It is quite likely that the trip will result in arrangements for putting on a large force of men there next winter."

"I believe you have already stated in the Union that this deposit of coal was really discovered eighteen years ago. A corps of government engineers crossing the desert stumbled on pieces of coal lying here and there over the clay hills, and became so excited over the discovery that the party was broken up, and the surveys abandoned. The engineer in charge had to send for other men to help him out, while the members of the old party went riding over the desert searching for the ledge from which the float was supposed to have come. But they never found it.

"Ten years later I sent a prospector out to the place where the float was picked up, and after he had looked around a good deal and prospected the clay and sand-hills, he came back and reported to me that he had found a four-foot ledge of good coal. There are various reasons why the deposit has not been opened up before now. I was out there last spring, and found enough to satisfy me that the coal is there, and in considerable quantities. The parties interested with me in the enterprise have plenty of capital. They include several San Diegans.

"The development of the deposit would do more than anything else beside the steamship line to bring a railroad here from the East. The locality is on the direct line of any road that would be built to this port, either from Yuma or from a point on the Southern Pacific between Yuma and Indio. The coal is west of the New River country, and in the foothills of the main range, though the region is all desert and extremely barren."

IN TRIBUTARY TERRITORY.

Arizona's Mineral Field.

MILES W. GIBSON, a well-known mining expert, who has devoted his attention to the mineral interests of Arizona for several years, is enthusiastic as to the remarkable progress now being made in all the mining districts of the Territory and the favorable opportunities at present offering themselves for the profitable investment of capital. To a Phoenix Republican reporter Mr. Gibson said:

"At no time in the history of Arizona has there been so great activity in the mining interests of this vast mineralized section of the United States as in the current year, and while Colorado and other States have in the past taken the lead in the output of the earth's treasures this Territory is very fast coming to the front rank in the list. While the Cripple Creek district of Colorado has a world-wide reputation as a vast storehouse of wealth in the precious metals, this has only been demonstrated by the most liberal investment of millions of capital, as is indisputably true of all dividend-paying mining sections of the globe, and yet we have in Yavapai county probably as rich a series of mineral districts as any yet developed in the world.

The attraction of capital seems to have been attracted now very largely through the efforts of the enterprising journals of the Territory, as evidenced by the numerous representatives of investors, and many investors themselves, who have been, for the past few months looking carefully through our many attractive mining districts and indicating their faith in what they see by making liberal purchases of these properties or taking a working interest in promising claims. Why, indeed, should not this Territory be exceedingly attractive to the man who seeks a safe and legitimate investment for his accumulation of money upon which he can only hope for a meager return on investments in the East?

"The keen foresight and ability of Senator W. A.

Clark of Montana, who plied his faith to an unknown copper prospect, has given us now the greatest of all copper-producing mines of the world. This immense ore body has been brought to light and has yielded to its owners great fortunes by the confidence of one man in our evidences of mineral wealth to be seen on almost every hand in Arizona. On this same ore zone, traversing this Territory, are many exceedingly promising copper properties as well as a number of already highly-productive mines, notably the United Globe or Black Warrior group at Globe, of which the enterprising and energetic owner, James A. Fleming, has great reason to be proud, as a monument to his untiring persistence and determination. Then comes the well-known Copper Queen mines at Bisbee, which, in their earliest career, under the able management of the Williams brothers, returned to their owners the entire cost of development and machinery for reduction in the first thirty days' run, and today are netting their fortunate owners handsome returns for their industry and enterprise. Immediately across the border in our sister republic of Mexico lies the lately-developed and immensely-valuable Cobre Grande, the property of one of our most enterprising and thorough experts in metallurgy, George Mitchell and associates. Mr. Mitchell had long been associated with Senator Clark on the United Verde mines as expert metallurgist when this exceedingly attractive copper deposit was brought to his notice, and by his long experience in this Territory, having learned to place confidence in the continuation of our ore deposits, even into the neighboring republic, he became interested in the development of the Cobre Grande. Today, after but four months' application of his experience with the mining interests of Arizona, he has demonstrated beyond question the capability of his latest venture by producing and shipping merchantable copper bullion for some weeks. But we cannot neglect our wealth in gold-producing mines, even while copper seems for the present to be the great staple in metals. In Yavapai county we have the Crowned King, a strictly gold property, which in its depth of development demonstrates the permanency of the deposits of that king of all metals and the phenomenal richness of the veins found in this mine by sinking to a reasonable depth has brought wealth to their owners and added proof of what can be done here by the application of business methods in the investment of capital. In this same neighborhood are the Gladiator, and in the Big Bug district the McCabe, the Red Rock, the Henrietta and the Little Jessie, all great producers of gold, and then the Congress gold property, which has reached the greatest depth and state of development of any of our gold mines, and has paid in dividends many fortunes, proves what can be done by the persistent effort of the faithful business man and mining investor.

"I cannot help mentioning the very promising outlook for the man who chooses to become interested in and develop some of the many rich prospects in our gold-bearing districts than which no county in the Territory shows more clearly its great value than Yavapai county, and notably the Walnut Grove district in this county. Here are to be found every known indication of wealth in the yellow metal, and very many claims of recognized worth are showing their owners their great value under the progress made by the indomitable pick and drill of the miner. We have recently seen the organization of the Yavapai Mining and Milling Company, whose fine claims lie in the district, in the development of which this company can reasonably expect very valuable returns. These claims were secured under the examination and approval of an able and reliable mining engineer and bear every promise of a liberal return to the enterprising owners.

"In the northeastern part of Yuma county, on the Bill Williams Fork of the Colorado, lies the very attractive Santa Maria district, giving many indications of great value as a copper district and many interesting claims are there being developed, only awaiting the coming of the necessary capital to bring into prominence a new, and as yet undeveloped, copper group of mines.

"There are also very favorable reports of discoveries and developments in Mohave county, and in Maricopa county lie the very rich regions adjacent to the Castle Creek hot springs, and in the lively town of Wickenburg, and again in Pima county, is fast coming out as a portion of the Territory worthy of more lengthy mention than I can give at present. In fact, to the appreciative mining engineer Arizona offers so many attractive features and points of interest that he can readily spend much time and thought upon their investigation and the relation of their attractiveness for the mining investor and capitalist. Suffice it to say at this time that it is my firm opinion that Arizona offers the greatest possible inducement to the judicious investment of capital in her mining industries."

Peggy Pendergrass of Anniston, Ala., who was baptised by immersion in the Oxanna Baptist Church recently, is 163 years old, and has been bedridden for some time. She was placed in a chair for the ceremony, and immersed in that way. She stood it well.

JULY 9, 1899.

VAUDEVILLE DRUMMER
HOW HE BEATS HIS WAY THROUGH
LIFE.

THE drummer in a modern orchestra comes nearer to "beating" his way through life than any other person on earth, says W. M. Lind in Musical America. Not only is this artist an ornamental, not to say useful, member of society, but he is indispensable to any musical organization. The drummer must be a quiet, thoughtful and attentive musician. He must also be a "hustler" of the most tireless type. Without his valuable ministrations, all musical compositions, from a Wagnerian overture to a burlesque song-and-dance, are impossible of successful interpretation.

But it is under the glare of the footlights at the O. P. side of the stage of a vaudeville theater that the drummer shines with brightest luster. There it is that the display of his numerous and varied talents attracts most notice and compels most admiration. Here, barring the director of the orchestra, the master of the drums is a man who commands the wholesome respect, not only of his brother musicians, but the performers as well. In a variety theater the drum manipulator is the performers' staunch ally. At least he is if the performers can enlist his services in their behalf. But when they do not succeed in doing so, then let them look to their laurels, for a specialty "turn" into which the drummer is not called upon to infuse a liberal quantity of "ginger" is usually a colorless block in the vaudeville mosaic.

To illustrate: Imagine that one of the many homes of music and mummery is filled with a joyous and expectant gathering of mirthful mortals. Anon the lights go up. Then the musicians emerge from their green-room under the stage and take their places within the railed inclosure allotted to them. The drummer, usually a neatly-dressed, quiet man, with keen, observant eyes and a thoughtful expression, seats himself, and immediately begins to divest the collection of percussion instruments around him of their white canvas coverings. First the tympani, or kettle-drums, are exposed to view. These are two hollow shells of copper with heads of heavy sheepskin, which are tightened or loosened either automatically or by means of handscrews. They are the only members of the drum family which give forth a true musical note, and which can be actually tuned in accord with wind, string or reed instruments. The drummer tunes them according to the instructions in his music. Having prepared his tympani, the drummer now tightens his small drum, and taps it, to be sure that the catgut "snare" which crosses its lower head are sufficiently loose to rebound. He then places the drum on a chair in front of him, or between his knees, at a convenient angle, takes a pair of ebony sticks in his hands, puts his foot on the treadle which, at the same time, beats his bass-drum and taps the cymbal attached to it, and is then ready for a good, hard two and one-half hours' work.

Suppose that the opening orchestral number is one like "The Drummer's Hit," an eccentric composition supposed to represent a negro minstrel performance. In performing it the drummer has more work to do than all the other members of the orchestra put together, and it calls for the use of nearly every instrument in his almost inexhaustible battery of musical "props." The conductor of the orchestra raises his violin bow. The musicians are all attention. Then the leader waves his hand, and the opening notes of the overture rend the air. Now the drummer is on his mettle. The time, the tune, the tricks the whole catchy effect of the overture depend upon his efforts.

Watch him! In one hand he holds a pair of bones, in the other a tambourine. The former he rattles, the latter he pounds on the knee. Faster and faster goes the music, to imitate the overture of a minstrel "first part." Presently the tempo changes to that of a galop. Then the drummer drops the bones, and, in accordance with his music, beats the tambourine between his hand and knee. Then he discards the tambourine altogether, quickly snatches a steel "striker," and taps the triangle. Next he takes a toy called a "bird-whistle" and imitates a canary for a few bars.

The whistle is filled with water, and gives a rippling sound similar to the trill of a canary. The "cuckoo-whistle" is then demanded by the score. This is an arrangement of small organ-pipes, which are blown alternately. Presently a pistol-shot startles the audience, after which the cackling of a hen is imitated by means of a contrivance made of a tin-cup with a hole in the bottom, through which is passed a string covered with rosin. By pulling the string through the hole in an alternately jerky and continuous way, the buck, buck, buck, buck, buck-ah-h-h buck" of the barn-yard fowl is cleverly mimicked.

Now the drummer slaps his hands on his knees, to imitate the flapping of a rooster's wings, after which he crows like a bantam by means of a whistle called a "baby cry." This instrument has several reeds of different tone, which may be changed at will, according to what imitation is to be given. The Shanghai rooster next echoes the call of the bantam, and his deep basso profundo is simulated by repeating the bantam crow inside of a tin-cup.

Again the triangle is heard to tinkle in time to a waltz movement. Then the bass and snare-drums come into play. The former is sounded with an automatic pedal, by means of which the drum and cymbal are struck simultaneously. But there is also a second cymbal fastened to the bass drum, and this is played when a louder crash is wanted, with a detached cymbal which the drummer keeps near him. When he uses the detached cymbal he, at the same time, strikes the sheep-skin with the padded stick which belongs to the big drum. Before the invention, only a few years since, of the automatic bass-drum pedal, two drummers in an orchestra were almost indispensable. Now one is sufficient, except in large symphony and concert orchestras, where from two to five are often employed.

The next movement in the overture demands the use of a policeman's whistle and a watchman's rattle. Then the bass and snare drums come in again, then the tambourine, and then the castanets. The drummer uses the genuine Spanish castanets, but he does not manipulate them with his fingers as the dancers do. Instead of this, he fastens them to opposite ends of a hard-

wood stick, and beats them upon his knees. Now comes a bell solo, played upon a sort of metal xylophone called the "chimes." The only difference between the chimes and the xylophone is that the former is made of pieces of steel of different lengths, while the latter is fashioned of bits of hardwood. Next the drummer hisses, to imitate the drawing of a cork; then he fires a popgun; and, after some more work with the chimes and the drums, he imitates a clog-dance by striking together the edges of two wooden cups, shaped like coconut shells. Some drummers attach "jingles" of steel or brass to the insides of these cups, which renders the imitation more perfect. Like those on real clog-shoes, the jingles he uses are small metal discs, hanging loosely on a screw which passes through their centers. Now comes the sound of thunder from the tympani, then a xylophone solo, after which the overture closes with a double-forte banging of the bass drum.

Drum music is peculiar, as time rather than tune is the chief requisite for its successful rendering. It is usually written on one note of the staff, except when a single drummer is expected to play both the snare and bass drums. Then the respective parts are indicated on two spaces in the musical staff, the upper space representing the former and the lower the latter. The tympani parts are also written in two notes, according to the way the instruments are expected to be tuned, and the work of the triangle is indicated in smaller type, for the sake of rapid distinction. A true artist can produce effects on the big drum which are astonishing to a tyro. The truth is that, simple as it seems, there is considerable art in playing a bass-drum properly.

After the curtain rises, the drummer in a variety theater has no more rest than he enjoyed during the overture. If a sand-jig is going on he is expected to help out the dancer with a pair of "sand blocks," which are bits of wood covered with sandpaper and intended to be rubbed together to imitate the shuffling of feet. Does an act call for the crying of a baby, the drummer furnishes all the walls. Is a Chinese dance going forward, the drummer and his gong are sure to be in it. If a storm is to be represented, the drummer rubs a bristle brush over the head of his bass drum, on which a newspaper has previously been laid. This imitates the sound of rain. The effect of thunder is given by rapid beating upon the heads of the tympani. Here comes the locomotive. How it puffs and blows! Not at all; it is only the drummer beating on a piece of sheet-iron with wire switches. A quail calls "Bob White." Well, don't you see the drummer with a steel whistle in his mouth pushing a slide up and down as though playing a trombone? There's your quail, and it isn't on toast, either.

Sometimes the sleigh-bells are called for; sometimes the crack of a whip. For both of these the drummer is prepared. The latter sound is imitated by slapping two flat boards together. He will also rattle cow-bells, imitate the trotting or galloping of a horse by pounding upon a marble slab with horseshoes tied to his hands, or sound the hideous waldeufel or "wood devil," which is a tin box with a parchment head, to which strands of horse-hair are attached. The horse-hair is tied around a rosined stick and by whirling the box around at the end of the stick a sound is evolved which is a mixture of the noise made by a planing machine and the warning note of a rattlesnake.

A WONDERFULLY RARE COIN.

TWO THOUSAND YEARS OLD AND ONLY ONE OTHER KNOWN TO EXIST.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The exceedingly interesting coin, the sketches of the two faces of which are here given, is of bronze, and weighs about five ounces. The only other one of its kind known to exist is in the museum at Munich, Germany, and is worth £60,000 (\$12,000).

Miss Ada M. Trotter of Pasadena bought it when on

to various professors in Rome, who said they did not see why it could not be real. The coin cyclopedias in the libraries of Los Angeles and Pasadena have been searched to find in their prints or descriptions of ancient coins some facsimile of this interesting relic. Nothing definite has been discovered. The issuing of bronze coins was between 323 B. C. and 60 B. C., and not later. The animal and young seen in relief upon the coin, and shown in the cut, were placed there no doubt to commemorate the sacredness of swine at the time Rome was founded. Oaths were made and treaties sworn to over one of these animals. A sow was seen by Aeneas as he sailed up the Tiber in search of a site to plant a city on its banks, with a litter of thirty



young pigs. The legend has it that on this spot Rome afterward arose. The number of young swine suggested to Romulus the number of wards into which he divided the city.

It is a singular circumstance that so little is known of a coin pronounced by numismatists, archeologists and librarians to be so interesting and rare.

GEORGE CONANT.

THE GROWTH OF OUR FOREIGN MAIIS.

[Scribner's:] In 1840 the foreign mail from England for the United States, carried on the Great Western, consisted of two sacks of mail. As late as 1873 a steamer from Europe with 20,000 letters on board was considered a record-breaker. Today the Cunard steamers and other trans-Atlantic ships carrying what is called a "full European mail," usually bring some two hundred thousand letters, and an average of 300 sacks of newspapers and printed matter for New York City, not to mention the 500 and odd sacks for Canada, Mexico, and trans-Pacific countries, and a few United States exchange offices, which are now taken direct to the trains and not handled at the New York office.

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